

American Monthly Magazine

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A DAY WITH THE AUTHOR OF "AMERICA."

ANGIE F. NEWMAN.

Boston feels the chill of the sea ofttimes far on to the summer solstice. April 2, 1895, was an icy morning; but we were to pass the hours from ten to twelve with one who had lived at Newton, a suburb of Boston, for full half a century and yet had girdled the earth with song—the Rev. S. F. Smith—author of "America," "The Morning Light is Breaking," "Yes, My Native Land I Love Thee," "When Shall We Three Meet Again?" and about three hundred other poems, many of which have entered into the structure of the world's patriotic or religious thought. Mr. Smith was more than poet. He was pastor, editor, linguist, tourist, all in one. For seven years, he was editor of the *Christian Review*; fifteen years editorial secretary of the Missionary Union; twelve years pastor of the first Baptist Church of Newton; author of many prose works, and at home in fifteen languages. Twice he nearly made the circuit of the earth, visiting ancient Greece and Rome, Indian, Turkey, Burmah, most of the continent of Europe, examining the mission work of the various Evangelical churches, even in remote quarters of the earth, and contributing vastly to the sum of missionary zeal and intelligence in all the churches of America.

That a man of such versatile and high gifts, should find leisure to ramble over the heights of Parnassus and give to the world the fragrance of its sweets is an anomaly in human experience. What was the mystery? He possessed the rare grace to arrange his entire life on a simple plane and never subjected himself to strain. His longevity of power was therefore, the action of an immutable law—the law of harmony.

Mr. Smith received us with the dignity of the courtly gentleman, yet with the ease which gives to hospitality its most potent charm. The conversation soon shaped itself toward the literary achievements of Mr. Smith. We asked the source of his inspiration for the writing of the National hymn "America."

"It was while I was a theologian at Andover, where I was graduated in September, 1832," he said. "It was a gloomy day in February of that same year. Lowell Mason had sent me a large package of song books of German text, that I might translate them for his use. I stood by the window of my room translating a German hymn with the air God save the King, when the thought suddenly flashed upon me a patriotic hymn for America might be set to this melody. I reached for pencil and paper, and with the metre and melody before me, laying my paper upon the window pane, still standing, in half an hour I had written America, I laid it away in the drawer. Not long after, I gathered up the translations and some poems and sent them to Lowell Mason. The manuscript for America happened to be among them. Children of the cities were just beginning to sing in public. Mason arranged a concert in Park St. church, Boston, as a feature of the Fourth of July celebration of 1832, the concert being given by children. At this concert, he brought out "America" of which I had not been apprised until I saw the program. I had written the hymn for children. Listening to the song, I said to myself, Christian writers on the Continent can sing God save the King. The Christian's God is our King. Under this interpretation it does not answer for an American hymn. But America recognized it and it came to be placed in the Christian hymnal. However, I found the melody was sometimes objected to by Americans, as a National air because it was the air of the English national hymn. I then began the search for the original melody. Andrew Carnegie told me he had ascertained it was a German air. I learned too that Holland also claimed its origin; but undoubtedly the true history of the melody is after the following order. I have searched long and carefully for the facts and I am confident I am correct.

"At the time of the revolt of the ten tribes of Israel, after the Babylonish captivity, one or two of the tribes wandered into Europe and settled in Germany, bringing with them the songs of the Temple, among them this air, which as then sung, has since been preserved in the musical literature of Europe. This establishes its antiquity and classifies it as sacred music. It dates to the old Jewish temple services. I wrote an additional verse in 1889, under the following circumstances. I had written a Century Hymn, to be sung at the 100th anniversary of Washington's inauguration. 'America' was also listed in the song program of the celebration, and I then wrote the closing verse which you may recall. It runs thus:

Our joyful hearts to-day,
Their grateful tribute pay,
Happy and free,
After our toils and fears,
After our blood and tears,
Strong with our hundred years,
O God, to thee.

"During my tours around the world, I have been surprised to hear the song sung in many languages and I have recently seen a translation of it into Hebrew."

Continuing, "I have been translating a little Spanish story which I hope soon to give to the press. It runs this wise. A Catholic nun seeking rest for her soul, and finding it not, conceived the idea if she could have the picture of the Virgin Mary as she now is in Heaven, to hang in her room, she believed she could, by gazing upon her face, find peace. She wrote to a monk who was an artist and asked him to paint the Virgin thus. The artist queried, 'Mary as she now is in Heaven! All the artists have painted Mary as a girl of twenty summers, with the Infant Jesus. Christ had twenty years of private life. That would make Mary a woman of forty. Christ had twelve years of public life. This would give Mary fifty-two years. When dying he said 'Behold my Mother and my Brethren.' Brethren signified brothers. Then Christ must have had brothers. 'Paint Mary in Heaven.' Mary lived some years after the death of Christ. Then I must paint a

mother's face about eighty years of age. All the old artists paint Mary with scarlet garments and draperies of blue. The angels are represented in white. Mary is now an angel.' Therefore the artist painted Mary with an angel face with robes of purest white." "Come into my study," said Mr. Smith, "and let me show you a very ancient painting of Mary, supposed to be by Murillo." We stood before the painting. The garments of Mary were red with blue draperies. Mary was the retreating figure of the picture. The child Jesus was prominent in the fore-ground. Joseph stood in the shadow on Mary's right. Elizabeth bent at Mary's feet on the right, John at her feet on the left. After commenting upon the picture, Dr. Smith called our attention to the furnishings of the study. An ancient "Grandfather's clock" stood in the corner. A table in the center of the room where at eighty-seven, this brilliant undying man still wrote on. The walls were lined with bookcases. Statuettes, photographs of Emerson, Longfellow, Whittier, Phillips Brooks, Dr. Gordon, of Boston, and other notables. Dr. Smith made some passing comment upon each, with marvelous characterization and added, "I wonder God doesn't make more such men, I think I would if I were God." I quoted Marietta Holly's statement concerning Henry Ward Beecher, "It takes a hundred years to get the material together for such a man as Beecher." "No," said Mr. Smith, "our educational systems are at fault." About the room were lava prints, photographs of the Milan Cathedral, the Grand Canal of Venice, the homes of Longfellow and Whittier. I remarked to Mr. Smith, "It is a consolation as the years come and our powers decline, that the work we have done goes on." "Yes" he answered, "but I think it is not the question how long a man has lived, but how many years did he live young?" I then quoted to him the following incident concerning Mrs. Ellen M. H. Gates, my personal friend, who at one time said to me, it had been the ambition of her life to write a Christian song, whose melody should encircle the earth. That years after she had written the poem, "Your Mission," she one day awakened to the consciousness that her prayer had been answered, in that Philip Phillips had sung this song around

the world. Being present myself at a Chatauqua session in Bay View, Michigan, I was invited to dine with Philip Phillips and related the incident. He was greatly moved by this token that he had been God's instrument in the answer of the prayer of this sweet poetess. He was to give a program that evening. Near its close, he arose and stated the incident to the audience with such pathos and power that the whole audience were moved to tears. He then asked the audience to joint with him in singing the song, and surely never man sang more divinely than Phillip Phillips, under the inspiration of the moment. Said Mr. Smith, "Not all prayers are thus answered. Sometimes it takes the cycle of the Heavens to complete the circle." Again I said, "'America' has girdled the earth and surely your soul must be satisfied." He answered, "Work that we have done goes on after us. But we go on with our work under better conditions." So many men live only for themselves because they are too indolent to live for others. Many a man fails because he has sought himself only, in the business and the social world, and that is a violation of God's purpose. We live relatively, and the man who lives for the public, lives many lives. Lives in the lives of many."

Such was—"the tender grace of a day that"—never dies, but will ever "come back to me."

A recent publication has this comment upon "America."

"Dr. Edward Everett Hale has said that of all Fourth's of July in Boston, that of 1832 left the deepest mark in the history of the century. He said that he had spent his last cent, and bought medals, drunk root beer, eaten oysters and other things, and was slowly returning home when at Park Street Church he saw a procession of children entering. They were Sunday-school children. He followed, as any normal boy would, and went into the gallery. It was then and there that the hymn, 'My Country 'Tis of Thee' was sung, the first time it had ever been sung in public. Happy fate that this hymn of the nation was consecrated on the national birthday!"

"The native Christians of Japan have adopted the music of 'America' to be sung with words equivalent to 'God Save Our Native Land,' on all national days." "On a recent visit of two

American lady missionaries, to one of our men-of-war, after eight years of isolation in the interior of India and Japan, they heard the band play 'America.' At the welcome sound of our National Hymn, one wept for joy, the other fainted."

Such are hints of one man's unconscious achievement.

"We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts, not breaths;
In feelings, not in figures on a dial.

We should count time by heart-throbs. He most lives
Who thinks most—feels the noblest—acts the best."

Too late for a fuller account in this number, Flag Day, June 14, was celebrated at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, by the Daughters of the American Revolution, there assembled. The meetings were held in the Missouri Building, which with its beautiful assembly room and handsome parlors is well fitted for such occasions. Mrs. Delafield, the state regent, presided and a fine program was rendered. The reception that followed was an occasion of much pleasure and Missouri's hospitality was delightful.

On the twenty-first of June, 1813, a council was held between General William Henry Harrison, representing the United States Government, and the Indians, comprising Wyandots, Shawnees, Delawares and Senecas, with Tarhe, the Crane, the great Wyandot chief, as spokesman for the Indians. As a result of this council permanent peace was established between the whites and the Indian tribes of Ohio. A memorial tablet commemorating this important event, was unveiled by the Columbus Chapter, June 28, 1904, in Martin Avenue Park, Columbus, Ohio.

Mrs. Gozzaldi, regent, Hannah Winthrop Chapter, 96 Brattle Street, Cambridge, is making a list of Harvard students who served in the Revolutionary war, and will be glad of information.

LOUISIANA PURCHASE.

Come, fill your beakers from Love's spring
 And drink to the eyes of the past;
 To every rugged pioneer
 Who sailed before the mast;
 To men of panoplied renown
 Communing with the wild—
 To men who buckled fortune down
 To bless the New-world child;
 The pilgrim of the wagon-train
 Who blazed the forest dim,
 And left a trail far o'er the plain,
 For all who followed him;
 The cacique, moccasined and fleet,
 Who sailed the singing wind;
 To swarthy sires, whose buskined feet
 Left ne'er a trace behind;
 To dreamers of the mystic rune,
 Who dared to voice our wrongs;
 The lowliest minstrel's lilting tune
 'That fired our native songs;
 To brave Monroe and Livingston,
 To Versailles' Bourbon chief;
 To every man who gives to man
 A brother-man's relief;
 Then shall the vesper's mellow chimes,
 Sweep low the sunset bars—
 While centuries move in harmony
 With God's swift-swinging stars.

'Tis sweet to hear Life's billows roll,
 The diapason of the soul;
 Shake off each slavish yoke like rust,
 That mars the mettle with its dust;
 For freedom is man's lineal state,
 Bequeathed by heaven to make him great.
 Then Hope shall light the brow of Night,
 And Faith walk with the Morning Light.
 Lift high the gates of Empire, Lord,
 Nor let Thy people fear the sword;
 Then all men's hearts shall turn to thee,
 Thou Fisherman of Galilee.

—(From *Louisiana Purchase Exposition Ode.*)

IDA ECKERT-LAWRENCE.

REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS.

This department is intended for hitherto unpublished or practically inaccessible records of patriots of the War of American Independence, which records may be helpful to those desiring admission to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and to the registrars of chapters. Such data will be gladly received by the editor of this magazine.

The Henry Claggett Chapter, Shelbyville, Kentucky, has located the following Revolutionary soldiers' graves.—MRS. JENNIE M. CUNNINGHAM, *Shelbyville, Kentucky*.

COLONEL JAMES KNOX, born in Ireland; came to America at 14; died Dec. 24, 1822; buried in Gen. Benjamin Logan burying ground, Bullsken Creek, Shelby County.

WILLIAM FRENCH moved from Botetourt Co., Virginia, to Shelby Co., prior to 1814; died 1845-6; buried near Simpsonville.

WILLIAM LONG, born 1759, Virginia; buried near Bagdad, Ky., 1859; served seven years.

MESHACK PEARSON, buried with military honors in Indian Creek Church graveyard, Shelby Co.

NICHOLAS BLANKENBAKER, buried near Clark's Station, Shelby Co.

WILLIAM KINCHELOE, born in Virginia; served in Vir. infantry, moved to Kentucky in 1781; built Fort Kincheloe; died 1797; buried near Chaplin.

CAPT. JESSE DAVIS, Capt. Virginia infantry; buried in Chaplin graveyard.

WILLIAM BALLOU, buried near Todds Point, Shelby Co.

BENJAMIN ROBERTS, born in Virginia; served in Virginia militia; moved to Kentucky, 1790; buried in Shelby Co.

WILLIAM JEFFRAS, buried McGinnis farm, near Eminence, Shelby Co.

DR. JOHN KNIGHT, of Fayette Co., Penn., 1776; enlisted in 13th Virginia reg., as private; promoted to sergeant; appointed surgeon's mate, in 9th Virginia, August, 1778; promoted to surgeon of 7th Virginia; in 1784, married Polly, daughter of Col. Richard Stevenson; moved to Shelbyville; pensioner; died March 12, 1838; probably buried in Presbyterian graveyard, Shelbyville, but not yet exactly determined.

COL. BLAND BALLARD served under George Rogers Clark; in 1783 massacred with wife and two children in Shelby Co.

OBITUARY NOTICES OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

Miss Janet McKay Cowing, regent of the Sa-go-ye-wat-ha Chapter, Seneca Falls, New York, has copied nearly two hundred obituary notices of the deaths of Revolutionary soldiers, from newspapers of those times, for the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. It is hoped that these will aid many to complete their records.

FROM THE *Saturday Courier*, PHILADELPHIA.

ETIENNE SYLVESTRE, a brave soldier of the War of Independence, and a veteran of 1814-5, died in New Orleans recently at the age of 90 years. He arrived in America nearly 70 years ago under the Count D'Estaing, and participated in most of the engagements that followed. After the establishment of peace, he settled in Louisiana and at the battle of New Orleans behaved with marked intrepidity. (July 25, 1846.)

WILLIAM ADAMS, a soldier of the Revolution, died at West Alexandria, Washington Co., aged 100. (July 25, 1846.)

STEPHEN WEBSTER, a Revolutionary soldier, at Manchester, N. H., April 1, 1845.

SIMEON GILLET, 88, a soldier of the Revolution, April 19, 1845, at Thetford, Mass.

JOSHUA SWAN, at Methuen, Mass., a Revolutionary soldier, aged 90. (May 10, 1845.)

DR. WILLIAM READ, a member of Gen. Washington's staff, died April 20, 1845, near Charleston, S. C., aged 91.

MAJOR JUDAH ALDEN, a distinguished officer of the Revolution, died March 5, 1845, aged 91.

JOHN R. HART, SR., a soldier of the Revolution, died January 24, 1845, in Hopewell, N. J., aged 93.

JOSEPH C. HAWLEY, a Revolutionary soldier, died April 7, 1845, at Hartwick, N. Y., aged 89.

FREDERICK HONOV, a soldier of the Revolution, died August 10, 1848, at Philadelphia.

JOSEPH JEFFERS, a Revolutionary soldier, died July 28, 1845, at Pinckney, N. Y., aged 84.

STEPHEN STILWELL, one of the oldest and most respectable citizens of New York, died on Friday, at the age of 87. He witnessed the battles of Long Island and the retreat of Gen. Washington through New York. He was twice taken prisoner by the Hessians. (March 5, 1847.)

(To be Continued.)

THE CORNER-STONE.

A DEDICATION ODE.

By Fedora I. Wilbur.

O God the source of truth and light,
And changeless principles of right,
From highest heaven now pray look down,
And with success our labors crown.

Turn back the pages of the years,
The days of fight and toil and tears,
When led by Thee, our valiant sires
Sought to defend their homes and fires.

The title deeds to this great land
Were granted by Thy mighty hand;
And spite of cruelties and wrong,
They made this nation great and strong.

They sealed their efforts with their blood,
They fought and toiled for others' good,
Till by Thy will to them was given
A vision of an earthly heaven.

Here was the "promised land" of earth,
Where every soul could show its worth;
Here men should end all tyranny,
For 'neath God's truth all men were free.

The stars with joy then seemed to sing
That God was here the only King,
And earth seemed vibrant with delight
That God was here enthroned in might.

Strong in His power they forward went
To plant a firm, just government,
Built on those principles of right
Which are the heaven's earth-given light.

What wonders then our sires achieved
Through faith in that which they believed,
And we shall triumph just so long
As we in faith and zeal are strong.

Shield from our sight, O Lord, the fate
That comes if men degenerate,
When shattered like the frailest glass
Our pride and glory hence shall pass.

Let us be true to our ideal,
And every soul press on with zeal
To gain with purpose ever brave
Its freedom from what may enslave.

And so we lay this corner-stone,
A symbol that we all are one
In wish to honor that great past
When our brave sires did wonders vast.

And as we strive this stone shall stand,
A symbol unto every land,
That though so different, we agree
In our ideal of liberty.

Let every one put thought of self,
And all the petty cares of self,
Beneath this stone that here we raise
In honor of the former days.

Grant, Lord, that now our work shall stand,
A beacon light to every land,
And bless this fane of liberty,
In honor of our sires and Thee.

October 11, 1904, at 11 o'clock in the morning, is the date set for the meeting of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. The month is delightful and the occasion patriotic. It is too early to announce the program yet but it will be all that the day demands. The great, generous city stands ready to greet the many Daughters who will seek her gates. With a membership of nearly fifty thousand much is expected. The meetings will be held in the Hall of the Congresses where there is ample room for all.

SOME NOTES ON THE NELSON FAMILY.

THOMAS NELSON, "Scotch Tom," had:

1. William Nelson, b. 1711.

2. Thomas Nelson, b. 1716.

1. WILLIAM NELSON, b. 1711; d. 1772; m. Elizabeth Burwell. William Nelson was president of the Council of Virginia for many years. His children were:

3. Thomas Nelson, the Signer, b. 1733.

4. Nathaniel Nelson, b. 1745; physician; m. Jane Page; d. 1780.

5. Hugh Nelson, b. 1750; colonel; m. Judith Page; d. 1800.

6. Robert Nelson, b. 1752; m. Mary Grymes; 2d Susan Robinson; d. 1818.

7. Elizabeth Nelson, b. ; m. Capt. Thomas and died in England.

8. William Nelson, b. 1759; m. Miss Talliaferro; 2d Abby Byrd; d. 1813.

2. THOMAS NELSON, b. 1716; m. Lucy Armistead about 1745. She was the dau. of John and Martha (Burwell) Armistead. He was secretary of the council of Virginia for many years. Their children were:

9. William Nelson, b. 1746; m. Lucy Chiswell; d. 1807.

10. John Nelson, b. 1748; m. Nancy Carter; major; d. 1827.

11. Thomas Nelson, b. abt. 1750; m. Sally Cary; captain.

3. THOMAS NELSON; signer of the Declaration of Independence; b. 26 December, 1738; m. 29 July, 1762, Lucy Grymes, eldest dau. of Philip and Mary (Randolph) Grymes of Middlesex Co., Virginia. Mary Randolph was the dau. of Sir John Randolph. Thomas Nelson died Jan. 4, 1789. The children of Thomas and Lucy (Grymes) Nelson were:

12. William Nelson, b. 1763; m. Sallie Burwell Page.

13. Thomas Nelson, b. 1764; m. Frances Page.

14. Philip Nelson, b. 1766; m. Sarah N. Burwell.

15. Francis Nelson, b. 1767; m. Lucy Page.

16. Hugh Nelson, b. 1768; d. 1836; m. Eliza Kinlock; judge.

17. Elizabeth Nelson, b. 1770; m. Mann Page.

18. Mary Nelson, b. 1774; m. Robert Carter.

19. Lucy Nelson, b. 1777; m. Carter Page.

20. Robert Nelson, b. 1778; d. 1819; m. Judith Carter Page; chancellor.

21. Susan Nelson, b. 1780; m. Francis Page.

22. Judith Nelson, b. 1782; d. 1869; m. Capt. Thomas Nelson (son of Col. Hugh Nelson and Judith Page).

Communicated by SARAH HALL JOHNSON.

REAL DAUGHTERS.

MRS. CAROLINE WHIPPLE EDDY.

Mrs. Caroline Whipple Eddy, our "Real Daughter," was born in Fairhaven, Rutland county, Vermont, in 1821. Her father was Elnathan Whipple and her mother Lydia Babcock (Church) Whipple. Mrs. Eddy was a child of their old age—her father being sixty-one and her mother forty-seven years old when she was born. Her childhood was spent on their large farm at Fairhaven. Mr. Whipple was also a builder. He frequently told stories about his war experiences. There was one about a squad of soldiers appropriating a whole baking of bread, oven and all, that her father especially enjoyed telling. Mr. Whipple was a sergeant in a Rhode Island regiment and saw three terms of service from December, 1776, to August, 1779. After the war he took up a large tract of land near Fairhaven and lived there until his death.



Mrs. Caroline Whipple Eddy.

Mrs. Eddy married when she was twenty-one and lived in Fairhaven till 1859 when she and her husband, Faxon Eddy, moved to Marquette, induced by the glowing reports which four brothers, who had already come west, sent them of this country. Mr. Eddy was an elder in the Presbyterian church

of Marquette. Mrs. Eddy is a devoted member of that church and is loved and honored by all who know her.

We feel that our chapter is to be envied by having a "Real Daughter" of such beautiful character. One of Mrs. Eddy's ancestors of whom she is justly proud was Gabriel Bernon, who was a Huguenot driven from Rochelle in 1688 by religious persecution. He was a wealthy merchant but was forced to leave most of his wealth behind in France. He came to America in the ship *Dolphin*, which Mrs. Eddy thinks he owned, and settled in Providence, R. I. He founded the St. John's Episcopal Church of that city and is buried in that church. He married Esther Leroy in 1673 and their daughter, Sarah Bernon, was Mrs. Eddy's ancestor. He did much with his money and influence to help the struggling colonies. His sister Marie married Benjamin Faneuil. From Gabriel Bernon were descended many men of note, one of them Stephen Hopkins, who was chief justice of the supreme court of Rhode Island and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Few women living have record of more famous New England ancestry.—MARY NORTHROP SPEAR, *Historian*.

MRS. ABIGAIL ALLEN ROGERS.

Mrs. Abigail Allen Rogers, the only remaining "Real Daughter" of Ethan Allen Chapter, entered into perfect rest on the morning of October 24th, 1903, at the advanced age of ninety-five years and three months. She was born at Pomfret, Connecticut, but when she was only four years old her parents moved to Vermont. She was married in March, 1835, to Robert H. Rogers, of Orwell, and came to Middlebury about twenty-four years ago. Her husband died in January, 1884. She was remarkably active until ten years ago, when she fell and broke her hip bone, since which time she has never been able to use her feet. Her life during all these ten years has been one of patience and resignation to God's will. She spent much time in reading—her Bible being her chief consolation. She furnished from memory all dates and names needed to se-

cure proof of her father's service during the Revolutionary war, and joined the Ethan Allen Chapter as a "Real Daughter" in 1898. She was much pleased with her gold spoon, given by the national order to all "Real Daughters" of the American Revolution. Her father was in Tyler's brigade under Sullivan, in Rhode Island. She was the mother of six sons and one daughter. Four of her sons served in the civil war, one of them dying in the service. Members of Ethan Allen Chapter who were at the funeral followed her remains to the cemetery, and placed a beautiful pillow of carnations upon her grave.

ABIGAIL SHORT.

In Newbury, Massachusetts, on September 1, 1903, there ended a useful and, in many ways, a remarkable life, and Old Newbury Chapter mourns one of its "Real Daughters."

Abigail Short was born December 13, 1830, the second daughter of Moses Short, a soldier of the Revolution, and Abigail Ilsley, his second wife. She was one of the first pupils of the Putnam Free School of Newburyport. After her graduation she began to teach. For more than twenty years she was an earnest, faithful teacher in the schools of Newburyport. Her devotion to duty, her keen mentality, and quaint humor, the loyalty to her friends, all could know, but of the many goods deeds done in secret, the words spoken in season, the helping weak ones over hard places, who can tell? Many give freely of their sympathy and their money. She gave *herself* for others. No walk was too long, no labor too hard, if the object was help for another. Ever bearing heavy burdens, the vigorous frame at last gave way, and after two years of suffering, borne with greatest patience, she entered into rest.

Gifts of books from the chapters to the Daughters of the American Revolution library at Washington will be much appreciated.

WORK OF THE CHAPTERS.

Norwalk Chapter (Norwalk, Connecticut).—The historian of the chapter opened her annual report given in May just

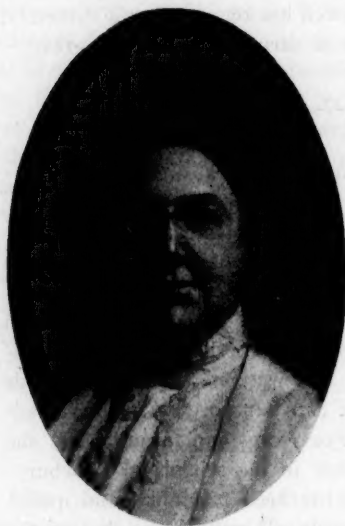
past with these words: "We have endeavored this year to link our patriots of history and their heroic deeds to the needs of the present generation, by educating the living in American ideals of good citizenship and true patriotism."

Carrying out this plan, two lines of educational work were decided upon. In November, 1903, the chapter voted to "adopt" a Daughter from among the Mountain Whites of Tennessee.

A scholarship was taken in Maryville College, Maryville, Tennessee. Miss Henry, professor in

Mrs. Jabez Backus, Regent,
Norwalk Chapter.

the college, selected a bright, ambitious girl, eager for knowledge, but who after a term at school had been obliged from lack of means to go back to the poverty and misery of the mountain home. Word was sent to her that she might return the first of January, that her tuition had been paid, and that she had been adopted by the Norwalk Chapter. Her letters sent to the chapter were most touching in their gratitude and their expression of earnest purpose to make the very most of this opportunity for an education. A box of summer clothing and dainty ribbons and stocks and such little articles as all girls love, was sent to her



before the spring commencement, for surely we wanted our "Daughter" to look just as well as any *other* daughter on this crowning occasion of the year. We expect that the work will widen in influence, as later this girl goes back to teach in her native home. They are *our own*, these people of the mountains; descendants of Revolutionary soldiers who fought heroically and sacrificed as much as our own honored patriots of the north. They need *us* to-day; we may need *them* to-morrow.

More than a year ago the members of the chapter were aroused to the need of doing educational work among the foreign population of our town. A committee of three was appointed to see what could wisely be undertaken. Local conditions were studied. It was decided that two illustrated lectures be given for the benefit of our foreign citizens. The first, in Italian, was delivered in the evening of the 22nd of February by Dr. Luigi Roversi of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City. About fifty adult Italians were present. The lecture was attended by two hundred men and boys. The pictures of George Washington and the American flag brought forth hearty applause. It was voted to invite the other chapters in the state to contribute towards the purchase of books for a foreign library, this library after being used one year in Norwalk, to be passed on wherever desired. Twenty-five attractive books in English were borrowed from the Connecticut library committee. Twenty books in the Italian language and twenty in the Hungarian were purchased, and these books were placed in a shop on a much frequented street in the foreign district of the town, and made free to all applicants who wished to read them. We found our foreign citizens quick to appreciate the advantage we offered, and eager to acquaint themselves with American history and literature. A bookplate in each Italian and Hungarian book bears this inscription:

"Foreign Citizens' Library.
Presented by the
Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution."

We pledge allegiance to our Country's flag and the Republic for which it stands; "one nation indivisible with liberty and justice for all."

Our year's work will close with the unveiling and presentation to the town of Norwalk of a memorial stone marking the historic Grumman's Hill, from the summit of which General Tryon, commanding the British army, sat and watched the burning of Norwalk on the 11th of July, 1779.

And so, commemorating the historic past, and striving to mould the character and thought of future American citizens, who, in the days not far distant, will shape the destiny of our beloved country, we have endeavored to follow out the instructions contained in the national constitution of our organization:

"To cherish, maintain and extend the institutions of American freedom, to foster true patriotism and love of country, and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty."—

MARGARET E. BACKUS, *Regent*.

Sabra Trumbull Chapter (Rockville, Connecticut).—The members have been quietly working to raise money for the Continental Hall fund and other patriotic objects. The members have held a fair and food sale, a charming military whist and also presented a delightful little play, "Joint Owners in Spain," all of which have been liberally patronized by the public, the attendance being limited only by the capacity of the hall in which the various functions were held.

In October, 1903, the chapter tendered to the townspeople a complimentary lecture by Mrs. Grace B. Salisbury, of New Haven, which was much enjoyed.

The season of 1903-4 has been marked by able and interesting papers written by members of the chapter upon original and acquired possessions of the United States. These papers led to a lecture, "The United States as a World Power," given by Miss Annah May Soule, of Mount Holyoke College, which was greatly enjoyed by those present.

In January of this year the chapter offered two prizes of five dollars each to be contested for by the boys and girls of

the Rockville high school. The girls' prize upon the subject, "What part did Women take in securing American Independence," was won by Miss Grace Fitzsimmons. The prize for boys upon the topic, "What can the Boys of our City do to make it more Attractive," was won by George L. Buck. Two other essays written by girls were of so much merit that special prizes of spoons were given them by the regent. The essays were read and the prizes awarded in the presence of an interested audience on Arbor day, May 6th.

In May, 1903, the chapter held a "lilac day" with Mrs. F. T. Maxwell at "Maxwell Court," which was much enjoyed. Again in May, 1904, the members, by invitation of Mrs. Maxwell, assembled at her beautiful home and had the honor of greeting the state regent, Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, who gave a delightful address.

Regent's day has been a feature which the chapter has enjoyed, the regent and vice-regent having provided charming entertainments for the members.

Sabra Trumbull has contributed liberally to the Continental Hall fund and to the Ellsworth House, the historic place which has been presented to the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution. We have located more than two hundred graves of Revolutionary soldiers in the county and the work of placing markers for them is going steadily on.

We have added many new members during the two years past and the close of this year finds the chapter among the foremost workers and in a prosperous financial condition.

The Continental Chapter (Washington, District of Columbia), organized in 1894, ranks, May 14th, 1904, the third largest chapter of the District. It is, and has been, a very social, progressive and determined body of patriotic workers. Regarding frequent social meetings and friendly intercourse as helpful to patriotic work, Continental Chapter holds a number of open meetings during the year.

Mrs. Louise T. Bacon, the regent, entertained the chapter at her home soon after her election.

The open meetings are held at the Ebbitt House. The program usually consists of an address, frequently by some prominent man, recitations and vocal and instrumental music and a

paper on a subject of Revolutionary historical interest by the chapter historian. This is followed by a social hour and refreshments.

On the 16th of last April Continental Chapter celebrated the tenth anniversary of the granting of its charter. An interesting entertainment was given in the evening, to which delegates, alternates to the Thirteenth Continental Congress, and visiting Daughters were welcome.

Mr. Wilson, from the Civil Service Commission, gave a carefully prepared address on "The Principle Required to Build a Government." Mrs. Middleton Smith, chairman of the advisory board, had procured an interesting program of music, recitations and refreshments. Mrs. DeCosta gave a poetical selection, and the chapter historian read a brief paper on "Washington's Tree at Cambridge," closing with an original poem, an apostrophe to the tree, written expressly for Continental Chapter.

The chapter delights to work for Continental Hall. Besides the amount given yearly to the building of the hall, it was voted at a recent meeting to create a fund to be used for furnishings of the new hall. Just what articles of furniture will be provided has not yet been determined, but they will be worthy of the hall and of the chapter.—IDA HINMAN, *Historian*.

John Paul Chapter (Madison, Indiana).—Appropriate exercises marked the presentation to the Madison high school and Broadway high school of a facsimile of the Declaration of Independence by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The exercises at the Madison high school began with a fervent invocation by the Rev. Biddle. Prof. Neal introduced Mrs. Garber, the vice-regent of the chapter, who presented the gift in behalf of the chapter. Her remarks gave the history of the organization, and other items of interest.

In behalf of the high school, Mr. Arthur Ach accepted this valuable gift.

At the Broadway high school Miss Pauline Batiste introduced Mrs. Garber, who rendered an equally interesting and well delivered address.

Mrs. Garber spoke of the hope the chapter had of rescuing the old cemetery from further desolation, saying:

"With this end in view, we, as a chapter, are hoping to substitute for that monument of past forgetfulness—the old graveyard—a park, which, modest in proportion and adornment as it must of necessity be at first, will win upon the affections of the people, and grow by our care and theirs. It will be a tribute of respect, not alone to the Revolutionary founder of our city, but of reverence to those, who, combining the wisdom of the sage, with the prophetic spirit of the seer, framed this noble declaration of their rights and ours.

"We ask your interest in, and protection of this cherished spot, which will be so dear to us, and we trust to you."

Prof. Bailey, in a patriotic and inspiring speech, accepted the gift, after which the exercises were concluded by all singing "America."

Maryland Daughters:—The Governor of Maryland and Mrs. Warfield entertain Maryland Daughters of the American Revolution.

The most notable meeting of the Maryland Daughters took place on the 19th of May, when in response to an invitation from the Governor of Maryland and Mrs. Warfield the various chapters in the state visited Annapolis. A special train conveyed the Daughters from Baltimore to the ancient city, where they were met by the governor's staff, and escorted to the state house, where they were received by Governor and Mrs. Warfield and the Peggy Stewart Tea Party Chapter in the historic old senate chamber.



Mrs. A. Leo Knott, Regent,
Baltimore Chapter.

There under the stars and stripes which floated from every available point, the governor made his address of welcome, as-

sureing the Daughters of the American Revolution that he considered them one of the most influential and representative bodies that ever occupied this historic chamber, hallowed as the place where Washington resigned his commission as commander-in-chief of the American army, and as the scene of the ratification of the treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States.

Resolutions were passed by the chapters endorsing Governor Warfield's proposal to restore the old senate chamber to its original condition.

At the close of his address Governor Warfield paid a graceful tribute to Mrs. Hester Dorsey Richardson, historian of the Baltimore chapter by appointing her a member of the Public Records Commission, in recognition of her historical researches published in the interest of Maryland and her early families.

The Governor then requested Mrs. Pembroke Lea Thom, state regent, to address the Daughters. This Mrs. Thom did briefly but most happily, and was followed by Mrs. A. Leo Knott, regent of the Baltimore Chapter, who said:

"Your Excellency and Daughters of the American Revolution: I have no doubt but I express the sentiments of every member of the Baltimore Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution assembled here to-day, when I say that we are warmly in favor of the suggestion of the governor for the restoration of the old senate chamber of the capitol of Maryland. The whole of this noble edifice, built at the close of the Colonial period of our history, is endeared to every Marylander by many associations of the glorious past of our State. But there is no part of it which was more sacred in the eyes of every true patriot, than the old senate chamber consecrated by the presence of General Washington, where, on the 23d of December, 1783, at the close of the Revolutionary war he resigned to the Continental Congress, assembled in this hall to receive it, that commission as commander-in-chief of the army of the Revolution, which had been entrusted to him seven years before by that body on motion of a distinguished Marylander, Governor Thomas Johnson.

"No act in the life of that great man was more conspicuous for the love of country which it displayed, than this act of resignation of the command of a victorious army. It challenged the gratitude of his countrymen, and the admiration of the world. History can be appealed to in vain to furnish a parallel to it, for history does not afford us

another single instance of a hero, at the end of a successful war, surrendering his sword and descending again to the rank of a private citizen. It was a great historic event and has been celebrated by historian, poet, and painter. Fortunately there has been preserved a splendid representation of this old chamber and of that great event in the rotunda of the capitol at Washington. From this picture the artist and the artizan, who shall be engaged in the work of restoring this hall can gain a correct and accurate idea of its original form. It was with surprise and amazement not unmingled with indignation that the people of Maryland heard of this vandalic act of modernizing this sacred precinct. They hope now, Governor Warfield, that, under your administration, they will have the pleasure and satisfaction of seeing this chamber, hallowed by so many glorious memories of the past restored to its former beauty and dignity.

"Your Excellency could perform no act which would give you a stronger claim to the gratitude and esteem of every true Marylander, than to carry out to completion this work of restoration. I can assure you of the hearty sympathy and support of every Daughter of the American Revolution, not only of Maryland, but of our whole country. For it is one of the distinct objects of our organization to preserve or restore places made sacred by the presence and heroic actions of the patriots and statesmen of the Revolution."

The visiting Daughters, who included the members of the Baltimore Chapter, the Maryland Line Chapter and the Frederick Chapter, were conducted by members of the Peggy Stewart Tea Party Chapter to the naval academy grounds, where a special drill by the brigade of midshipmen was witnessed.

The entire company then attended the brilliant reception tendered them by Governor and Mrs. Warfield at the executive mansion.

The fact that Governor Warfield was president general of the Sons of the American Revolution for the year 1903, and that Mrs. Warfield is a member of the board of managers of the Baltimore Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, added an enthusiastic personal interest to this most memorable meeting in the history of the Maryland Daughters. At the request of Governor Warfield each one present enrolled her name in the log book which is being kept at the executive mansion, which is perpetuating in a most delightful way the social events of the present administration.—HESTER DORSEY RICHARDSON, *Historian Baltimore Chapter.*

The Hannah Winthrop Chapter (Cambridge, Massachusetts), Mrs. Silvio M. Gozzaldi, regent, has one hundred regular members, limited, and two honorary members. They are constantly engaged in some active patriotic work. During the past two years they have worked to restore Fort Washington, one of the first forts built in Cambridge. A committee from the chapter was chosen to confer with the mayor and obtained a grant of money sufficient to restore the fort. A handsome flag was presented by the chapter and was made the occasion of an elaborate ceremony. A large graded school, called the Morse school, being near the fort, this flag was given into the custody of the children, with an especial view of interesting them in keeping up the care of the grounds and teaching them patriotism. When the flag was presented his honor the mayor and other city officials were present and state officers of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the chapter members. All the school children marched to the fort and took an active part in the ceremonies. Prizes were offered to the children in the upper grades for the best essays on the "Siege of Boston" and awarded to four of the competitors.

The chapter has been much interested in the Continental Hall fund and has contributed \$151.00, most of which was raised by a sale of "Thanksgiving Dainties." It has also purchased and presented to the ladies of the Mt. Vernon Association a steel engraving of General George Washington by Richie in 1852, after a painting by Rothermel.

An effort was made to bring about a more rational and less dangerous observance of July 4th, and to this end a petition bearing nearly 2,000 names was presented to the legislature for the abolishment of toy pistols, cannon crackers and blank cartridges, and although we were defeated, yet the chapter will not give up the work.

A pilgrimage committee has prepared a long list of the historic places in Cambridge which will be of great assistance to visitors. As many chapters have an "outing" before breaking up for the summer, we hope that Cambridge will be the mecca toward which many of them will turn.

The regent, Mrs. Gozzaldi, has been giving much personal

time to completing a list of Harvard students who served in the Revolution and would be glad of any assistance in that work.

The chapter has received numerous gifts, the most interesting of which is the gift of Charles Francis Adams, who has given the letters written by Madam Hannah Winthrop to Abigail Adams.

Chapter members have prepared and read numerous papers at the meetings, one being written by the chapter's "Real Daughter," Miss Manson of East Boston. It has also been favored with addresses by the Hon. Solon Stevens and Dr. Ray Green Huling.

At present and during the summer the chapter is engaged in indexing "Page's History of Cambridge."—SARAH A. HALL, *Historian*.

Paul Revere Chapter (Boston, Massachusetts).—" 'Tis greatly wise to talk with our past hours, and ask them what report they bore to Heaven"—so the members of Paul Revere Chapter assembled at Hotel Vendome on April 7th, to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the chapter with a breakfast.

After the breakfast speeches were made by Mrs. Cartwright and Mrs. Holbrook, past regents. Mrs. Bailey, the regent, spoke with much feeling of the ready response by all members to any call to active service during her term of office.

An original poem, entitled "The Tenth Anniversary of the Paul Revere Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution," written by the secretary, Mrs. Willis R. Russ, was recited by her with intense spirit and received hearty applause.



Mrs. Anna L. Bailey, Regent,
Paul Revere Chapter.

Ten times have Christmas bells pealed out their story,
Sweet voiced with joy, or sadder cadence rung;
Ten times has summer donned her wondrous glory,
O'er tree and sward her loving mantle flung;

Ten times has spring, with garments trailing lowly,
Waked the arbutus delicate and pale;
Ten times the solemn autumn clear and holy,
In dying beauty clothed the wooded vale—

Since, bound by ties of friendship cherished dearly,
Not called by clarion of discordant war,
But by the tenderer voice, proclaiming clearly,
"Peace and good-will," that heaven-born, highest law.

A group of women scanned their country's history,
From aged-dimmed volumes wiped the dust of time,
With reverent hands unclasped the sacred mystery
Within those pages; thrilling, aye, sublime!

As mountain rills flow down to join the river,
And the river hastens onward to the bay,
From smaller stream to larger growing ever,
This group of women strengthened day by day.

Ten golden years have stamped the waiting pages,
Of the great parchments history unrolls,
Merged all too quickly with departed ages,
Ever illumined on that endless scroll.

And so may twenty years together find us,
With youth enthroned perennial and bright;
All tracing of the years left far behind us,
While memories brush transfigures all with light.

Why limit years passing in swift procession,
While younger hands our banners proudly raise?
And clearer minds inherit our possessions,
And sweeter voices rise in songs of praise?

Why record years, by tenth or twentieth token
Of measured weaving, on life's shining woof,
No age, no change, no fate thread broken,
Can stem the current, or hold friends aloof!

Violin solos were rendered by Miss Adele Jones, a member of the chapter, and songs were contributed by Miss Beaumont.

Following the exercises Mrs. Charles A. Afford, in behalf of the chapter, presented the regent, Mrs. Bailey, with the insignia of the society, Daughters of the American Revolution, and fifty dollars in gold, as a token of love and appreciation for her unswerving devotion and loyalty to the best interests of Paul Revere Chapter.—MARCIA BLISS UFFORD, *Historian*.

Prudence Wright Chapter (Pepperell, Massachusetts).—At the annual meeting, May 2, Mrs. Walter B. Page was elected regent. Reports from officers and various committees were read and show a pleasant and prosperous year. There have been four new members and a loss of two, one by death and one resigned. The treasurer reported a little surplus after all bills were paid. The historian's report, being short, was in rhyme which added to the interest. There have been eleven chapter meetings and ten of the board, besides several social gatherings. At most of the latter the registrar gave able talks on parliamentary law which were interesting and instructive, after which a social hour with light refreshments was always enjoyed.

The executive board were delightfully entertained at the past regent's "cottage in the woods" the first of November. In March there was a sale of fancy articles at the home of Mrs. Heald. Part of the proceeds were used as our contribution to Continental Hall. The "little brick school house" is gradually being furnished and makes an attractive and pleasant chapter home. An item of interest was reported, viz: that Chamberlain's powderhorn, which contained the powder that shot Paugus, the Indian, is now in the possession of Mr. Perkins of Hollis.

The regent, Mrs. Page, invited the officers to come to her home May 10 for installation. A pleasant afternoon was enjoyed.—GERTRUDE S. TOWER, *Historian*.

Essex Chapter of the Oranges (New Jersey).—While the regular meetings of the Essex Chapter do not close until June, the April gathering may be said to have brought to a close the course of the study pursued during the winter just passed.



Margaret L. Yardley, Regent Essex Chapter.

The chapter's first pleasure was in listening to the report of its vice-regent, of the Continental Congress of 1904. Mrs. Hawkesworth gave an account of each day's proceedings. The story of the laying of the corner-stone of Continental Hall was particularly interesting. The Essex Chapter has added its little share to this noble building, and hopes to continue to aid this building fund until Continental Hall in all its beauty and dignity stands completed a fitting monument to the noble "foremothers" of this dear land of ours.

At the conclusion of Mrs. Hawkesworth's report Mrs. Yardley, the chapter regent, in a few happy words introduced the guest of honor of the afternoon, Mrs. Alice Morse Earle.

In its study of home life during the Revolution the chapter had reached the subject of "Clothing of the Revolutionary Period."

Mrs. Earle, whose reputation as an authority upon matters Revolutionary and Colonial is national, gave a most interesting and instructive talk on the raiment of our ancestors. In a delightfully conversational style and without notes, Mrs. Earle told the women before her many things. She pointed out the influence of Marie Antoinette upon the fashions of the colonies as seen in the "patch and hood, and powdered hair," also that to her influence was owing the revival of "Thack" lace as an ornament to women's clothing.

Mrs. Earle pointed out the richness and elegance of material in use even during the "times that tried men's souls," but found a refuge from the charge of extravagance in the fact that as fashions did not vary these luxurious garments descended from parent to child, and lived to an honorable old age.

The hostess of the afternoon was Mrs. Halsey and at the conclusion of Mrs. Earle's lecture, the chapter and its guests were invited to the diningroom, where a dainty repast was in waiting and where "over the tea cups" a social hour was passed.

May the historian be pardoned if in conclusion she adds a parting remark of Mrs. Earle. "I find you all such 'responsive' women." She does so for the reason that to her mind in that word may be found one of the secrets of chapter success. If, in this money getting sordid age we are willing simply to be

Daughters, we shall hardly be worthy of our great inheritance. If, however, we would be loyal filial children, we must constantly remember that our work is one of education in patriotic spirit. In every neglected grave marked by the Daughters, in every landmark rescued from oblivion, is forged another link in the chain binding us to a glorious past and serving to make us worthy of a mighty future.—HELEN ORTON COLTON, *Historian*.

Lagonda Chapter (Springfield, Ohio).—Among the many pleasant social occasions enjoyed by the chapter, the meeting for the month of May will be specially remembered on account of its program having been peculiarly appropriate to the month.



Mrs. Oscar T. Martin, Regent
Lagonda Chapter.

On the third of May Lagonda Chapter members and guests assembled at the delightful home of Mrs. Clarence Kay. The day was an ideal May day and "when you swung on its hinges that neighborly door a broad carpet of sunshine unrolled on the floor."

On entering the parlor the eye was at once arrested by a fine steel engraving of Patrick Henry, draped in silk flags.

The regent, Mrs. O. T. Martin, presided and announced the program. The first number was a vocal solo. The new "America," by Miss Ebbie Moyer. The Honorable Wm. S. Thomas was then presented and gave an able and altogether delightful lecture upon that "Splendid Virginia Rebel, Patrick Henry," who claimed May as his birth month.

Mrs. George Prout, with rich soprano voice, sang "Molly

Pitcher," by Kate Brownlee Sherwood. A pleasing guessing contest followed.

The leader in her remarks said:

This is not simply the merry merry month of May in which we delight to wind the May pole and join in out-door sports but it is also the month in which we specially remember our soldier dead, and it is fitting that we as Daughters recall a few of the distinguished among the patriots of the Revolution and since we love to emblem the fame of our brave with flowers, so in memory of them, a flower, the beautiful crimson carnation, our state flower will be given for each patriot who is recognized by his initials and a suggestive remark.

Mrs. Harry Kissell was flower bearer.

At the close of the program touching reference was made to the late Gov. Asa S. Bushnell, who in life was always an interested friend of the Daughters of the American Revolution. He was one whom we had honored as soldier and statesman, and whom we mourn to-day.

Wauseon Chapter (Wauseon, Ohio).—Closed its first year's work on April 29th with an enjoyable meeting at the home of Mrs. Clara Newcomer, the retiring regent. The usual program was carried out with an interesting address to the chapter by Mrs. Newcomer, who has been successful in her year's work as regent. The chapter closes with a membership of thirty-five. The new regent is Mrs. Elizabeth Brigham.

The Nabby Lee Ames Chapter (Athens, Ohio).—Organized in 1903 with twelve charter members, now has a membership of thirty-five with fine prospects for a larger growth the coming year.

Athens being one of the oldest towns in the State had among her early settlers many who had been Revolutionary soldiers or who were sons of patriots. These have left numerous descendants here.

Nabby Lee Ames, for whom the chapter was named, was a pioneer of the county, mother of Bishop Ames of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and grandmother of the late Judge De Steigener, of Athens. She was a woman of strong and beautiful character and represents to us one of the noblest types of womanhood.

The chapter has the honor of claiming two "Real Daugh-

ters," Mrs. Mary M. Sprague, of Brice, Ohio, and Mrs. Cyrena Tuttle Woods, of Arvada, Colo.

The present regent is Mrs. Mary C. De Steigner.

Monthly meetings have been held at each of which papers on subjects of historical interest have been read and patriotic songs sung. In February we were favored with a fine address, "Boston and Vicinity," by Professor Higley, of the Ohio University.

The chapter contributed \$10.00 to the Athens Improvement Society and offered a prize of \$5.00 in the high school for the best essay on Patriotism. It was awarded Madeline Shaffer. Five dollars is donated to the Continental Hall fund.

A committee has been appointed to look up and identify the graves of our Revolutionary soldiers.—FLORIDE KISTLER SPRAGUE, *Historian*.

The Harrisburg Chapter (Harrisburg, Pennsylvania).—On May 19th, the Harrisburg Chapter celebrated its tenth anniversary, the meeting being held in the hall of the Academy of Medicine.



Miss Caroline Pearson, Regent,
Harrisburg Chapter.

The regent, Mrs. Richard J. Haldeman, presided, and read a comprehensive report of the Continental Congress, which was listened to with attention.

The annual reports of the secretaries, registrar and treasurer bore witness to the faithful, efficient manner in which they had performed the duties of their respective offices.

Miss Pearson, who has been historian of the chapter since its organization, gave an interesting history of its first ten years, paying beautiful and appropriate tribute to the members who have passed away, five of whom were charter members.

One of these, Mrs. Francis Jordan, honorary state regent, and a sister of the first state regent, Mrs. Hogg, was the founder of the chapter; Mrs. Jordan also suggested the idea of the prize essay contest, which since its beginning in 1895, has increased in interest until a large number of the girls' graduating class of the Harrisburg High School spend much time in preparing their historical essays, which are always read, and the chapter prizes of ten and five dollar gold pieces awarded on Pennsylvania Day.

The gracious act of the chapter in presenting the beautiful Mary Washington medal to their hospitable regent, Mrs. Robert A. Lamberton, was recalled, an act of appreciation.

The historian spoke of the two interesting gavels belonging to the chapter, one of them being made from wood of the famous mulberry tree, to which John Harris, the father of the founder of Harrisburg was tied by the Indians, when they attempted to burn him in 1720; it is mounted in silver, engraved with appropriate inscriptions, and was presented by a descendant of the hardy pioneer, at the meeting held on December 16, 1896, the anniversary of the "Boston Tea Party."

The other gavel is made from a beam in the house of Molly Pitcher, at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, its silver band telling its interesting history.

The success of the state conference of 1901 has been a matter for congratulation and pride to the Harrisburg Chapter ever since. Mention was made of the fine work for the soldiers during the Spanish war, and of the attention shown to the two "Real Daughters" in the gifts of flowers and recognition pins.

The statement of the amount given for Memorial Continental Hall, \$472.50 gave to every one present the comfortable feeling of having done well in this respect; while the recital of the titles of the large number of books sent to the Daughter of the American Revolution library at Washington, showed that the Harrisburg Chapter had aided largely in raising the "Pennsylvania Shelf" to its present proud position.

The historian closed her report by speaking of the historical papers written by members of the chapter, which ever since the first one written by herself, on Jane McCrea, and read at the meeting on June 20th, 1894, has been the central point of all the meetings.

In her estimation those papers, to which so much time and thought had been devoted, were worthy of preservation, and therefore it had given her great pleasure to compile them, and have them bound in the beautiful blue of the society, with insignia in gold, so that each member might have a copy.

At this point, the reason for the artistic, but rather unusual arrangement of the starry banner upon the desk became apparent as the secretary stepped forward, and drew down the folds of the flag, whereupon the piles of beautiful books were displayed to view. The enthusiasm and pleasure with which these books were received were ample reward for the time and trouble devoted to their preparation.

The result of the election showed that the chapter placed its seal upon the faithful work of its officers by granting to all who were willing to accept it, another year of service, one of the few changes being that the historian was—we will not say *promoted*—to the office of regent.

Lady Stirling Chapter (Seattle, Washington).—This flourishing young chapter has led rather a busy life, this year of

1904. On February 22d, at the Washington, the most elegant reception ever given in this city was that tendered Mrs. John A. Parker, of Tacoma, our state regent. In the following month, Lady Stirling, assisted by Rainier Chapter and the Red Cross Society, entertained Dr. Anita McGee and her little band of nurses waiting here for the Shawnut, to take them to Japan. But the crowning event, was "Washington's Inaugural Ball," given in May at the "Big House on the Hill," as the "Washington" is called here. This anniversary



Mrs. Mary E. P. Phelps, Regent,
Lady Stirling Chapter.

was selected by the regent as the chapter day and accepted by the chapter, and this the first Colonial Ball of the chapter,

was worthy of its name. The invitations were much sought after, as *souvenirs*, being the first issued here in the quaint colonial wording. The high-vaulted dining room with its carved rafters is in itself too stately to need any decoration, and only Old Glory was seen, with here and there an American eagle.

Many ladies were in colonial dress. The programs were tiny hatchets, and many gentlemen appeared in full colonial dress.

In a word, from the invitations, in ye style of ye olden time, to the last strains of the First Regimental Orchestra, the first inaugural ball of Lady Stirling Chapter was a pronounced success.—MRS. DONALD OLSEN, *Historian*.

In the center of the Government Building at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition stands the cast of the figure of Liberty. Its bronze prototype crowns the capitol of the United States. It is not adorned with the typical liberty cap, for the people of this nation *never* were slaves. The feathers of the eagle wave above the majestic head. Near at hand in this building will be found the exhibit of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. We are the only society thus honored and the heart thrills with pride that we are a part of the government exhibit—the government for which we too would make any sacrifice. Our relics, our publications, our insignia, our china are all to be found here. What attracts the most attention are the pictures of the Continental Hall and the president generals. The one of Mrs. Fairbanks, our present honored chief, is particularly good and bears the date of April, 1904. Many Daughters will find their way to this part of the Government Building during the summer and at the gathering of the clan in October.

June 15, was given up to the Sons of the American Revolution at the exposition, and among that notable gathering was General Shields, whose word of counsel and help was ever at the command of the Daughters of the American Revolution during the first determining year of the organization.

GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES

It is asserted, after much reflection, that there is scarcely an important fact in the annals of this country, but either had its origin or became intimately involved in a point of genealogy.—*Sir Harris Nicolas.*

Contributors are requested to observe carefully the following regulations:

1. Write on only one side of the paper.
2. Give full name and address of the writer.
3. All proper names should be written with great plainness.
4. When possible give dates, and the places of residence of ancestors for whom the inquiry made.
5. Enclose a two cent stamp for each query. When a personal answer on a doubtful point is desired send extra stamp.

A special request is made for answers or partial answers to queries that the value of the department may be enhanced to all subscribers.

All answers will be inserted as soon as received.

Queries will be given in the order of the dates of their reception.

*Mrs. Lydia Bolles Newcomb,
Genealogical Department, American Monthly Magazine,
New Haven, Connecticut.*

Attention is called to rules 3 and 4.

ANSWERS.

171. (2) JUSTICE—(Justasson, Gustafsson, Gustass, Gustaff, Justis). —In June number, *American Montly*, 1902, inquiry for the Justice family appeared. The name in many forms is found in the Records of the Old Swedes church, New Castle Co., Del. In 1699 Hans Gustafsson and wife were given seats in church. In 1706 John Justasson, with Pieter Stalcop, were witnesses to a receipt for the minister. In 1713 Mans Gustaff and wife Catharine had child baptized and Brita, wife of Johan Gustass was one of the sponsors. Johan Gustafson was elected church warden 1714 and the next year he was "empowered to take charge of the church money." The next year John Gustass' boy with horse and a sled assisted in hauling stone for walling up the well at the parsonage, assisted by Mans Gustafson and Anders Gustafson. In 1717 Johan Gustafsson resigned office of church warden and in 1729 Mans Justis was elected to the office. In 1730 Martin Justice and

wife Brita had child Lydia baptized and in 1732 Martin Justafson and wife Briggita had child Anneka baptized. In 1733 Martin and Mans Justis were elected church wardens. In 1737 Justas Justis and Susanna Stille were married; the next year Justa Justice, Sr. and Justa Justice, Jr. are among the contributors to the church expenses. In 1738 Gustaf Justis was killed by lightning; the same year Gustaf Justis, Sr., and wife Susanna had child Maria baptized, and Johan Justis and wife Kerstina had child Susanna baptized. In 1744 Martin Justice and Mounsee Justice were vestrymen and Justa Justice was warden. In 1751 Martin, Jesper, Nils, Justa, Mans, Jonas and Swen Justice were among the contributors for a house for the pastor. In 1759 Nils Justice was clerk of Swedes Lutheran Church (Trinity Church) in the borough of Wilmington in Christiana Hundred, County of New Castle, and in 1773 was thanked for faithful performance of duty during the twelve years he had been in office.

After 1750 the name appears as Justis, Justisson, or Justice, the Swedish form disappearing both in surname and baptismal. The name of William Justice is not in the list of baptisms, though as late as 1795, John and Aaron Justis are named among those connected with church matters.

A Dr. Justice was formerly in Logansport, Ind., but a communication sent to him July, 1902, was returned by postoffice marked "deceased."

455. TRAIN.—I know of no Isaac Train of Conn. The Trains were a Mass. family. My great-grandfather, Isaac Train, a soldier of the Revolution, was born at Adams, Mass. (then Fort Mass.), May 22, 1759. He enlisted for a short service Sept., 1777, in a Berkshire regiment, under Capt. Parker and Col. Symonds, re-enlisted and continued to re-enlist until the close of the war. He married Elizabeth Cummings, probably of Phillipston (then called Gerry), had eight children: Sally, Heman, Polly, John, Stephen, Rachel, Susanna and Permela. He died in Steuben Co., N. Y., Aug. 19, 1843.

Isaac Train was probably the son of Thomas Train and his first wife, Mary Corse of Deerfield, though no records in proof of that have yet been discovered. Thomas Train was a soldier at Fort Massachusetts and married, first, Mary Corse, daughter of James and Thankful (Munn) Corse, and later, Rachel, the daughter of Col. Benj. Symonds, of Williamstown.—M. E. C.

QUERIES.

471. HARTZELL—WINANS—SUTHERLAND—WOOD.—Can anyone tell of Revolutionary service of the following: George Henry Hartzell and John Hartzell of Bethlehem, Penna.; Jacob Winans, probably of Sussex Co., N. J.; John Sutherland, of Sussex Co., N. J.; E. D. Wood, of Vermont?—M. B. T.

472. ROSE.—I desire to obtain the dates of birth and death of Elias

Rose, a Revolutionary soldier from New York; also the names of his parents.—E. C. M.

476. MIDDLEBROOK.—Can any one tell me of the Middlebrook family? Grace Middlebrook, of Great Riding, Yorkshire, Eng., married Christopher Todd, of New Haven, Conn. Their first child was born 1642. Christopher Todd came to America in 1639.—C. T. M.

477. ATTERBURY.—Wanted proof of the Revolutionary services of Thomas Atterbury. He was from N. C., and is said to have served with six brothers under Gen. Washington. He married Bridget Monay (or Muny).—F. M. E.

478. (1) GIBBS—WADE.—I desire to learn the parentage of Mary Gibbs, wife of Isaac Wade, a soldier in Rev. war from Bedford Co., Va. Mary Gibbs was twice married; her first husband was ——— Stevens. Isaac Wade was son of Jeremiah Wade, of Virginia.

(2) THOMPSON—WADE.—Ancestry of Joseph Thompson, son of James (?) Thompson and ——— Pettigrew, from near Lynchburg, Va. Joseph Thompson married Martha Wade, of Bedford Co., Va., and removed to Georgia.—M. A. W.

479. (1) LYMAN.—Wanted the name of the wife of Moses Lyman, of Northampton, Mass. He was born Feb. 20, 1662; died 1701; married Ann ———, said to have been from L. I.

(2) BYINGTON—HITCHCOCK.—Whose daughter was Mercy Byington, married Dec., 1768 to Zechariah Hitchcock, b. 1742, probably in East Haven, Conn., afterwards in Southington?

(3) RICHARDSON.—Wanted the names of wives of Amos¹ and Stephen² Richardson, of Stonington, Conn.—K. S. M.

480. CORNELL.—In Cornell Gen., published 1903, it is said that the home of William⁵ (Joshua⁴, Joshua³, John², Thomas¹) Cornell in Westchester Co., N. Y., was used by Washington as headquarters during in Rev. War. Was said William Cornell a patriot or Tory?

481. (1) TWITTY—GRAHAM.—Col. William Graham, of N. C., married Mrs. Susan Twitty (widow of John). In "King's Mountain and its Heroes," Mrs. Twitty and her brave children are mentioned. Her maiden name is desired.

(2) IRVINE.—Abram Irvine lived at Rutherfordton, N. C., but on his tombstone in old Buffalo graveyard between Shelby, N. C., and Blacksburg, S. C., is carved, "A native of Va." He married Sarah, the only child of Col. Wm. Graham, b. Oct. 7, 1780. Can any one give the ancestry of Abram Irvine and tell from what part of Virginia he came?—M. J. H.

482. CARTER.—Can any one tell me where to find a history of the Carter family and give description of the coat of-arms?—M. H.

483. (1) JOHNSON—BEALL.—Richard Johnson was Lieut. in the Rangers on the frontier of Penn., 1777-1783. He located a land warrant of one thousand acres on the Ohio River, 1782. His daughter Re-

becca married Gen. Rezin Beall 1794. Can any one give any earlier account of Richard Johnson or of his wife Elizabeth Nash?

(2) GIST.—Can any one name the eleven families who moved with Christopher Gist to his grant on Chestnut Ridge in Western Penn. 175—, now Allegheny Co.?

(3) BEALL.—Information desired of the family of Gen. Rezin Beall who commanded the Maryland division of the Flying Camp 1776. Descendants of Col. Ninian Beall are requested to communicate with Mrs. E. S. Martin, New Straitsville, O., who is preparing a history of the family.

(4) PRITCHETT—BEALL—WHITE.—William Pritchett, of Rockville, Ind., died about 1765 leaving sons William and James, and daughter Jane. His widow, formerly Keziah White, afterward married Zephaniah Beall. Information desired of ancestry of Keziah White; also of William Pritchett.

(5) GILLESPIE—BROWN.—Communication desired with the descendants of James Gillespie and Nancy Brown married in Brownsville, Penn., about 1800.

(6) EWING.—Information of the descendants of Abner Ewing who was living in Scioto Co., Ohio, 1808.

(7) EWING—CONOWAY.—Also of the descendants of David Ewing and Mary Conoway married in Georgia Jan. 1, 1795.

(8) BROWN.—Information concerning the family or descendants of Thomas Brown who moved from Md. about 1768, and in 1785 laid out Brownsville, Penn.—M. E. M.

484. CONNELLY—TURNER.—Who were the parents of Elizabeth Turner who married John Connelly, son of Nicholas Connelly? Also name of the wife of Nicholas Connelly, probably of Md. and later of Va.? Revolutionary service of Nicholas Connelly or the father of Elizabeth Turner desired.—S. B. T.

485. BEALL—TOMLINSON.—I should like to know the names of the parents of Gustavus Thomas Hugh Beall and Sarah Hugh Beall Williams born in Georgetown, D. C. In 1820 Gustavus located in Cumberland, Md., where he married Rachel, daughter of Benjamin and Rachel (Greathouse) Tomlinson. These Bealls were great-grandchildren of Judge Samuel Beall whose wife was a Brooks. He was a member of the Md. Constitutional Convention and is spoken of as one of the "immortal twelve" because of the active part he took in repudiating the Stamp Act.—S. H. B.

The Historical Society of St. Louis has a fine collection of pictures and relics relating to the early St. Louis history. The collection is the work of many years and is under charge of the secretary, Miss Mary Louise Dalton, who is, as might be expected, a Daughter of the American Revolution.

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE Children of the American Revolution

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE RECORDING SECRETARY.

Madam President, Officers and Members of the National Society, Children of the American Revolution: Since my election in February, 1903, to the office of recording secretary of this society, there have been eleven meetings at all of which I have been present and recorded the minutes.

In addition to the foregoing I have signed 374 applications in duplicate, sent out postal cards announcing the meetings to each member of the board and state directors, and written many letters pertaining to the conduct of my office.

During my incumbency charters have been sent to the following local societies:

Kittie Livingston Society, Seattle, Washington.

Ann McCarty Ramsay Society, Alexandria, Virginia.

Colonel Bruyn Society, Kingston, New York.

Respectfully submitted,

ELIZA COLEMAN TULLOCH,
Recording Secretary.

April 20, 1904.

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

Madam President, Members of the National Board and the Congress Now Assembled: I have the honor to report the following from February, 1903, until April, 1904:

100 letters received.

75 letters written.

900 application blanks issued.

400 pledges.

400 poems.

200 copies of the constitution.

70 officers' lists.

15 Bailey, Banks & Biddle orders for stationery.

\$5.76 postage received.

\$4.00 expended.

The board has decided that hereafter no charge will be made for application blanks.

Owing to the careless handling of second class matter by the post office, application blanks, etc., are often lost, or delayed in delivery, and the Board has, and is trying to find some manner in which to guard against this.

Thanking the members of the official board for their kindness and help during the years I have worked with them, I respectfully submit my report.

ADELE C. TAYLOR,
Corresponding Secretary.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NATIONAL REGISTRAR.

Madam President, National Officers, State Officers and Children of the American Revolution, Greeting: I have to report the membership of this society as 6,181. When I was elected national Registrar in December, 1903, the membership was 5,975. 206 members have joined since I commenced the work.

New York is the banner state. There are several active societies there doing admirable work. The Hiawatha of Syracuse, the Bemis Heights of Saratoga Springs, the Little Men and Women of '76 of Brooklyn, the Sagoyawetha of Buffalo, the Sergeant Jasper of Seneca Falls and the Col. Bruyn of Kingston all send fine reports.

In Pennsylvania the General Muhlenberg Society of Philadelphia seems to lead the van.

We have always excellent reports from California. The Valentine Holt Society of San Francisco is unfailing.

Good work is being done in Michigan, Wyoming, Wisconsin, Washington, Maryland, Delaware and Texas. Of the seven societies in Rhode Island the Abraham Whipple, Lucretia Allen, Joseph Bucklin and Samuel Ward are doing good work.

A society has been founded in Pueblo, Colo., bearing the name of Patty Endicott. The Amos Morris Society of New Haven sends a fine report.

In Boston the Paul Revere Chapter of the Daughters has organized a society of the Children, bearing the appropriate name Signal Lantern. It promises to be a true beacon light.

The youngest name I have to report is that of Robert Holton McClesney 3rd, of the Hiawatha Society, Syracuse. He was one day old when his papers were signed by his father. This may provoke a smile, but to me it was both touching and inspiring, and I hope that the interest and enthusiasm of these young people may be communicated to other parents and to all the workers in the Society of the Children of the American Revolution.

Respectfully submitted,

SUSAN RIVIERE HETZEL.

TREASURER'S REPORT, FEBRUARY 20TH, 1903, TO APRIL 1ST, 1904.

February 20th, 1903, balance, \$213 38

RECEIPTS.

Feb. 20th, 1903, to April 1st, 1904—

From fees,	\$498 25	
From badges,	116 00	
From certificates,	21 00	
From charters,	6 00	
	<hr/>	641 25
Interest on investments,		107 74

For Continental Hall.

Hiawatha Society,	\$15 00	
George Rogers Clark Society,	5 00	
Rebecca Bates Society,	5 00	
Joseph Bulkeley Society,	2 00	
Ensign Robert Wilson Society,	10 00	
Sergeant Wm. Jasper Society,	10 00	
Col. Bruyn Society,	70 00	
Bemis Heights Society,	50 00	
Independence Hall Society,	45 00	
Interest on fund,	2 44	
	<hr/>	214 44
Gift from Mrs. Hepburn Smith for prize essay,		10 00
		<hr/>
Total,		\$1,186 81
Disbursed,		1,065 70
		<hr/>
In bank,		\$121 11

Invested.

Mortgage Note,	\$1,500 00	
Savings Bank,	500 00	
	<hr/>	2,000 00
Continental Hall fund,		330 00
		<hr/>
		\$2,451 11

DISBURSEMENTS.

Bailey, Banks & Biddle (badges),	\$89 02
Printing (constitutions, postals, notification cards, circulars, programs, etc.),	105 55
Engrossing charters and certificates,	6 50
Repairing chest for archives,	2 50

Storage and moving,	2 50
Rent,	36 00
Convention expenses, February, 1903,	166 62
Wm. Collier	5 00

Postage, Stationery, Supplies, &c.

For vice-presidents in charge of organization of societies,	\$36 50	
For recording secretary,	5 00	
For corresponding secretary,	4 55	
For registrars,	37 45	
For treasurer,	10 70	
		94 20
Invested,		253 50
Transferred to Continental Hall fund, C. A. R.,		209 22
Transferred to treasurer general, D. A. R.,		95 00

\$1,065 70

Respectfully submitted,

V. BLAIR JANIN,
Treasurer.

SYNOPSIS OF WORK REPORTED BY THE CHAPTERS IN THIS ISSUE: A scholarship taken in a college and a young girl well equipped for all that is needed for her work; lectures to foreigners in their own languages; books furnished in Hungarian and Italian languages, to be used later as a travelling library; unveiling of memorial stone; lectures; prizes for pupils for proficiency in American history; money for Continental Hall; money and furniture for chapter homes; fund created for furnishings for Continental Hall; valuable historical papers prepared; presentations of copies of the Declaration of Independence; efforts to restore the historic chamber in the capitol at Annapolis where Washington resigned his commission; restoration of Fort Washington, Cambridge; presentations of flags; efforts to bring about a rational observance of July 4; determining and marking revolutionary graves; gifts of books to the Daughters of the American Revolution library at Washington; receptions for worthy purposes. All of these and more you may read in the reports of chapter work of the Daughters.

IN MEMORIAM

MRS. HELEN MONTGOMERY PINNEO HOWE, Boudinot Chapter, Elizabeth, New Jersey, died April 3, 1904. She was a charter member of the chapter and much loved and admired.

MRS. MATILDA ANDERSON TYLER, General Evan Shelby Chapter, Owensboro, Kentucky, died April 2, 1904. The chapter passed beautiful resolutions, expressing deep sorrow at the loss.

MRS. JULIA DUNHAM STEPHENS, Jersey Blue Chapter, New Brunswick, New Jersey, died at her home April 23, 1904. Mrs. Stephens was a charter member of the Jersey Blue Chapter.

MRS. J. ELIZABETH JUDSON, Swe-kat-si Chapter, Ogdenburg, New York, died at Bound Brook, New Jersey, April 23, 1904. She was a charter member of Swe-kat-si Chapter.

MRS. CATHARINE KENDALL STEELE, "Real Daughter," Matthew Thornton Chapter, Nashua, New Hampshire, passed away January 24, 1904. At the time of her death she was probably the oldest "Real Daughter" of the society, having been born May 12, 1801. An account of her family was given in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE for May, 1902. She retained to the last the qualities which distinguished her youth—strong integrity, sterling honor and devotion to the cause of justice.

MRS. JULIA SLEEPER VOSSELLER, charter member Colonel Lowrey Chapter, Flemington, New Jersey, entered into rest March 14, 1904. She will be sadly missed.

MRS. ADELE ABBEY SANFORD, Sa-go-ye-watha Chapter, Seneca Falls, New York, died suddenly April 21st, 1904, greatly lamented by all the chapter.

MRS. ELIZABETH WOOD CLEMENT, Ann Storey Chapter, Rutland, Vermont, died June 6, 1904, aged 97. She was a woman of rare gifts of mind and heart.

MRS. ELIZABETH N. UPHAM REEVE, charter member Little Rock Chapter, Arkansas, died in Chicago, May 26, 1904, greatly mourned.

MRS. NELLIE A. PRATT, Hannah Woodruff Chapter, Southington, Connecticut, died June 1, 1904. The chapter mourns a loyal member.

MRS. GEO. A. PRATT, Fort Atkinson Chapter Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin, died at her home May 15, 1904. Mrs. Pratt was a charter member and regent for the past year. The chapter passed resolutions expressive of their great regret.

BOOK NOTES.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S GUARD, REVOLUTIONARY WAR. Illustrated. By *Carlos E. Godfrey*, M. D. Publishers, Stevenson-Smith Co., Washington, D. C. Price \$5.00. Bound in Cloth.

The Commander-in-Chief's Guard was organized in Cambridge at noon, March 12, 1776, pursuant to an order issued by Washington, "the men selected should be between 5 feet 8 inches and 5 feet 10 inches, handsomely and well made and should be drilled men." This valuable volume traces the Guard from its formation to its dissolution December 20, 1783. The rolls of 1776 cannot be found and were probably burned at Charlestown Navy Yard 1815, where they were preserved by Maj. Caleb Gibbs, the first commandant of the Guard. Notwithstanding this loss it is believed fully seventy-five per cent. of the men have been accounted for in this volume. It contains the record of 300 officers and men, many of them with their genealogy as well as service. The book closes with the diary of Elijah Fisher, a member of the Guard, which ends with the day he was discharged, Jan. 7, 1780.

The work shows years of untiring research and is a valuable book of reference. To the Daughters of the American Revolution its value is not only historical but through the genealogy traced to members of the Guard, many families may learn their eligibility to become members of the society.

S. H. J.

AN EPISODE OF THE SULLIVAN CAMPAIGN AND ITS SEQUEL.
By *Mary Cheney Elwood*. Rochester, N. Y.

This little pamphlet contains a concise and accurate report of Sullivan's campaign in the Valley of the Genesee, an account of the efforts made in 1841 to honor the patriots who fell there in defense of liberty, the fate of the graves on Patriot Hill, and the successful efforts of the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution to obtain a deed to the land, where these soldiers of the Revolution have so long slept in neglected graves. It closes with an account of the exercises of Nov. 1, 1903—"the culminating act of many years of patient search." Thus do the Daughters of the American Revolution rescue from oblivion the heroic deeds of the fathers. Maps and other illustrations add much to the interest.—C. A.

HISTORICAL PAPERS, WRITTEN BY THE MEMBERS OF THE HARRISBURG CHAPTER, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA. Read at the regular chapter meetings from the organization of the chapter, May 19, 1894 to February 22, 1904. Compiled and presented to the members of the Harrisburg Chapter by the Chapter Historian, *Miss Caroline Pearson.*

This handsomely bound and printed book, bearing the insignia of the Daughters of the American Revolution, begins with the story of Jane McCrea and ends with an account of the massacre of Wyoming. It contains more than fifty able articles. One can also read brief but complete accounts of the different congresses of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Certainly the Harrisburg Chapter has been especially favored in having so many brilliant papers written by its members, and they are to be congratulated in having a historian who was willing and able to arrange them in permanent form.—C. A.

THE CONSTITUTION AND ITS FRAMERS. *By Nannie McCormick Coleman.* Scott, Foresman and Co., Chicago.

"This book is dedicated to America's potent agency for the promotion of an informed patriotism—the Daughters of the American Revolution." The purpose of the book is so well told in the preface that we must quote from it, only saying that the author has fully realized the object for which the book was written. The principal purpose of this book "is to collate in a single volume, suitable for ready reference and frequent study, the epoch making state papers of this country, their history and development, and the chief events in the careers of the men who framed them, with all of which every American should be familiar." We are glad to welcome a book of this compass from the pen of a woman. We predict for it a good sale among thinking people who wish to learn concerning the spirit of American liberty.—C. A.

McKINLEY CARNATIONS OF MEMORY. *By Mrs. Aggie F. Newman.*

This belongs to a different class of books from those which generally come to us. Mrs. Newman is an early member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the author of many books. This is a story of the journeys and the adventures of three McKinley buttons in lands afar. It is semi-political, semi-religious, semi-mystical, the central thought being,

Though "Heaven and Earth shall pass away,"

Though "Heaven and Earth shall pass away,"

C. A.



OFFICIAL.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY
OF THE
Daughters of the American Revolution

Headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

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1904.

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- North Dakota, .. MRS. SARAH M. LOUNDSBERRY, Fargo.
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 MRS. H. M. WEAVER, 191 West Park Avenue, Mansfield.
- Oregon, MRS. MARY PHELPS MONTGOMERY, 2511 Seventh St., Portland.
- Pennsylvania, MRS. WILBUR F. REEDER, 303 N. Allegheny Street, Bellefonte.
 MRS. HENRY CLAY PENNYPACKER, Moore Hall, Phoenixville.
- Rhode Island, MRS. CHARLES WARREN LIPPITT, 7 Young Orchard Avenue, Providence.
 MRS. EDWARD L. JOHNSON, 158 Cross Street, Central Falls.

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	MRS. GEORGE N. NICHOLLS, Spartanburg.
Tennessee,	MRS. CHARLES B. BRYAN, 362 Vance Street, Memphis.
	MRS. EDWIN GARDNER, Saundersville, P. O.
Texas,	MRS. JOHN LANE HENRY, 513 Gaston Avenue, Dallas.
	MRS. SEABROOK W. LYDNOR, Houston.
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Virginia,	MRS. ELEANOR WASHINGTON HOWARD, Alexandria.
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	MRS. H. B. PATTEN, 208 West Twenty-second St., Cheyenne.

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER.

Any woman is eligible for membership in the NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who is of the age of eighteen years, and is descended from a patriot man or woman who aided in establishing American Independence, *provided the applicant is acceptable to the Society*. Family tradition alone in regard to the services of an ancestor, unaccompanied by proof will not be considered.

All persons duly qualified, who have been regularly admitted by the National Board of Management, shall be members of the *National Society*, but for purposes of convenience, they may be organized into local Chapters (those belonging to the National Society alone being known as members-at-large).

Application Blanks and Constitutions will be furnished on request by the State Regent of the State in which you reside, or by the "Corresponding Secretary General" at headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Applications should be made out in *duplicate*, one of which is kept on file at National Headquarters and one returned to file with a Chapter should one be joined.

The application must be *endorsed by at least one member of the Society*. The application, when properly filled out, should be directed to "Registrars General, D. A. R., Room 52, 902 F Street N. W., Washington, D. C."

The initiation fee is One Dollar; the annual dues are Two Dollars.

The sum of three dollars, covering the initiation fee and the annual dues for the current year, must accompany each application presented to the National Society direct for members-at-large. The sum of two dollars, covering the initiation fee and one half the annual dues for the

current year, shall accompany each application forwarded to the National Society, through any local *Chapter*. All remittances should be made to the Treasurer General D. A. R., 902 F Street, Washington, D. C. By a check or money order. Never in currency.

No application will be considered until this fee is paid. If not accepted this amount will be returned.

At the April meeting of the National Board of Management, D. A. R., the following motion was unanimously passed:

"Resolved, That the following notice be inserted in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE: 'Chapters shall send to headquarters, D. A. R., 902 F Street, Washington, D. C., notice of deaths, resignations, marriages and all changes of addresses and list of officers.'"

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT, N. S. D. A. R.

A special meeting of the National Board of Management was held at the close of the Thirteenth Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution, on Tuesday, April 26th, at Daughters of the American Revolution headquarters, 902, F. Street, Washington, District of Columbia.

The meeting was called to order at quarter past ten o'clock by the President General, Mrs. Chas. W. Fairbanks, who presented to the Board the newly elected Officers, Vice-Presidents General and State Regents.

In accordance with the usual custom, the retiring Recording Secretary General, Mrs. John Walker Holcombe, was received, and turned over to the new Secretary, Mrs. William E. Fuller, certain papers in her custody.

The President General expressed, on behalf of the Board, great appreciation of the excellent work done by the former Recording Secretary General, which upon motion, was made a rising vote of thanks. This was cordially acknowledged by Mrs. Holcombe, who tendered her best wishes to the new Board and expressed the hope that their labors throughout the year would result in the advancement and good of the society.

Mrs. Holcombe then withdrew.

In the absence of the Chaplain General, the President General requested the members present to unite in the Lord's Prayer.

The roll call was made by the Recording Secretary General. Members present: Mrs. Chas. W. Fairbanks, President General; Mrs. Tulloch, Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters; Mrs. Walker, Vice-President General, Missouri; Mrs. Addison G. Foster,

Washington State; Mrs. Jewett, Minnesota; Mrs. Scott, Illinois; Mrs. Murphy, Ohio; Mrs. Brooks, Colorado; Mrs. Estey, Vermont; Mrs. Weed, Montana; Mrs. Mellon, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Simpson, Massachusetts; Miss Bowman, Connecticut; Miss Clay, Kentucky; Mrs. Burnham, New Hampshire; Miss Williams, Maryland; Mrs. Carey, Indiana; Mrs. Henneberger, Virginia; Mrs. Quarles, Wisconsin. Officers: Mrs. Geer, Registrar General; Mrs. Dolliver, Historian General; Mrs. Lockwood, Assistant Historian General; Mrs. Mann, Corresponding Secretary General; Mrs. Rosa, Librarian General; Mrs. Davis, Treasurer General; Mrs. Fuller, Recording Secretary General. State Regents: Mrs. Terry, New York; Mrs. Morgan-Smith, Alabama; Mrs. Kinney, Connecticut; Mrs. Churchman, Delaware; Mrs. Sage, Georgia; Mrs. Deere, Illinois; Mrs. Peck, Iowa; Mrs. Thom, Maryland; Mrs. Kendall, Maine; Mrs. Masury, Massachusetts; Mrs. Liggett, Minnesota; Mrs. Chittenden, Michigan; Mrs. Lippitt, Rhode Island; Mrs. Richardson, South Carolina; Mrs. Howard, Virginia; Mrs. Johnston, New Hampshire; Mrs. Reeder, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Henry, Texas; Mrs. Lounsbury, North Dakota; Mrs. Mondell, Wyoming; Mrs. Hodge, Ohio; Mrs. Allee, Nebraska; Mrs. Main, of the District of Columbia; Mrs. Brown, Wisconsin; Miss Stringfield, North Carolina; Mrs. Fowler, Indiana; Mrs. Delafield, Missouri. State Vice-Regents: Mrs. Eagan, Florida; Mrs. Ware, Kansas; Miss Mecum, New Jersey.

The President General addressed a few words of welcome to the new Board and expressed the hope that all would labor unitedly for the splendid aims of the National Society and endeavor to make this a red letter year in the history of the Society throughout the country.

A special report was presented, by permission of the Board, on the part of the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

Upon motion, this report was accepted and the appointment confirmed by the Board. The Chair announced that there was no regular reports of Officers at this special meeting of the Board; but requested the State Regents, if they desired any Chapter regencies made, to present the appointments at this time.

The Registrar General presented the name of one member for admission to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Upon motion, the Recording Secretary General was instructed to cast the ballot for this applicant.

The Recording Secretary announced that the ballot had been cast for the applicant presented in the report of the Registrar General and declared her a duly elected member of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Jewett moved that the report of the Registrar General be accepted. Motion seconded and carried.

Mrs. Sage, State Regent of Georgia, stated that the contribution to Continental Hall fund had arrived from Georgia and presented the same on the part of the Georgia Daughters.

This was appropriately acknowledged by the Chair and received with applause.

Mrs. Masury said that a suggestion had come to her, that a picture of the President General be published in the Magazine.

It was proposed that the entire Board be photographed. After discussion Mrs. Chittenden moved: "That this Board, with its many new members, be photographed this noon." Seconded by Mrs. Peck. Motion carried.

The President General requested Mrs. Terry to telephone the photographer and ascertain what arrangements could be made for the proposed photograph.

Mrs. Murphy was recognized and spoke in regard to an earlier publication of the minutes of the Board, which had been requested by many Daughters throughout the country, and stated that the Magazine had been read with increased interest since fuller accounts of the Board meetings had been published; but there was a strong desire that they appear more promptly.

Some discussion followed. No definite action was taken.

Mrs. Lockwood called attention to the fact that the last day's motions of the Continental Congress had not been approved and asked that action be taken on the same at this session of the Board.

Mrs. Sage moved: "That the National Board of Management accept and confirm the minutes of the last session of the Continental Congress, 1904." Seconded by Mrs. Lockwood. Motion carried.

Mrs. Geer moved: "That the salaries of Miss Young and Miss Wilson be increased ten dollars a month each." Seconded by Mrs. Estey and Mrs. Churchman.

Mrs. Murphy expressed the opinion that it had been decided some time ago by the Board that all matters pertaining to salaries of the clerks should be referred to the Supervising Committee, who in turn present a recommendation on the subject for the action of the Board.

The Chair announced that this matter would be referred to the Supervising Committee, if no objection was offered, this committee to report thereon at the next meeting of the Board. There being no objection, it was so ordered.

Mrs. Terry announced that a message had been received from the photographer that he was ready to give the Board a sitting as soon as they could make it convenient to come.

At half past eleven o'clock it was moved and carried to take a recess for the purpose of having the Board photographed; the meeting to re-convene at two o'clock.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, *April 26th.*

The adjourned meeting was called to order at quarter past two o'clock by the President General, Mrs. Fairbanks.

Mrs. Eagan made a report of the House Committee for the Thirtieth Continental Congress, which was, upon motion, accepted with thanks.

Mrs. Eagan moved a vote of thanks to Mrs. Page and the ladies who had made the trip to Jamestown such a delightful occasion. Seconded by Mrs. Jewett and others. Carried.

Mrs. Burnham, Chairman of the Reception Committee for the Thirtieth Continental Congress, presented a verbal report.

Mrs. Chittenden moved that Mrs. Burnham's report on reception be accepted and the bids allowed. Seconded by Mrs. Jewett. Motion carried.

Mrs. Main, Chairman of the Committee on Music and Decoration for the Congress, presented certain bills for the decoration, etc., of the theater during the week of the Congress.

Mrs. Jewett moved the acceptance of Mrs. Main's report and that the Treasurer General be ordered to pay the bills in connection therewith. Seconded by Mrs. Chittenden. Motion carried.

Upon motion, a vote of thanks was tendered the Chairman of these respective committees for their work.

Mrs. Burnham moved that the thanks of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution be returned to the trustees of the Corcoran Gallery of Art for their kindly interest and generous assistance on the occasion of the reception at the Gallery on April 18th, and that the Corresponding Secretary General communicate the same to the trustees of the Gallery. Seconded by Mrs. Tulloch. Motion carried.

The President General announced the appointment of the Finance Committee, as follows: Mrs. Tulloch, Chairman; Mrs. Rosa, Mrs. Mann, Mrs. Mellon and Mrs. Simpson.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Shute, stated that it was usual for the Board to issue a formal authorization for the new Treasurer General to endorse and draw checks in connection with her work as Treasurer General. The following was submitted for the approval of the Board:

"This certifies that at a regular meeting of the Continental Congress. National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, held April 21, 1904, Mrs. M. E. S. Davis was duly elected Treasurer General of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, and is hereby authorized to endorse and draw checks in and for the name of the Society after she has secured bondsmen."

This was approved by the Board.

Mrs. Johnston, State Vice-Regent of New Hampshire, expressed regret that she was not present to receive the gift of one of the small trees presented to the thirteen original States, and on the part of the

Molly Stark Chapter of New Hampshire, read the following circular to Daughters of the American Revolution Chapters:

The Molly Stark Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, as the first Chapter organized in New Hampshire, desires its cordial greetings to the sister societies, and would ask their kind co-operation and assistance in providing in Stark Park, Manchester, formerly a part of the estate of General John Stark, an avenue of trees, to be known as the Daughters of the American Revolution Avenue. The generous gift from your Chapter of some trees of small size to be there planted on or before the fifteenth of May, would be most gratefully appreciated and would be suitably marked with the name of the donating Chapter.

Will you kindly reply to the Chapter Regent, Stark Place, Manchester.

(Signed)

MRS. J. WALTER JOHNSTON, *State Regent*,
MRS. ARTHUR E. CLARKE, *Chapter Regent*,
MISS HELEN M. LINCOLN, *Secretary*.

April, 1904.

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution: I have the honor to submit the following report from the House Committee of the Thirteenth Continental Congress:

Received from Treasurer General,	\$30 00
Printing bulletin,	\$15 00
Two signs,	3 00
Express,	8 00
Telephone,	1 00
4 telegrams,	1 00
Errands,	45
Incidentals,	1 65
By Miss Desha,	30 00
Expenditures paid by Treasurer General:	
60 chairs one week,	\$20 00
2 dozen chairs two days,	3 50
15 tables, 60 cents each, one week,	9 00
Kitchen tables unfurnished,	
110 dozen pads,	19 80
15 gross pencils,	35 50
1 roll, 40 inch, 150 lbs.,	8 80
1 dozen blotters,	50
Ink and pen holders,	60
Trunk,	4 35
Carpenter work and material,	10 20

20 employees, Chases' Theater, voted \$2.00 each by Congress,	40 00
Medicines,	5 20

Total, \$187 45

KATHERINE LIVINGSTON EAGAN,

Chairman House Committee, N. S. D. A. R., 13th Continental Congress.

Report accepted.

The President General announced that a gift of \$25.00 had just been received from the Thomas Jefferson Chapter, and \$50.00 from the Colorado ladies who came into the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, from the Daughters of the Revolution.

Mrs. Deere stated that the Illinois State Conference would be held on June 3rd at which time it was proposed to elect the State Vice-Regent, and asked if this would be confirmed before the next Congress.

Mrs. Murphy said that the amendment permitted the election of State Vice-Regent to take place here in Washington or in the State.

Mrs. Hodge expressed the opinion that a misapprehension existed in the minds of some of the members on this subject, and that it was her understanding that both the State Regent and the State Vice-Regent are to be chosen by the delegates.

The Chair read the amendment as passed on this subject, also from the Constitution.

A discussion ensued, in which Mrs. Sage, of Georgia; Mrs. Jewett and Mrs. Murphy, of Ohio; Mrs. Terry, of New York; Mrs. Richardson, of South Carolina, Mrs. Lippitt, of Rhode Island, spoke on the subject.

Mrs. Murphy inquired if the Chair interpreted this amendment to mean that the same delegates who choose the State Regent, shall choose the State Vice-Regent, and asked for a ruling from the Chair.

The President General read from the Constitution, Article VI:

"The National Board of Management shall be composed of the active Officers of the National Society, and one State Regent, or in her absence, one State Vice-Regent from each State and Territory; said State Regent to be *chosen by the delegates from each State and Territory to the Continental Congress, at its annual meeting, and the State Vice-Regent may be chosen at such annual meeting, or at the annual State conference.*"

The Chair ruled that in accordance with the Article, the State Regent is to be chosen by the delegates at the State meeting, or at the Continental Congress, and the State Vice-Regent *may* be chosen at such annual meeting, or at the annual State conference; the former is obligatory, while the latter, according to the wording of Article VI is not so. The Chair stated that the meaning seemed quite clear, and susceptible of but one interpretation.

Mrs. Tulloch read the statute passed in February, 1898, and stated that it was within the power of the Board to confirm the elections of

State Vice-Regents just as State Regents are confirmed in case of vacancy in the intervals between the meetings of the Congress.—Statute 312.

Mrs. Peck moved that the minutes of the monthly meetings of the Board be published in the following month's issue of the Magazine. Seconded by Mrs. Chittenden. Motion carried.

Mrs. Lockwood moved that the new picture of our President General, Mrs. Fairbanks, taken for the St. Louis Exposition, be reproduced in the Magazine. Seconded by Mrs. Mellon. Motion carried.

The President General announced that the motions, etc., of the last day's session of the Thirteenth Continental Congress would now be read to the Board, and inquired if it was the pleasure of the Board to hear anything more than the motions. It being the consensus of opinion that as the motions embodied all the formal action nothing more was required.

Mrs. Richardson moved that only the motions be read. Seconded by Mrs. Quarles. Motion carried.

At the conclusion of the reading of the Congressional motions by the Recording Secretary General, they were, upon motion, unanimously accepted by the Board.

Mrs. Avery was presented to the Board and made some statements in regard to the Magazine, to the effect that she had come before the Board, with the permission of the President General, to ask information on a question that might possibly be open to misunderstanding, viz: in regard to the action taken by the Congress relative to the genealogical department of the Magazine. Mrs. Avery stated that during the Congress she had introduced a resolution for appropriating \$150 for the department of Notes and Queries of the Magazine, there being certain expenses and considerable work connected with this department; that afterwards another resolution had been offered by Mrs. McCartney, which was also passed, bearing on the same point, the latter to be referred to the Board, to fix the salary of this department, making an additional resolution for a salary for the editor of that department. Mrs. Avery considered that \$20 per month would be a fair allowance for this work, and that will include the \$150 which came under her resolution at the Congress and the additional sum under the salary motion. In view of the possible complication that these two resolutions might cause, Mrs. Avery suggested that the appropriation of \$150 and the salary motion be included the one in the other.

The Chair invited discussion. After some expression of opinion, the following was offered by Mrs. Hodge, of Ohio:

"Whereas, The Thirteenth Continental Congress has authorized the employment of a competent person for the department of Genealogical Notes and Queries; therefore,

"Resolved, That the sum of twenty dollars per month be appropriated for the expenses and salary of some competent person, said de-

partment to be under the control of the Editor of the Magazine, as formerly."

Seconded by Mrs. Masury. Motion carried.

Touching the matter of the editor to be employed for this genealogical department, it was stated that the work would be given to Mrs. Newcomb, of Connecticut, who has had it hitherto, though the department is under the control of the editor of the Magazine.

On the part of the Business Manager, Mrs. Avery inquired if it was the wish of the Board to solicit bids for the publishing of the Magazine, this being the time—the coming month—to attend to this matter, and requested the members who had the names of any firms to suggest to present the same as soon as possible.

Mrs. Murphy inquired of the editor of the Magazine in regard to an earlier publication of the minutes.

Explanations and statements were made by the editor on this point, but no action was taken.

Mrs. Foster was requested to take the Chair.

Miss Stringfield rose to a question of privilege to make some statements in regard to a motion that had passed the Continental Congress several years ago in regard to printing the census of 1790, the same to contain the names of heads of families, their ages and places of residence. Miss Stringfield suggested that each State Regent should endeavor to get the legislature of her respective State interested in the project of the reprinting of these pension rolls.

Mrs. Lockwood and other members expressed approval of this project.

Mrs. Richardson offered the following: "The AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE having been voted by the Congress to be continued, I recommend that Magazine committees be formed in each State, by the State Regents, to solicit advertisements and subscribers for the Magazine. Also, that a series of articles on Continental Hall be written and published in the Magazine with illustrations." Seconded by Mrs. Henry, of Texas.

The President General resumed the Chair and invited discussion.

After some discussion, the motion was voted on and carried.

Mrs. Murphy inquired how this plan was to be carried out.

The Chair replied that the State Regents will appoint committees, probably, in their respective States, if this action is endorsed by the Board. It was stated that the motion is not mandatory.

At four o'clock, on motion of Mrs. Carey, the Board went into executive session.

At half past four o'clock the Board resumed its regular proceedings.

The Treasurer General asked for instructions from the Board in regard to the settlement of a matter relative to the transfer of a member from the Western Reserve Chapter to the Fort Sumter Chapter, of

Alabama. Certain complications had arisen in this matter, which the Treasurer General explained to the Board.

After some discussion, Mrs. Lippitt moved that the Treasurer General be authorized to accept from the State Regent of Alabama the five dollars back dues of the member of General Sumter Chapter, and to ante-date the transfer of the same member on the books of the Society to correspond with this action. Seconded by Mrs. Sage, of Georgia. Motion carried.

The President General named the committee to consult a lawyer on a point that had been called to the attention of the Board, requiring legal advice. This committee consisted of Mrs. Lockwood, Chairman; Mrs. Masury and Mrs. Carey. The committee was requested to report to the Board at the next day's session.

The following suggestion was read by the Recording Secretary General from Mrs. Woodward, of Illinois:

Madam President: I wish to suggest that each State be requested to send a stone from her State, suitably inscribed, to be incorporated in the building of Continental Memorial Hall.

(Signed) ELLEN E. L. WOODWARD, *Chicago Chapter.*

This was endorsed by Ohio.

The President General spoke favorably of this suggestion, saying that some arrangement could probably be made for each State to be commemorated in this way, in Memorial Continental Hall.

The following was read to the Board, being the notification of Mrs. Eagan's election as State Vice-Regent of Florida:

Mrs. Tulloch: Dear Madam: As chairman of the delegation from Florida, the nomination of State Vice-Regent has been withheld until after the election of Vice-Presidents General, knowing the uncertainty of these elections and not wishing to lose the valuable services of Mrs. K. L. Eagan, who was one of the organizers of the Society in Florida and has done more efficient service than all the State Regents put together.

Yours cordially,

(Signed)

CLARISSA C. AMBLER.

The Chair stated that she had just received a handsome donation of \$50 to Continental Hall,—the combined gift of Mrs. Eagan and her two daughters, Mrs. Pomeroy and Mrs. Mattair.

This was cordially acknowledged by the President General and the Board.

Mrs. Tulloch, Chairman of the Finance Committee, reported that the committee had met and desired to recommend to the Board that the Treasurer General-elect, Mrs. M. E. S. Davis, secure her bond from the Fidelity and Security Company. The Chairman of the committee stated that she had inquired about the financial standing of the company and ascertained that it was of the very best.

Miss Stringfield moved that this recommendation of the Chairman of

the Finance Committee be accepted and the bond be obtained from the Fidelity and Security Company. Numerously seconded and carried.

There being no further business before the house, it was moved and carried, at quarter past five o'clock to adjourn until Wednesday morning at ten.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, *April 27th, 1904.*

The adjourned meeting was called to order at quarter past ten o'clock by the President General, Mrs. Fairbanks.

In the absence of the Chaplain General, the President General requested the members to unite in the Lord's Prayer.

The motions of the previous day were read by the Recording Secretary General, and approved.

Miss Bowman, of Connecticut, was requested to take the Chair.

Mrs. Dolliver, Historian General, called to the attention of the Board the recommendation contained in her report to the Thirteenth Continental Congress, on which recommendation no action had been taken, and inquired if it was the desire of the Board to adjust the matter.

The Chair invited discussion.

Mrs. Dolliver explained that the committee to report on the recommendations of National Officers stated that the recommendation contained in her report was not acted on by them, for the reason that they considered this recommendation required more time and attention than they were able to give to it during the Congress, and also stated that this recommendation, if carried out, would greatly facilitate the work on the Lineage Book.

The Chair requested that the Historian General would make the necessary explanations on this point, which was done, and some discussion followed.

The Chair requested that the recommendation to be read to the Board as contained in the report of the Historian General to the Congress. This was read as follows: "That the names of those who are no longer members of the Society be not published in the Lineage Book."

No definite action was taken.

The President General resumed the Chair.

Mrs. Mellon spoke to the Board of the excellent work of Miss Mickley as a genealogist and moved that Miss Mickley be recommended and referred to by this Society when the services of a professional genealogist are required. Miss Mickley is a Daughter of the American Revolution and has been endorsed by the Congress. Seconded by Mrs. Mann. Carried.

Mrs. Lockwood spoke of the advisability of going in executive session for the adjustment of questions that are frequently brought to the

Board in regard to Chapters and individuals and offered the following: That all matters of difference in connection with Chapter or individuals, brought before this Board, shall be considered in executive session and not become part of our records.

Seconded by Mrs. Mellon, of Pennsylvania.

The Chair invited discussion on this motion.

Mrs. Richardson, of South Carolina, stated that sometimes the Congress finds itself hampered when these questions are brought up and that without testimony for the Congress to weigh and consider it was almost impossible to adequately settle these questions. Mrs. Richardson spoke in high praise of the work of the National Officers and the Board and expressed herself as satisfied with their settlement of these vexed questions.

After some discussion it was moved and carried that the motion of Mrs. Lockwood be laid upon the table.

Mrs. Weed, Chairman of the Insignia Committee, read a letter to the Board from Caldwell & Co. in regard to the infringement of the insignia.

Mrs. Weed said: "Of course you are aware that our contract with Caldwell calls for protection of infringement of the patent from that firm. On one or two other occasions they have instituted proceedings, which they found necessary to protect the patent."

Mrs. Eagan suggested that the question be discussed.

Mrs. Weed explained that it was not so much a question for discussion, being manifestly a measure on the part of Caldwell & Co. to protect the patent, which the contract requires, and that the authority of the Board is naturally expected in this, as in the other cases of infringement.

Mrs. Hodge inquired if Caldwell & Co. had not offered to make the recognition pin also.

Mrs. Weed replied that Caldwell & Co. had made the recognition pin before Miss Dutcher ever had a contract with the Society, and that the question had been raised as to whether *that* pin ever originated with Miss Dutcher; that when she submitted her proposition, Caldwell & Co. had submitted one, which proved conclusively that this was not an original idea with Miss Dutcher, but was evolved out of the general discussion in the Society, and that there was a sample pin made before Miss Dutcher submitted her sample pin. Mrs. Weed stated that the Insignia Committee had looked up the law on this point and had found that it is absolutely illegal for any person to hold in his possession specifications, etc., with which to manufacture a patented article, when the letters patent are granted to another firm, and explained to the Board the necessary steps that Caldwell & Co. would be obliged to take in protecting the patent from infringement.

Mrs. Eagan inquired if the fact of Caldwell & Co. having been endorsed by the Congress and a contract made with him was not sufficient

to justify the firm in instituting proceedings in the present case without any action on the part of the Board.

Various questions were asked as to the price of the insignia; the material used, etc., which were answered by the Chairman of the Insignia Committee.

Mrs. Weed asked to be permitted to make a short explanation in connection with the subject of the contract with Caldwell & Co. This being granted, Mrs. Weed said: "I really feel that I should be exonerated from any imputation of personal feeling in this matter, because I was nothing more than the mouthpiece of the Board and simply followed out the instructions of the Board and the President General. The Committee and the Board took certain action in regard to recommending Caldwell & Co. for our official jewelers. I have simply, as one of this committee, transacted the business according to the instructions of the Board and the Congress."

"When in Philadelphia I went through their factory and Caldwell made the statement to the effect that if the National Society should notify him of the fact that the contract with their firm will cease at the end of one year and then a contract calling for bids, giving the contract, if we so desire, to the lowest bidders, be opened to other firms, he would consider this perfectly fair and business-like; and simply the usual methods in offering competition. He also said that so far as their firm knew, they had no complaint and they had always endeavored to give satisfaction in their work for the National Society. But that to take the manufacture of the Insignia from them at this time, without proceeding along the usual business lines, would be a serious detriment to that department of their business. The committee were without power to call for bids. The committee only followed the orders of the Board who unanimously agreed with the committee and ordered the committee so to report to the Congress. That is the reason why Caldwell & Co. felt that it would be an injustice, and we felt that we had a moral obligation in the matter and had no right to take away our contract with them, when no bids had been called for, and give it to some one else, unless we did it according to the regular business rules."

Mrs. Weed stated that it was purely a matter of courtesy to the firm of Caldwell & Co., that the Board should authorize the proceedings against the infringement of the patent, and moved that J. E. Caldwell & Co. be authorized to use the name of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, to protect the Society's patent rights. This received several seconds.

The Chair asked for an expression of opinion. Some discussion followed. A request was made for a ruling from the Chair on this point.

The Chair ruled that the Board direct the Recording Secretary General to inform the firm of Caldwell & Co. that the National Society expect the firm to protect their rights in the matter of the insignia, ac-

cording to the terms of the contract. This meeting with the approval of the Board, it was so ordered.

A report on insignia was presented by Mrs. Weed, which, upon motion of Mrs. Eagan, was accepted with thanks.

Mrs. Weed presented to the Board a Daughters of the American Revolution Insignia received by her from Van Roden & Co.

Mrs. Tulloch, Chairman of the Finance Committee, made a special report to bring to the Board the matter of the bond for the Treasurer General. The questions in connection with this bond were read to the Board, and the papers signed by the proper officers.

The President General presented to the Board the newly elected Treasurer General, Mrs. Davis.

The matter of the recommendation of the Historian General as presented to the Congress was again taken up and discussed.

Mrs. Walker stated that she had been on the committee to report on the recommendations of National Officers, and the committee considered this too weighty a matter to pass upon without opportunity for further deliberation.

Mrs. Weed desired to go on record as being opposed to cutting off the record of any Revolutionary service, considering this record most important to preserve in the archives of the Society.

Mrs. Howard called the attention of the Board to the fact that this matter had been brought to the Congress, which would put another aspect on it, and that it was the place of Congress to settle the point.

The Chair ruled that it was not within the power of the Board to deal with the question.

Mrs. Weed moved that the whole matter be referred to the Fourteenth Continental Congress for a decision. Motion carried.

The matter of the Directory, ordered by the Congress to be published was mentioned.

The Chair stated that any motion or inquiry would be considered in this matter, if the Board so desired.

Some plans of the previous directories were explained to the Board by Mrs. Howard and Mrs. Lockwood, and the detail of the work was discussed. No definite action was taken.

The following committees were presented by the President General:

Executive Committee: Mrs. Chas. W. Fairbanks, Chairman; Mrs. Henry E. Burnham, Mrs. J. V. Quarles, Mrs. M. B. Tulloch, Mrs. Wm. E. Fuller, Mrs. J. P. Dolliver, Mrs. A. G. Foster, Mrs. Chas. W. Richardson, Mrs. Frances I. Mann, Miss Mary Love Stringfield.

Legislative Committee: Mrs. J. V. Quarles, Chairman; Mrs. Henry E. Burnham, Mrs. F. E. Brooks, Mrs. A. G. Foster, Mrs. J. R. Walker.

Auditing Committee: Mrs. A. G. Foster, Chairman; Mrs. J. V. Quarles, Mrs. A. R. Bedle, Mrs. F. E. Brooks, Mrs. Chas. H. Deere. Auditor, Mr. E. T. Bushnell.

Editing Committee for Proceedings of Thirteenth Continental Con-

gress: Mrs. Lockwood, Chairman; Mrs. Chas. H. Terry, Mrs. J. J. Estey, Mrs. J. V. Quarles.

It was moved and carried that these committees be accepted.

The President General spoke of the services that had been rendered by the Committee on preparations for laying the cornerstone of Memorial Continental Hall, and assured the Chairman of the Committee, Mrs. M. B. Tulloch, and the other members of her grateful appreciation of their beautiful work, which had made the occasion a grand success.

Mrs. Richardson, of South Carolina, moved that especial recognition of Mrs. Tulloch's executive ability and that of her assistants be given, based upon the eloquent praise of the President General, Mrs. Chas. W. Fairbanks. Seconded by Mrs. Hodge and Mrs. Liggett. Motion carried.

Mrs. Weed moved that a vote of thanks be sent to Secretary Moody and to General Chaffee for their courtesy in furnishing the Marine Band and the Engineer Band on the occasion of the cornerstone ceremonies. Numerously seconded and carried.

The Corresponding Secretary General was instructed to convey this action of the Board.

There being an inquiry made as to the time of the next meeting, the President General informed the Board that this meeting held at the close of the Congress, and coming within a few days of the time of the next regular monthly meeting, always takes the place of that meeting; but that there would be a special meeting in June for the approval of the minutes.

There being no further business before the house, it was moved and carried, at half past one o'clock, to adjourn.

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. WM. E.) CLARA H. FULLER,
Recording Secretary General.

Minutes as published approved unanimously by the Board.

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT, N. S. D. A. R.

A special meeting of the National Board of Management was held on Friday, May 6th.

The meeting was called to order at quarter past ten o'clock by the President General, Mrs. Chas. W. Fairbanks, who, in the absence of the Chaplain General, requested the members present to unite in the Lord's Prayer.

Roll call by the Recording Secretary General, Mrs. William E. Fuller: Members present: Mrs. Fairbanks, President General; Mrs. Tulloch, Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters; Mrs. Weed, Vice-President General, Montana; Mrs. Geer, Registrar

General; Mrs. Dolliver, Historian General; Mrs. Lockwood, Assistant Historian General; Mrs. Mann, Corresponding Secretary General; Mrs. Rosa, Librarian General; Mrs. Fuller, Recording Secretary General. State Regents: Mrs. Terry, New York; Mrs. Richardson, South Carolina; Mrs. Howard, Virginia; Mrs. Main, District of Columbia. Vice-State Regents: Mrs. Smith, Arizona.

Mrs. Howard announced that the Vice-State Regent of Colorado was present, and at the request of the President General, Mrs. Howard presented Mrs. Mallaby, Vice-State Regent of Colorado to the Board.

The Recording Secretary General was requested by the Chair to read the minutes of the previous meeting.

Mrs. Lockwood rose to a question of information, to inquire if the reading of the minutes was permissible at this meeting of the Board, since it is usual to approve the May minutes at a special meeting in June and the members present at the May meeting left with this understanding. Mrs. Lockwood, therefore, questioned the advisability of reading the minutes at this time.

The Chair stated that the principal object in calling this meeting was to hear the report of the retiring Treasurer General; though the notice also stated that the minutes would be read for approval at the same time, it having escaped her, for the moment, that there is always a special meeting in June for this purpose.

After a short discussion, the Chair ruled that the reading of the May minutes be deferred until the special meeting in June.

A telegram was read by the President General from Mrs. Althea R. Bedle, Vice-President General of New Jersey, expressing regret at her inability to be present at this meeting of the Board.

Mrs. Tulloch, on the part of the retiring Treasurer General, Mrs. Shute, read the following report:

REPORT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL.

April 1—April 30, 1904.

CURRENT FUND.

Balance at last report, April 1, 1904, \$34,383 99

RECEIPTS.

Annual dues, \$3,809, less \$283 refunded, \$3,526 00

Initiation fees, \$415, less \$1 refunded, 414 00

Certificates, 4 00

Refunded by Credential Committee, 63

\$3,944 63

Total, \$38,328 62

EXPENDITURES.

Office President General.

Clerical service,	\$50 00	
	<hr/>	\$50 00

Office Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

Clerical service,	\$110 00	
Reimbursed clerks for salary deducted last year on account of illness,	22 67	
	<hr/>	132 67

Office Recording Secretary General.

1,000 printed cards,	\$4 75	
Expressage and telegrams,	4 11	
Clerical service, stenographer and extra service,	105 00	
	<hr/>	113 86

Office Corresponding Secretary General.

Clerical service,	\$30 00	
	<hr/>	30 00

Office Registrar General.

1,000 printed postals,	\$11 50	
Car fare for messenger,	25	
Binding 6 vols. Records,	19 50	
Clerical service,	225 00	
	<hr/>	256 25

Office Treasurer General.

Rent of safety deposit box for one year,	\$5 00	
1 letter press and stand,	14 00	
2 office chairs,	12 00	
Ledger, \$8.50; cash book, \$10.00; index book, .65 and stationery, .20,	19 35	
Writing headings in Ledger and making index for same,	15 00	
Clerical service, 3 clerks and extra service,	239 00	
	<hr/>	304 35

Office Librarian General.

Expressage, \$1.00, and 12,000 cards, \$2.60,	\$3 60	
Binding 3 vols.,	2 95	
Clerical service,	60 00	
	<hr/>	66 55

Office Historian General (Lineage Book).

Postage,	\$1 08	
Expressage, car fare and office supplies,	2 94	
Postage for Vols. XVII and XVIII,	20 00	
Clerical service,	110 00	
		<hr/> 134 02

Office Assistant Historian General (D. A. R. Report).

Typewriting,	\$1 50	
		<hr/> 1 50

Magazine.

Postage for Editor,	\$10 00	
Publishing and mailing April number,	270 37	
Quarterly allowance, Genealogical Department, ..	25 00	
Editor's salary,	83 33	
Business Manager's salary,	75 00	
		<hr/> 463 70

Postage.

Officers,	\$6 16	
General office,	1 25	
Application blanks,	15 00	
		<hr/> 22 41

State Regent's Postage.

District of Columbia,	\$5 00	
Maine,	6 55	
Massachusetts,	20 00	
Minnesota,	5 00	
New Hampshire,	5 00	
New York,	3 00	
Ohio,	10 00	
Tennessee,	5 00	
		<hr/> 59 55

Certificates.

Postage,	\$30 00	
Engrossing 132 Certificates,	13 20	
		<hr/> 43 20

General Office.

Office supplies, \$26.55, car fare for messenger, \$1.00, expressage 35 cents and telegram, 25 cents,	\$28 15	
Typewriting for Finance Committee,	85	

Messenger service,	17 50	
Clerical service,	85 00	
		131 50
Rent of telephone for April,	\$12 80	12 80
Rent of office for April,	229 65	229 65

Ways and Means Committee.

One negative and 3 prints and 1 half tone plate, ..	\$12 00	
5,000 copies of pictures of Memorial Continental Hall,	50 00	
		62 00

Thirteenth Continental Congress.

Hauling, telegrams, messages, etc.,	\$17 00	
Expenses of House Committee,	30 00	
Hire chairs and tables at Chase's Theatre,	32 50	
\$2.00 each to 20 employees at Chase's Theatre,	40 00	
Steps and platform at Chase's Theater,	10 20	
Pads, paper, pencils, etc.,	44 95	
Trunk for House Committee, \$4.35; Drugs, \$5.20,	9 55	
1,000 printed circulars,	12 75	
3,000 programs (\$24.80 of this was refunded by Mrs. A. R. Bedle to Permanent Fund),	176 30	
1,500 Treasurer General's report,	55 50	
Clerical service,	62 46	
Decorations, Chase's Theatre,	63 00	
Music, Chase's Theatre,	66 00	
Rent, Chase's Theatre,	2,800 00	
Official Reader,	100 00	
Parliamentarian,	150 00	
Refreshments for tellers,	30 00	
Postage, stationery, stenographer, typewriting, etc., For Judicial Committee,	81 23	
Hotel and traveling expenses of two members of Judicial Committee (\$73.00 of this was refunded by Mrs. Carey to be credited with the contribution from General Arthur St. Clair Chapter),...	120 50	

Reception at Corcoran Art Gallery.

Attendants, cloak racks, electric lights, etc.,	120 05	
Floral and electrical decoration,	62 00	
Music,	24 00	

3,400 invitations and admission cards and 2,500 envelopes,	68 90	
Postage,	3 88	
		<hr/> 4,180 77
Total expenses,	\$6,294 78	
Transferred to Permanent Fund by order of Thirteenth Continental Congress,	15,000 00	
Balance, April 30, 1904—		
In National Metropolitan Bank,	\$3,296 48	
In Washington Loan and Trust Co.,	13,737 36	
		<hr/> 17,033 84
		<hr/> \$38,328 62

Fort Crailo Fund.

Fort Crailo Fund,	\$51 00
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PERMANENT FUND.

On hand, April 1, 1904,	\$38,108 79
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RECEIPTS.

Charters.

<i>Urbana Chapter, Illinois,</i>	\$5 00	
<i>Priscilla Alden Chapter, Iowa,</i>	5 00	
<i>Newton Chapter, Kansas,</i>	5 00	
<i>Council Oak Chapter, North Carolina,</i>	5 00	
<i>Salem Centennial Chapter, North Carolina,</i>	5 00	
<i>Ontario Chapter, New York,</i>	5 00	
<i>Elizabeth Ludington Chapter, West Virginia,....</i>	5 00	
		<hr/> 35 00

Life Membership Fees.

Mrs. Frances A. S. Bermingham, California, ..	\$25 00
Mrs. Almira H. P. Clapp, <i>Martha Pitkin Walcott Chapter, Connecticut,</i>	12 50
Mrs. Emily C. B. Zahmer, <i>Joseph Habersham Chapter, Georgia,</i>	12 50
Mrs. Alice M. P. Baker, <i>Geo. Rogers Clark Chapter, Illinois,</i>	12 50
Mrs. Magdalena Holstein, <i>Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, Indiana,</i>	12 50

Mrs. Hettie R. Littlefield, <i>Deborah Sampson Chapter</i> , Massachusetts,	12	50	
Mrs. K. C. Barnes, <i>Lucinda Hinsdale Stone Chapter</i> , Michigan,	12	50	
Mrs. Mary Pauline Fish, <i>Saginaw Chapter</i> , Michigan,	12	50	
Mrs. Sarah Mary Brown, <i>Harrisburg Chapter</i> , Pennsylvania,	12	50	
Mrs. Mary W. Seeley, <i>Pittsburg Chapter</i> , Pennsylvania,	12	50	
Mrs. Caroline L. P. Williams, <i>Gaspee Chapter</i> , Rhode Island,	12	50	
			150 00
Interest,	\$339	42	339 42
Commission on Recognition Pin,	5	80	5 80

Contributions.

Continental Hall Committee (25 members),			\$290 00
Mrs. Althea R. Bedle,	10	00	
Mrs. Davis W. Bruce,	10	00	
Mrs. John D. Carey,	10	00	
Mrs. Wm. H. Coleman,	10	00	
Mrs. Chas. W. Fairbanks,	10	00	
Mrs. Addison G. Foster,	50	00	
Mrs. Frank Getchell,	10	00	
Mrs. Frederick Hasbrouck,	10	00	
Mrs. John Miller Horton,	10	00	
Mrs. Sara T. Kinney,	10	00	
Mrs. Thomas B. Lyons,	10	00	
Mrs. Jas. R. Mellon,	10	00	
Mrs. John Middleton,	10	00	
Mrs. John A. Murphy,	10	00	
Mrs. Frances S. Nash,	10	00	
Mrs. Alexander E. Patton,	10	00	
Mrs. W. F. Reeder,	10	00	
Mrs. Matthew T. Scott,	10	00	
Mrs. G. W. Simpson,	10	00	
Mrs. Cuthbert H. Slocumb,	10	00	
Mrs. Mary Hepburn Smith,	10	00	
Mrs. Chas. H. Terry,	10	00	
Mrs. Miranda B. Tulloch,	10	00	
Mrs. Webster,	10	00	
Mrs. Walter Harvey Weed,	10	00	
Alabama (\$100.00)—			
Frederick William Gray Chapter,	10	00	
General Sumter Chapter,	30	00	

<i>Lewis Chapter</i> ,	10 00
<i>Mobile Chapter</i>	25 00
<i>Peter Forney Chapter</i> ,	25 00
Arizona (\$12.00)—	
<i>Maricopa Chapter</i> ,	12 00
California (\$5.36)—	
Misses Theodora and Catherine Martin through Mrs. D. D. Colton, of <i>Sequoia Chapter</i> ,	5 36
Colorado (\$90.00)—	
Colorado Chapter,	50 00
<i>Denver Chapter</i> ,	25 00
<i>Pueblo Chapter</i> ,	15 00
Connecticut (\$525.58)—	
Mrs. Mary A. Turner, through Mrs. Barlow of <i>Anna Warner Bailey Chapter</i> ,	100 00
<i>Anne Wood Elderkin Chapter</i> ,	10 00
<i>Esther Stanley Chapter</i> ,	75 00
Mrs. Mary Hepburn Smith, of <i>Freelove Baldwin Stow Chapter</i> ,	100 00
12 mite boxes through Mrs. M. Hepburn Smith, ..	31 20
Master Edwin Porter Brereton, Children of the American Revolution, through Mrs. Mary Hepburn Smith,	23 00
Miss Martha Challender, through Mrs. M. Hepburn Smith,	3 65
Mrs. Eleanor G. Conover, through Mrs. M. Hepburn Smith,	7 30
Miss Bazena Treat Downes, through Mrs. M. Hepburn Smith,	5 23
Mrs. Noah Norris, through Mrs. M. Hepburn Smith,	3 65
Mrs. Mary H. Reed, through Mrs. M. Hepburn Smith,	3 65
Mrs. Bradish J. Smith, through Mrs. M. Hepburn Smith,	25 00
<i>Hannah Woodruff Chapter</i> ,	27 90
Mrs. Nellie S. Weed, of <i>Norwalk Chapter</i> ,	10 00
<i>Sabra Trumbull Chapter</i> ,	10 00
<i>Torrington Chapter</i> ,	10 00
<i>Wadsworth Chapter</i> ,	80 00
Delaware (\$64.00)—	
<i>Caesar Rodney Chapter</i> ,	37 00
<i>Cooch's Bridge Chapter</i> ,	10 00
<i>Elizabeth Cook Chapter</i> ,	15 00
Mrs. Kate M. Hardcastle, of <i>John Pettigrew Chapter</i> ,	2 00

District of Columbia (\$720.00)—	
<i>Army and Navy Chapter</i> ,	58 65
Commission from articles sold at table of <i>Army and Navy Chapter</i> :	
Photograph of "Laying of the Cornerstone," by Miss Johnston,	\$7 70
Cornelia Waltz,	3 00
Photographs of Mrs. Fairbanks,	11 13
Continental Hall pictures, tubes, frames, etc.,	106 27
	<hr/>
<i>Columbia Chapter</i> ,	128 10
<i>Continental Chapter</i> ,	25 00
<i>Dolly Madison Chapter</i> ,	25 00
<i>Martha Washington Chapter</i> ,	30 00
<i>Mary Washington Chapter</i> ,	25 00
<i>Mary Washington Chapter</i> , additional from Doll Bazaar,	50 00
Miss Calista A. Baker, of <i>Mary Washington Chapter</i> ,	12 35
Mrs. K. L. P. Powers, of <i>Mary Washington Chapter</i> ,	5 00
Mrs. K. L. P. Powers, of <i>Mary Washington Chapter</i> ,	1 00
Miss Eliza Titus Ward, of <i>Mary Washington Chapter</i> ,	20 00
<i>Potomac Chapter</i> ,	13 00
Mrs. J. E. Gadsby and Mrs. Walter H. Acker, proceeds from the Waggaman Art Gallery,	26 00
Mr. J. C. L. Gudger, in memory of his great-grandfather and others who fought in the Revolution,	5 00
Mrs. Otto Luebker,	10 00
Proceeds of Colonial Ball,	275 00
Commissions from sales of china,	10 00
Commissions from sales of "Medallion Genealogical Register," through Miss Ellen S. Neale,	90
Florida (\$60.00)—	
<i>Jacksonville Chapter</i> ,	10 00
Mrs. Katherine L. Eagan, Vice-State Regent, and her daughters, Mrs. L. H. Mattair and Mrs. Eugene Cowles Pomeroy,	50 00
Georgia (\$260.10)—	
<i>Atlanta Chapter</i> ,	50 00
<i>George Walton Chapter</i> ,	10 00
Mrs. H. C. McFadden, of <i>Jonathan Bryan Chapter</i> ,	25 00
<i>Joseph Habersham Chapter</i> ,	100 00
<i>Kettle Creek Chapter</i> ,	10 00

<i>Nancy Hart Chapter</i> ,	25 00
<i>Shadrach Inman Chapter</i> ,	5 00
<i>Stephen Hopkins Chapter</i> ,	5 00
<i>Thomas Jefferson Chapter</i> ,	25 00
Mrs. Hugh V. Washington and sister, "In mem- ory of their mother,"	5 10
Illinois (\$1,270.35)—	
State Conference,	100 00
<i>Amor Patriae Chapter</i> ,	10 00
<i>Ann Crooker St. Clair Chapter</i> ,	5 70
<i>Chicago Chapter</i> ,	451 50
<i>Dixon Chapter</i> ,	13 50
<i>Elgin Chapter</i> ,	30 00
<i>Fort Armstrong Chapter</i> ,	50 00
<i>Fort Dearborn Chapter</i> ,	95 00
<i>Fort Dearborn Chapter</i> , "Memorial Window to Nathan Hale,"	5 00
<i>Illini Chapter</i> ,	50 00
<i>Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter</i> ,	100 00
<i>Mildred Warner Washington Chapter</i> ,	26 60
<i>Moline Chapter</i> ,	130 05
Mrs. Charles Deere, of <i>Moline Chapter</i> ,	50 00
<i>Morrison Chapter</i>	5 00
<i>Peoria Chapter</i> ,	30 00
<i>Puritan and Cavalier Chapter</i> ,	28 00
<i>Rebecca Parke Chapter</i> ,	50 00
Mrs. Wm. A. Talcott, of <i>Rockford Chapter</i> , ...	25 00
<i>Shadrach Bond Chapter</i> ,	15 00
Indiana (\$1,753.00)—	
<i>Anni Rogers Clark Chapter</i> ,	10 00
<i>Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter</i> ,	941 50
Mrs. Chas. W. Fairbanks, of <i>Caroline Scott Har- rison Chapter</i> ,	100 00
<i>General Arthur St. Clair Chapter</i> (\$73.00 of this was contributed by Mrs. Carey),	578 00
<i>General de Lafayette Chapter</i> ,	25 00
<i>General William Henry Harrison Chapter</i> ,	15 00
<i>Huntington Chapter</i> ,	50 00
<i>Mary Penrose Wayne Chapter</i> ,	25 00
<i>Spencer Chapter</i> ,	5 00
<i>Washburn Chapter</i> ,	3 50
Iowa (\$291.00)—	
<i>Council Bluffs Chapter</i> ,	40 00
<i>Fort Dodge Chapter</i> ,	10 00
<i>Francis Shaw Chapter</i> ,	70 00

<i>Hannah Caldwell Chapter</i> ,	100 00
<i>Jean Espy Chapter</i> ,	15 00
<i>Spinning Wheel Chapter</i> ,	11 00
<i>Stars and Stripes Chapter</i> ,	35 00
Mrs. Robert J. Johnston,	10 00
Kansas (\$36.00)—	
<i>Eunice Sterling Chapter</i> , "Dollar Fund,"	36 00
Kentucky (\$403.25)—	
<i>Elizabeth Kenton Chapter</i> ,	50 00
<i>Fincastle Chapter</i> ,	325 00
<i>Jemima Johnson Chapter</i> ,	15 00
<i>Madison County Chapter</i> ,	13 25
Maine (\$75.00)—	
<i>Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter</i> ,	75 00
Maryland (\$100.00)—	
<i>Maryland Line Chapter</i> ,	100 00
Massachusetts (\$135.00)—	
<i>Betsey Ross Chapter</i> ,	25 00
<i>Col. Timothy Bigelow Chapter</i> ,	75 00
<i>Prudence Wright Chapter</i> ,	10 00
<i>Watertown Chapter</i> ,	25 00
Michigan (\$278.00)—	
<i>Alexander Macomb Chapter</i> ,	5 00
<i>Algonquin Chapter</i> ,	5 00
<i>General Richardson Chapter</i> ,	16 00
<i>Genesee Chapter</i> ,	10 00
<i>Lansing Chapter</i> ,	50 00
Mrs. G. P. Brayton, of <i>Lansing Chapter</i> ,	50 00
<i>Louisa St. Clair Chapter</i> ,	110 00
<i>Lucy Sprague Tracy Chapter</i> ,	5 00
<i>Marquette Chapter</i> ,	2 00
<i>Mary Marshall Chapter</i> ,	5 00
<i>Muskegon Chapter</i> ,	15 00
<i>Ot-si-ke-ta Chapter</i> ,	5 00
Minnesota (\$522.75)—	
<i>Colonial Chapter</i> ,	200 00
<i>Daughters of Liberty Chapter</i> ,	50 00
<i>Distaff Chapter</i> ,	15 00
<i>Elizabeth Dyar Chapter</i> ,	10 00
<i>Minneapolis Chapter</i> ,	52 00
<i>Monument Chapter</i> ,	40 75
<i>Nathan Hale Chapter</i> ,	25 00
<i>Rochester Chapter</i> ,	5 00
<i>St. Paul Chapter</i> ,	50 00
<i>Wenonah Chapter</i> ,	75 00

Missouri (\$117.00)—	
<i>Columbian Chapter</i> ,	10 00
<i>Elizabeth Benton Chapter</i> ,	25 00
<i>Jefferson Chapter</i> ,	32 00
<i>St. Louis Chapter</i> ,	50 00
Nebraska (\$67.50)—	
<i>Lewis Clark Chapter</i> ,	27 00
<i>Omaha Chapter</i> ,	30 50
Mrs. Edward Porter Peck, of <i>Omaha Chapter</i> , ..	5 00
Mrs. J. R. Webster, of <i>Omaha Chapter</i> ,	5 00
New Jersey (\$454.15)—	
Testimonial from New Jersey Daughters to Miss E. Ellen Batcheller, former State Regent,	100 00
State delegation,	3 35
Mrs. Mary Cecilia Ryan, of <i>Boudinot Chapter</i> , ..	20 00
<i>Broad Seal Chapter</i> ,	20 00
<i>Camp Middlebrook Chapter</i> ,	30 00
<i>Capt. Jonathan Oliphant Chapter</i> ,	25 00
<i>Essex Chapter</i> ,	25 00
<i>General David Forman Chapter</i> ,	5 00
Mrs. N. T. Jerman, of <i>Gen. La Fayette Chapter</i> , ..	10 00
<i>Jersey Blue Chapter</i> ,	40 00
<i>Paulus Hook Chapter</i> ,	100 00
Mrs. Althea R. Bedle, of <i>Paulus Hook Chapter</i> , Mrs. Althea R. Bedle, of <i>Paulus Hook Chapter</i> , refund account of expense of program for Thir- teenth Continental Congress,	25 00 24 80
<i>Nova Caesara Chapter</i> ,	25 00
Miss Edith A. Brockett,	1 00
New Mexico (\$5.00)—	
<i>Sunshine Chapter</i> ,	5 00
New York (\$2,116.82)—	
<i>Baron Steuben Chapter</i> ,	25 00
<i>Benjamin Prescott Chapter</i> ,	10 00
Mrs. John Miller Horton, of <i>Buffalo Chapter</i> ,	100 00
<i>Camden Chapter</i> ,	25 00
<i>Catherine Schuyler Chapter</i> ,	25 00
<i>Chemung Chapter</i> ,	10 00
<i>Cherry Valley Chapter</i> ,	10 00
<i>Deborah Champion Chapter</i> ,	25 00
<i>Fort Greene Chapter</i> ,	500 00
<i>Fort Greene Chapter</i> , sale of Mrs. Fairbank's photograph at <i>Army and Navy Chapter</i> table, ..	11 12
Mrs. J. R. Howe, of <i>Fort Greene Chapter</i> ,	50 00
<i>Keskeskick Chapter</i> ,	27 00
<i>Knickerbocker Chapter</i> ,	50 00

Mrs. Walter Geer, of <i>Knickerbocker Chapter</i> , ..	25 00
<i>Mary Washington Colonial Chapter</i> ,	600 00
<i>Mary Weed Marvin Chapter</i> ,	15 00
<i>Melzingah Chapter</i> ,	25 00
<i>Mohawk Chapter</i> ,	50 00
<i>Mohawk Valley Chapter</i> ,	25 00
<i>Mohegan Chapter</i> ,	25 00
<i>Nathaniel Woodhull Chapter</i> ,	10 00
<i>New York City Chapter</i> ,	100 00
Mrs. Harry Wallerstein, of <i>New York City Chapter</i> ,	25 00
<i>Ondawa-Cambridge Chapter</i> ,	63 00
<i>Oneida Chapter</i> ,	2 50
<i>Onondaga Chapter</i> ,	50 00
Mrs. Nellie M. Rich, of <i>Onondaga Chapter</i> ,	10 00
<i>Otsego Chapter</i> ,	20 00
<i>Quassaick Chapter</i> ,	11 00
<i>Sagoyewatha Chapter</i> ,	20 00
<i>Skenandoah Chapter</i> ,	15 00
<i>Women of '76 Chapter</i> ,	25 00
Miss Pauline McDowell,	20 20
<i>Hiawatha Society, Children of the American Revolution</i> ,	7 00
<i>La Fayette Society, Children of the American Revolution</i> ,	5 00
<i>Little Men and Women of '76 Society, Children of the American Revolution</i> ,	100 00
North Dakota (\$4.00)—	
Mrs. Sarah B. Lounsberry, State Regent,	4 00
Ohio (\$195.00)—	
Mrs. Hiram H. Peck, of <i>Cincinnati Chapter</i> ,	5 00
Mrs. J. A. Murphy, of <i>Cincinnati Chapter</i> ,	10 00
Mrs. Charles Darlington, of <i>Catherine Greene Chapter</i> ,	5 00
<i>Columbus Chapter</i> ,	25 00
<i>Dolly Tod Madison Chapter</i> ,	10 00
<i>Elizabeth Sherman Reese Chapter</i> ,	20 00
<i>Fort Findlay Chapter</i> ,	5 00
<i>George Clinton Chapter</i> ,	10 00
<i>Hetuck Chapter</i> ,	10 00
<i>Mahoning Chapter</i> ,	25 00
<i>Martha Pitkin Chapter</i> ,	10 00
<i>Piqua Chapter</i> ,	5 00
<i>Ursula Wolcott Chapter</i> ,	40 00
<i>Walter Deane Chapter</i> ,	10 00
<i>Wauseon Chapter</i> ,	5 00

Pennsylvania (\$1,805.75)—	
<i>Berks County Chapter</i> , toward the purchase of Penn. column for Memorial Continental Hall,	213 75
<i>Brookville Chapter</i> ,	25 00
<i>Chester County Chapter</i> ,	20 00
<i>Conrad Weiser Chapter</i> ,	5 00
<i>Delaware County Chapter</i> ,	27 00
<i>Donegal Chapter</i> ,	30 00
<i>Flag House Chapter</i> ,	20 00
<i>Germantown Chapter</i> ,	5 00
<i>Merion Chapter</i> ,	10 00
<i>Philadelphia Chapter</i> ,	1,000 00
<i>Quaker City Chapter</i> ,	200 00
Mrs. A. E. Patton, of <i>Susquehanna Chapter</i> ,	100 00
<i>Valley Forge Chapter</i> ,	50 00
<i>John Hart Society</i> , Children of the American Revolution,	100 00
Rhode Island (\$30.00)—	
<i>William Ellerey Chapter</i> ,	25 00
<i>Joseph Bucklin Society</i> , Children of the American Revolution,	5 00
South Carolina (\$65.00)—	
State, through Mrs. H. W. Richardson, State Regent,	65 00
Tennessee (\$151.25)—	
<i>Bonny Kate Chapter</i> ,	36 00
<i>Campbell Chapter</i> ,	30 00
<i>Chicamauga Chapter</i> ,	35 00
<i>Commodore Perry Chapter</i> ,	15 25
<i>Jackson Madison Chapter</i> ,	10 00
<i>Margaret Gaston Chapter</i> ,	10 00
<i>Old Glory Chapter</i> ,	5 00
<i>Wautauga Chapter</i> ,	10 00
Texas (\$73.65)—	
<i>El Paso Chapter</i> ,	3 65
<i>Henry Downs Chapter</i> ,	5 00
<i>Lady Washington Chapter</i> ,	20 00
<i>Rebecca Crockett Chapter</i> ,	15 00
<i>San Antonio de Bexar Chapter</i> ,	5 00
<i>Thankful Hubbard Chapter</i> ,	25 00
Vermont (\$214.25)—	
Mrs. Horace H. Dyer, of <i>Ann Story Chapter</i> ,	25 00
<i>Bellevue Chapter</i> ,	34 25
<i>Brattleboro Chapter</i> ,	100 00
<i>Hand's Cove Chapter</i> ,	15 00
<i>Marquis de Lafayette Chapter</i> ,	40 00

Virginia (\$595.06)—	
Mrs. F. Berger Moran, of <i>Albemarle Chapter</i> , ..	378 56
Mrs. F. Berger Moran, of <i>Albemarle Chapter</i> , sales from "Miss Washington of Virginia," ...	69 50
Mrs. F. Berger Moran, sale of "Miss Washington of Virginia," at <i>Army and Navy Chapter</i> table, ..	55 50
<i>Dorothea Henry Chapter</i> ,	50 00
<i>Fort Nelson Chapter</i> ,	25 00
<i>Hampton Chapter</i> ,	8 50
<i>Massachusetts Chapter</i> ,	5 00
Miss Susan R. Hetzel, of <i>Mount Vernon Chapter</i> , commissions from sales of "The Building of a Monument,"	3 00
Washington (\$50.00)—	
<i>Rainier Chapter</i> ,	50 00
Wisconsin (\$103.50)—	
<i>Fond du Lac Chapter</i> ,	10 00
<i>Janeville Chapter</i> ,	50 00
<i>Milwaukee Chapter</i> ,	28 50
<i>Tyrone Chapter</i> ,	5 00
<i>Wau Bun Chapter</i> ,	10 00
Commissions from sales of hymn "One Land of Freedom,"	1 75
	<hr/> 13,041 07
Transferred from Current Fund by vote of Thirteenth Con- tinental Congress,	15,000 00
	<hr/> \$66,680 08

EXPENDITURES.

*Ceremonies of the Laying of the Cornerstone on April
19, 1904.*

Surveying, \$2.75; notary, \$1.00,	3 75
Lumber, nails, tacks and hinges for stand and benches,	758 73
Labor on stand and benches,	288 39
Hire of 550 chairs, labor and material for dec- orating stand,	84 80
Floral and ribbon decorations,	37 70
Painting 55 signs,	9 50
4,200 programs,	180 00
65 badges,	8 13
Invitations, reply cards and envelopes,	83 50
Postage,	50 00

Clerical service,	12 00	
3,700 printed tickets,	24 94	
		<hr/> 1,541 44
Balance, April 30, 1904—		
In American Security and Trust Co.,	65,138 64	
		<hr/> \$66,680 08
Balance in bank,	\$65,138 64	
U. S. registered bonds,	55,000 00	
		<hr/>
Total assets, counting bonds at face value,	\$120,138 64	

Respectfully submitted,

AUGUSTA P. SHUTE,
Treasurer General.

I hereby certify that I have compared the figures in the foregoing report with the records of the office of the Treasurer General and find them correct. I have also counted the bonds of the Society and find them as reported.

E. T. BUSHNELL,
Auditor.

Mrs. Howard moved to accept the report of the Treasurer General. Seconded by Mrs. Lockwood. Motion carried.

Some details in connection with the proposed Directory were discussed; but no definite action was taken.

It was stated that the approximate cost of the Directory would be three thousand dollars.

It having been announced that Mrs. McCartney, of Pennsylvania, desired to make a communication to the Board, the Chair asked if it was the desire of the members present to go into informal session to receive this communication. This being answered in the affirmative, it was moved and carried, at a quarter past eleven, to go into informal session.

At twelve o'clock the Board resumed its regular proceedings, and after a short discussion on certain items of the Treasurer General's report, bearing on the expenses of Continental Hall, it was moved and carried to adjourn.

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. WM. E.) CLARA H. FULLER,
Recording Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.

Minutes, as published, unanimously approved by the Board.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

**THIRTEENTH
CONTINENTAL
CONGRESS**

OF THE

Daughters of the American Revolution

Washington, D. C.
April 18 to 23, 1904

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

THIRTIETH
CONTINENTAL
CONGRESS

Discussions of the American Revolution

Washington, D. C.
1891

PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRTEENTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The Thirteenth Continental Congress, National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, convened in Washington, D. C., at Chase's Opera House, corner Fifteenth street and Pennsylvania Avenue, Monday, April 18th, 1904.

MORNING SESSION, MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1904.

At 10.09 a. m. the bugler (Mr. Wintermyer, of the Engineers' Band) sounded the "Reveille," and all came to attention.

At 10.10 a. m. the congress was called to order by the President General, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. The hour of ten having arrived, the congress will please come to order. Kindly be seated, and we will unite with the Chaplain General in invoking the divine blessing upon the work of the coming week.

The Chaplain General (Mrs. Teunis S. Hamlin) offered the following prayer:

"O, Thou who turnest the hearts of the children to the fathers, and hast declared that the righteous shall be held in everlasting remembrance, we thank Thee for the inspiration which called into existence the patriotic society represented here to-day, and for the blessing which has hitherto attended it; and we pray Thee to continue to aid it, in this and succeeding generations, in the pious work of perpetuating the memory of the sacrifices and sufferings and valor of our fathers and mothers, through which our priceless heritage was won.

"And, finally, when we also shall have served Thee in our generation, may we be gathered unto our fathers, having the testimony of a good conscience; in favor with Thee, our God; and in perfect charity with all the world. All of which we ask through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen."

MR. PERCY FOSTER. Shall we stand while Mrs. Morgan Lewis, of Constitution Chapter, Washington city, sings the solos to the Star Spangled Banner, and will you all unite with us in the chorus?

Three stanzas of the Star Spangled Banner were accordingly sung standing—all joining.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. [Greeted with prolonged applause.] *Daughters of the American Revolution and Friends:* I thank you for this kindly greeting. I bid you welcome, thrice welcome! to the Thir-

teenth Continental Congress. I hope you may be aided in your deliberations by clearness of mind, by health, strength and patience. I bespeak for you that attention to right and justice, which will bring unmixed good from your deliberations. [Applause.]

To suitably observe the notable events of the War for Independence, is, to the Daughters of the American Revolution, an almost sacred duty. This is evinced in the action of the Twelfth Continental Congress, when it was deemed wise to change the meeting of your congress from the anniversary of the immortal Washington to a date in a milder season. The time chosen was the week in which falls the 19th of April, that day when the men of Lexington made their mute protest against tyranny, upon their historic common, one hundred and twenty-nine years ago,—that protest, which though mute, still is sounding through the world. As if this were not glory enough for one day, the fates decreed that later in it, there should occur the thrilling battle of Concord; the hot pursuit of the erstwhile proud grenadiers from Concord to Boston, in confusion and defeat, by the gallant citizens of Concord, Lexington, Acton and Dedham.

There is no more memorable day in our country's history, none which has left so indelible an imprint upon the world's history as that date, the 19th of April, 1775. [Applause.] The 19th of April, 1904, will be henceforth a most significant one in your society; for it will be famed for the laying of the corner-stone of your greatest work, your building, erected to commemorate the virtues of a devoted people,—the men and women who made America free. [Great applause.]

Since your last meeting there has been a great increase in the membership of your society. There have been enrolled four thousand seven hundred and forty-nine new workers, thirty-nine of whom are daughters of men who took part in the War for Independence. These venerable ladies, daughters of Revolutionary soldiers, are gladly welcomed by the great society which was founded to perpetuate the ideas their fathers fought to establish. These special members, the "Real Daughters," as they are designated, receive as a token of welcome, a spoon with the beautiful insignia of the National Society engraved upon it. [Applause.]

From this fourteenth year of the existence of the National Society, back to the year 1890, there may be found grand deeds enacted by it, well worth the consideration and emulation of the Daughters of these later years. The story of its beginnings, though oft repeated, oft recorded, still cannot be too well known by the members of its rapidly increasing organization. The motives which led to the formation of this patriotic society were of the best and highest. Among these, were anxious interest for the country's good, the grateful thought to render due reverence to the founders of the Government. A paramount incentive was thus to aid "in preserving the memory of the spirit of liberty." Also, to keep intact and teach to all Americans the high ideals of manhood, of womanhood, of freedom and justice, to which this land was consecrated

by the fathers. In brief, these were the impelling motives of the builders of this patriotic organization, with forty thousand active workers on its rolls.

Moreover, your Society was created a body "corporate" and "politic," "for patriotic, historical and educational purposes, to perpetuate the spirit and memory of the men and women who achieved American independence." The charter, granting leave to carry on the above objects to your favored organization, is deservedly a matter of pride to the Daughters of the American Revolution, given, as it is, by one of the most powerful Governments on earth,—that of "our own United States," signed and approved by the three highest officials thereof.

I trust this brief recital of the objects of the National Society, and the glance at the motives which inspired its founders, have been of interest to all. I trust the detail will inspire, not only the early and later, but the coming Daughters, to renewed exertions for the welfare of the society. May all bear ever in mind the thrilling motto of the great society "Amor Patriae," as well as the earnest significance of the later one, "Home and Country."

There have been formed since the meeting of the last congress forty chapters. In addition to this speaking interest in the National Society, there has been unusual activity in pressing the especial work laid down in the cardinal objects of the organization.

Of all the great works of the society none has awakened more activity, none has inspired more interest than that of erecting Memorial Continental Hall. [Applause.] The unremitting devotion to this, throughout the society, is most gratifying, most inspiring to all. All of this work, the many achievements of your society, have added to its prestige and increased its numbers. There are, however, many patriotic women in your country who are not eligible to membership in the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. It is to be hoped that sometime there will be formed for these lovers of their country, an auxiliary society, with objects and scope similar to yours; so that these, if they choose, may find, by your aid, opportunity for congenial, organized work for patriotic purposes.

The "diffusion of knowledge" is one of the society's most cherished objects, and this is going on in various cities, under the auspices of its members, with a considerable degree of success, in behalf of the foreign-born children, who, in due time, will be citizens.

Your society is ever pleased to pay its debts, and to render gratitude due from it, for either work done, or favors bestowed. So it ever avows its appreciation of the charter under which it labors, granted by the Fifty-fourth United States Congress. Now, it seems that the Thirteenth Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution, should, if it deems it well, send a written testimonial to the man who issued the "call" for the Daughters of the American Revolution to organize, and send it under the seal of the great organization which has developed

from that call. The man was inspired by chivalric feeling and by the thrilling letter of the gifted Mary S. Lockwood. [Applause.] The one who did this pioneer work was William O. McDowell. Justice is mighty and should prevail. Though this is said in acknowledgment of the "call to organize," yet it in no wise detracts from the grand services of those whom your society honors as "Founders," nor of Mary S. Lockwood, who wrote the historic letter which crystalized the sentiment for a patriotic society of women, for whose benefit she toils to-day unweariedly and devotedly, with a zeal and efficiency which all would be honored by emulating. [Applause.] It is a thrilling reminder of the grandeur of the poet's exhortation to "*do noble things, not dream them all day long*," when this great society is viewed as the *result* of the prompt action of a few devoted women. There are some of these present to-day? One, Mrs. Walworth, [applause] who honors the congress with her presence upon the platform; another, who with unceasing interest still labors for the Daughters of the American Revolution, is upon the floor,—Miss Desha. [Applause.] They felt that the influx of foreign immigration into this country threatened the endurance of those conditions under which it had become so great. They trembled for the fate of the Republic, if it ever should be controlled by people unversed in the learning of its past, ignorant of its inspiring traditions, regardless of why it was founded, all unknowing of its splendid ideals of right, of justice and freedom. These noble women, with others, resolved to do what they could, and *all* they could, to perpetuate the institutions of the "Fathers." Accordingly, this society was organized,—itself a grand monument to the men and women of the Revolution, an undying memorial to the wisdom, devotion and industry of those American women who are enrolled under the banner of "Home and Country."

During the past year the President General of your society has accepted the cordial invitation of the State Regents of Nebraska, Kansas, and Colorado, the Vice-President General and Elizabeth Benton Chapter, of Missouri, to visit their conferences and special meetings, to meet them in their homes and their firesides. It was a beautiful trip. Its recollections and events make it a golden page in memory.

The State Conference of Kansas was held in Topeka, in a picturesque little church, filled with forceful and vigorous delegates, whose traditions and beliefs have taught them to do well the work they attempt for their great society. During the visit in Topeka the Governor and his wife entertained the Daughters of the American Revolution with genial hospitality, at the gubernatorial residence. The Sons and Daughters of Kansas City, Missouri, honored the visiting Daughters with a royal reception. The Elizabeth Benton Chapter of that city invited the Daughters of the neighboring chapters to send delegates to her special meeting, held at the home of a descendant of Daniel Boone, famous in Kentucky history. Many came, among them the State Regent of Kansas

All matters pertaining to the welfare and success of the great society were freely discussed.

In Omaha was held the State Conference of Nebraska. At this meeting were presented papers of uncommon merit and deep interest to all. The Daughters of Nebraska are most loyal to the work of the society and desire to help in all its great enterprises. Here, too, the Sons joined the Daughters in offering most genuine hospitality.

In brilliant Colorado Springs there was held the State Conference. The State Regent and speakers from other patriotic societies, both men and women, joined in rendering the occasion most pleasing by their eloquent speeches of welcome.

The Daughters of the Denver Chapter, with other friends, had a brilliant session, at the home of its Regent, where closest attention was given to the consideration of the history, the work and aims of your organization.

En route west, a brief visit was made to the genial State Regent of Illinois, and under her hospitable roof were met, in a social way, the Daughters of her city. Then a trip was made to the Hawkeye State. In the city of Davenport the conference was held. Here was received a hearty welcome from the enthusiastic Regent and the Daughters of Iowa. The conference was a fine one, interesting in its reports, its plans for work, its able papers and its patriotic music.

Returning from the West, the Ohio Conference was visited. There was much enthusiasm displayed in that work, which is of special interest to your society,—that of marking historical spots. The Daughters of the beautiful city of Toledo, who were the entertainers of the conference, made of it a charming event.

The conference of the Pennsylvania Daughters was held in Pittsburg,—a city of historic interest as the site of old Fort Pitt, for whose possession the Regent and Daughters of Pittsburg Chapter have made such righteous and heroic contention. The conference was interested and enthusiastic, and all had been done to render the occasion a brilliant and notable one to the visiting Daughters.

From the hospitable "Smoky City" of Pittsburgh to Fort Wayne, was the journey of another gathering of patriotic women. Here the third annual conference of the Indiana Daughters of the American Revolution took place, where the State and Chapter Regents welcomed the delegates and other guests. The papers were entertaining and instructive,—discussions lively and harmonious. Great interest was evinced in the national work; many plans considered whereby they might do their quota in aiding the society's great enterprises.

Up to date, the last visit made to a conference was to that of Rhode Island, [applause] in the city of Providence, where were met the interested Daughters of the American Revolution who are so intent upon the work of the great Society, devoted to liberty. It is fitting that they *should* be, for almost all of them are descendants of those who supported

Roger Williams and Anne Hutchison and of those who, in those earlier days, had higher ideals and were broader thinkers than their contemporaries. [Applause.]

I have entered into this detailed record of my visits to State Conferences and to special meetings of the Daughters for two reasons. I feel that if there are any here who have hitherto lacked interest, this record of the splendid enthusiasm of the Daughters whom I have visited, must inspire, must give them stimulus. My other reason is that you, who have been laboring, giving your time and your efforts toward rescuing historic records and marking historic places, to working for Continental Hall [prolonged applause], to infusing knowledge into your own youth and into those of foreign parentage concerning the splendid institutions of this country and liberty, have the desire to hear and to know that which is transpiring elsewhere. These are my reasons for giving you this detail of the visit to the Daughters of the West.

The ceremony of marking historic places was frequently observed by your society and in various parts of the country, during the year 1903. The President General was courteously invited to these ceremonies, but circumstances were such that she, to her regret, could attend but two. The first occasion was the marking by the Daughters of the American Revolution of Fremont, Ohio, of the site of Fort Stephenson, where one hundred and fifty brave boys, under their commander, the gallant young Major Croghan, repulsed and dispersed Proctor and the British army, with their Indian allies. A magnificent boulder, many tons in weight, rests here. A bronze tablet imbedded in its surface bears the names of the gallant soldiers who prevented the destruction of our then western frontier. The transaction drew large audiences from the neighboring cities and towns.

The second was the erection of a stately granite monument by the Daughters of Jersey City, to commemorate the battle of Paulus Hook. This engagement was planned and brought to a successful finish by the famous young Virginian, Major Henry Lee, better known by his soubriquet, "Light Horse Harry Lee." This was an imposing ceremony, carried out with all pomp and circumstance of military and civic splendor. The monument is a tribute to the daring and success of "Light Horse Harry Lee" and his brave men. It is also a monument to the Daughters of the American Revolution who worked for it, gaining the aid of city and State, thus making the enterprise sure of success. Therefore, honor to Jersey City,—greater honor to the Daughters of that city and to their indefatigable and generous leader, one of our Vice Presidents General.

During the past year the society has lost, by the ruthless hand of death, some most earnest and devoted members. Among these was one known for her active participation in the varied duties of chapter, congress and the National Board. A thrill of regret is awakened that one so useful, brave and bright, should have had so untimely a removal from

the sphere which she adorned. I refer to Mrs. Georgia Stockton Hatcher.

Another most valuable in this organization, who, it was stated by one nearest her, "held the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution next to her church in her esteem," was the late lamented State Regent of Wyoming, Mrs. William A. Richards. She attended the October meeting of the Board of Management, a shadow of her former vigorous self. Before the month closed she had been called hence. She was loyal in her friendship, faithful in her work, kindly in her judgment. Peace to our friends, "who each answered 'ready,' when all unaware, the summons came. God grant our memories rest as clear and fair; enwreathed in flowers and fame!"

The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, has sent its exhibit to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. The report comes from the Exposition that the exhibit has been most favorably placed by the officers of the Smithsonian Institution, who had it in charge. It is not large, but it is appropriate and most creditable.

The members of the organization who visit the Louisiana Purchase Exposition will take pride and pleasure in the exhibit sent to represent the National Society.

Your Thirteenth Continental Congress has now opened its session. May greatest success crown its work. May it do all for the honor and welfare of the society. May it be one which will eliminate all ungenerous or false ideas. May it be renowned for harmonious counsel, the wise legislation recommended, one in which the greatest good for the greatest number was attained. [Prolonged applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Daughters, it is now my pleasing duty to present to you Mrs. Maria Purdy Peck, State Regent of Iowa, who will address you in response. Mrs. Peck, ladies.

THE RESPONSE.

Mrs. PECK. [Greeted with applause.]

Madam President and Daughters [applause]: In asking me to respond in behalf of the members of this congress to the address of welcome, our President General has been pleased to confer upon me a very distinguished honor.

The invitation came, I assure you, as a surprise. Being only a Middle Westerner, I felt some timidity about assuming to speak for the Daughters of the Great East, the Great South and the Far West. But, before declining the honor, I hesitated and of course with the usual result. [Laughter.]

The process of reasoning which assisted the conclusion that the choice was not so bad, after all, was something like this:

"I am," I said "a granddaughter of both Massachusetts and Connecticut, a daughter of the Empire State and an adopted daughter of the

Hawkeye State—known of late as the State of corn and congressmen.”
[Laughter.]

Now, as this is a very goodly portion of the Union, I make no further apology for taking upon myself a very delightful task, and, in the name of the delegates and Daughters of all the States, I thank you, Madam President, for your generous and hearty welcome to this the Thirteenth Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution. In spite of the ominous numerals I venture to express the hope that it may be the most harmonious and profitable session ever held, and that the good work accomplished will be some compensation to you for your loyal and self-sacrificing efforts. [Applause.]

However, I imagine the real reason for choosing a representative from Iowa to speak on this occasion is because the State, together with others west of the Mississippi, is celebrating a centennial birth-date which commemorates an event of supreme significance in the history of our country. In fact it is the event which secured to the Nation its first real independence.

If our frontier had remained on the eastern bank of the Mississippi, where it was carried in the final adjustment of our Revolutionary struggles, instead of being transferred first across the Rocky Mountains, then on to the Pacific coast, an attitude of defense would have been the only alternative.

With a totally different system of government the presence of any foreign power on the opposite side of the river would have been a constant source of irritation, as well as a menace. Added to this the inevitable clashing of authority over the use and control of the river, the only thoroughfare for travel and traffic of either side, and it is easy to understand that warlike outbreaks would have been an ever recurring possibility.

Connected with the Purchase of Louisiana, a transaction which more than doubled our domain, there is a rich vein of historical wealth, which, until the present occasion, has been but superficially exploited.

To the average person a dozen years ago the story of the Lewis and Clarke Expedition was little more than a myth, while all that was generally known of the transaction which gave birth to it could be compressed in a very few sentences.

The real historian of this period is still to appear. If he would write acceptably he must be both fearless and honest, for he will find that much that has been said which falls within Napoleon's definition of history, “fables agreed upon.”

Even what may be termed contemporaneous history shows no breadth of view or clarity of expression, while the deductions are many times altogether faulty.

The scenes in the drama of this great international real estate deal to be delineated, shifted from a threatened clash of arms on the lower Mississippi to a verbal clash in the halls of Congress; thence across the

ocean to Paris with Napoleon as the chief actor, back to Congress again with another and more bitter war of words, then out and across the river with the final incorporation into the Federal scheme of a trackless wilderness, styled by Webster in his day as "the land of the savage, the sage-brush and the coyote." Besides there are the numerous claimants for honors, to each of whom should be awarded his just meed of praise.

The historian who would do full justice to this complex theme should approach it on his knees as Fra Angelico painted his masterpiece.

The subject is too vast for more than briefest mention here. Yet I may say that these centennial epochs serve to remind us that our National story is intensely interesting, even marvellous. Touched with the illuminating genius of a Macauley, it would be as fascinating as any old world history, and I mean by this no disparagement to our Bancrofts, our Parkmans, or our Fiskes.

I trust that I shall be pardoned if I assume for a moment the prerogatives of hostess and extend to each and all a cordial invitation to come to Saint Louis to our exposition, the magnitude and magnificence of which I shall not attempt to speak. Come and help us to celebrate the anniversary of an event, which in the annals of our common country is second in importance only to the establishment of our independence. Especially would I speak for a very general attendance on "Daughters' Day."

These periods have been found useful, too, in promoting patriotic revivals. The present one affords a specially opportune moment to do homage to the memory of Thomas Jefferson [applause], a man whose whole life was consecrated to the building up of a nation with liberty and equality as the corner-stone. [Applause.]

For centuries before his time men bowed in abject submission before kings and potentates. The incomparable message of freedom which stirred to open revolt a handful of English colonists in the New World has carried hope and inspiration to men in every civilized country on the globe.

Thrones have not all been annihilated, but they exist now only on sufferance of the people, who have exacted from those who occupy them a just recognition of their inherent rights.

Yet, in all this broad and beautiful land of ours, the cradle, nursery and home of liberty, the refuge of the oppressed of every nation and clime, the land of justice, no monument of any kind has been reared to the memory of the author of the Declaration of Independence. Think of it, but never speak of the appreciation or gratitude of the American people.

Madam President, permit me to thank you again, not only for your cordial welcome, but for your fine and comprehensive address.

After listening to the recital of what has been accomplished by this society, what its hopes and purposes are, it does not seem out of place to say that the Nation is to be congratulated that to conserve and pro-

mote its highest and best interests it has scattered from coast to coast, from the gulf to the northern border, such a body of intelligent, earnest, patriotic women as the Daughters of the American Revolution. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will listen to the report of the Credential Committee. Where is the chairman of the Credential Committee, Mrs. Tulloch? (A pause of some minutes ensued awaiting Mrs. Tulloch's arrival.) The Chair wishes to correct a mistake—an omission, which has been called to her mind by a friend. She has omitted to speak of the splendid work which has been done by the John Paul Jones Chapter at Boston. [Applause.] She considers it a most magnificent and meritorious work. It is the work of placing a tablet to the memory of John Paul Jones [great applause], who is the founder of the American navy. The Chair is delighted to make this reparation. She trusts that this chapter and its good Regent, and the Daughters of Massachusetts, will understand that it is a mere slip of the pen,—that she had it in mind.

Mrs. DURHAM (of Kentucky). Madam President, the Lexington, Ky., Chapter has had the honor of erecting the only monument to women by women—the Bryant Station Memorial to commemorate the going out of women during the Revolution to take water from the Bryant Station Spring; fifty women marched out with their buckets on their heads, singing their songs along the line of their march and back, and carried the water to the men in the fort.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to congratulate the Daughters of Kentucky in keeping up its reputation as the State of Daniel Boone and many other distinguished characters of the Revolution.

Mrs. DURHAM. I thank you Madam President.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The congress will please come to order, and we will listen to the report of the chairman of the Credential Committee—Mrs. Tulloch. Possibly, you cannot hear the chairman, who has a weak voice, but she says she will do the best she can.

Mrs. TULLOCH. [Great applause.]

Madam President and Ladies of the Thirteenth Continental Congress: The Credential Committee has carefully carried out the order of the Board of Management in preparing the lists of National Officers, State Regents, State Vice-Regents, Delegates and their Alternates, who are entitled to represent the society in the Thirteenth Continental Congress.

Circulars were sent to Chapter Regents, quoting the constitution and by-laws, stating clearly that to be in "good and regular standing" treasurers must pay to the Treasurer General, 1903 dues on or before February 1st, 1904. On February 2nd the books of the Treasurer General are closed, and turned over to the Credential Committee, to enable it to count and check each name received in chapter reports. When consideration is given to the fact that this magnificent organization has now a membership of 40,264, with 687 chapters, the importance of complying

with the credential circulars will be realized. We have 30 National Officers, 47 State Regents, 687 Chapter Regents and 273 Delegates; out of this number there are 31 chapters not entitled to representation, which makes 807 entitled to vote in the Thirteenth Continental Congress. Little attention is given to that part of Article X, Section 5 of the by-laws, which relates to the election of Delegates and Alternates to the Continental Congress. The chairman of the Credential Committee is constantly asked to violate the above section. To do so would be to make her an autocrat, who alone was responsible for the laws, and could change them to suit her own convenience. We do not make laws, but obey them; therefore I beg you, who make these laws, to consider that you also must submit to them, and enact only such as you are willing to obey.

Will not Chapter Regents in future try to conform promptly to the rules by which we are governed, and by that promptness avoid the difficulties which have beset us, in this, and former years?

I submit the two circulars sent out, to be entered in the minutes; that this body may thoroughly understand the basis of representation to the Thirteenth Continental Congress.

Unless there is objection, State Regents will respond for the States and Chapter Regents, or their Alternates, for the Chapters.

[Applause.]

Respectfully submitted,

MIRANDA BARNEY TULLOCH,

Chairman.

MRS. AUGUSTA P. SHUTE,

MRS. MARY EVANS ROSA,

MRS. EFFIE B. MCOUAT HOLCOMBE,

MRS. MARY S. LOCKWOOD,

MRS. FLORENCE GRAY ESTEY,

MRS. CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,

IMPORTANT—Return this filled out as directed.

CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

Name of Chapter

Town State

Number of Members in Chapter after meeting of National

Board of Management, January, 1904

This is to Certify:

That the following named Delegates and their Alternates have been regularly elected by the chapter as members of the Thirteenth Continental Congress of the National Society, Daughters of the American

Revolution, to be held in the city of Washington on the 18th day of April, 1904.

The said Delegates (or in case of absence or disability, their Alternates) have full power to act in all matters appertaining to the common interests of the society under the national constitution.

Regent,	Alternate,
Delegate,	Alternate,
Delegate,	Alternate,
Delegate,	Alternate,
Delegate,	Alternate,
Delegate,	Alternate,
Delegate,	Alternate,
Delegate,	Alternate,
Delegate,	Alternate,
Delegate,	Alternate,

Signed by the Regent and Treasurer this.....day of190

.....Regent.

.....Treasurer.

CONSTITUTION OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

ART. V, SEC. 2. The Continental Congress of the National Society shall be composed of all the active officers of the National Society, one State Regent, or in her absence, one State Vice-Regent, from each State, and the Regents and Delegates of each organized chapter in the United States.

ART. V, SEC. 3. An Alternate shall be elected for each Chapter Regent and Delegate.

NOTE: Regents of chapters organized after February 1st are not entitled to have an Alternate, because the time limit of their election has already expired.

NOTE: This blank, properly filled out, should be sent to the chairman of the Credential Committee, Mrs. Miranda Barney Tulloch, 902 F street N. W., Washington, D. C., not later than February 1st, 1904.

(MRS.) MIRANDA BARNEY TULLOCH,
Chairman.

(MRS.) AUGUSTA P. SHUTE,
(MRS.) MARY EVANS ROSA,
(MRS.) EFFIE B. McOUAT HOLCOMBE,
(MRS.) MARY S. LOCKWOOD,
(MRS.) FLORENCE GRAY ESTEY,
(MRS.) CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN.

BY ORDER OF THE NATIONAL BOARD, DAUGHTERS AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

PLEASE READ AT YOUR CHAPTER MEETING.

NOVEMBER 3rd, 1903.

The Credential Committee is anxious to have, as soon as possible, a correct list of *all* members, showing those whose 1903 dues to the National Society are paid or not paid, as no member can be accepted as Delegate or Alternate unless in good standing with the chapter and National Society. If your Chapter Treasurer has not already sent a *November Report to the Treasurer General*, please see that it is forwarded.

If any member of your chapter has married, died, resigned, or has been transferred, kindly state that fact, as this is absolutely necessary in order to have a correct list for the Credential Committee.

As soon as Delegates and Alternates are elected, send names to the chairman of the Credential Committee. Delegates and Alternates must be *elected* by the chapter, *not appointed* by the Regent.

Chapter Regents are very earnestly requested to notice the regulation bearing upon the subject of representation in congress.

ARTICLE X, Section 5, page 22 of the By-Laws, reads as follows:

"Each chapter shall elect a Regent, Secretary, Registrar, Treasurer, other officers, and Local Board of Management, at that time of year that best suits its convenience; but the Delegates *must be elected* on or before the *first of February* preceding the Continental Congress. A Regent may be empowered by her chapter to fill any vacancy arising in her delegation, from illness or other cause, after the first of February, from Alternates *duly elected* for that purpose, on or before the first of February."

ARTICLE V, Section 3, page 8 of the constitution, reads as follows:

"Each chapter shall be entitled to be represented at the Continental Congress by its Regent or her Alternate."

"The chapters shall be entitled to be represented by their Regent and one Delegate for the first *fifty* members; when one hundred members are attained, to still be represented by but one delegate. This to apply to all chapters."

"After the first hundred, the representation shall be in the ratio of one Delegate to every subsequent one hundred."

"An Alternate shall be elected for each Chapter Regent and Delegate."

"Only members who have paid their dues for the official year, then current, shall be entitled to representation."

Regents of chapters organized after February first, are not entitled to Alternates, because the time limit for the election of these Alternates has already expired.

No chapter can be represented by a member of any other chapter.

Representation in congress will be based on the dues for 1903 received by the Treasurer General on or before February first, 1904.

All these requirements will be strictly enforced, and Chapter Regents are hereby informed that Delegates and Alternates elected *after* the first day of February, will *not* be recognized by the Committee on Credentials.

MIRANDA BARNEY TULLOCH,
Chairman Credential Committee.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the report of the Credential Committee. What may be your pleasure? Is it accepted by congress as presented?

Upon motion the report of the Credential Committee was accepted as presented.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Official Reader will now read the credential list. Proceed, Madam Reader, with the roll call.

Official Reader began to call list of national officers.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will ask the Official Reader to pause. While we greatly regret to part with our friends—the visitors on the floor who are not delegates, yet we will have to request them to please take the balcony, as the floor is reserved for the members—the voters—of the Continental Congress. We will take five minutes to allow for the dispersion. (After a pause.) Congress please be seated!

OFFICIAL READER. I am instructed by the President General to proceed with the calling of the roll.

The Reader called the names of the national officers.

OFFICIAL READER. Madam President, am I instructed to read the list of Delegates separately?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You will read the State Regents first, and the delegations following. Am I right, Madam Chairman of the Credential Committee?

Mrs. TULLOCH. The State Regents will respond for themselves, and the chapter Regents for themselves and Alternates. You will read the State Regents first, then the State Vice-Regents, and then the Chapter Regents, etc.

OFFICIAL READER. (Continues a roll call as instructed through Alaska.)

Mrs. HOOPES (of Pennsylvania). A question, Madam President. Could not the seating of the Delegates in their own States be arranged after this? Can not we sit where we are until after the roll call is over, as there is so much confusion?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair would request that you stay where you are now, and do not strive for your seat until after the roll call. I think that would be far better.

Mrs. HOOPES. Thank you, madam.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Official Reader desires that the Chap-

ter Regent, when she is called upon, will rise and state how many of her chapter are present. Will you kindly do so when she calls upon you?

OFFICIAL READER. (Continues roll to "Putnam Hill" Chapter, Connecticut.)

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are you all hearing the Reader (Miss Richards), as she calls upon you?

OFFICIAL READER. Just say "yes" or "no." If the State Regent would answer audibly, I would not have to pause to hear.

(Continues roll call through Constitution Chapter, D. C.)

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will inform the Continental Congress that the chairman of the Credential Committee requests that, in order to facilitate the seating and the giving of badges to you, the Chair declare an intermission say for an hour, and the Chair will therefore do so, and will request you to meet within one hour from this time. You may adjourn for one hour from this time.

AFTERNOON SESSION, MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1904.

Congress called to order at 1:30 p. m. by the President General, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will the congress please be seated? If the delegates will take their seats, we will proceed with the roll call. The Chair regrets that we have been unavoidably delayed. Will you now assist us in getting on faster? Proceed, Madam Reader.

OFFICIAL READER. (Announcements, telegrams, etc.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Proceed with the roll call.

Mrs. MASURY. Madam President.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Masury is recognized.

Mrs. MASURY. When the Massachusetts names are called, I request that the State Regent be allowed to answer for any who are in the city but not present here now, in this house.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You can certainly announce that they are in the city, but are out for the moment. The Chair will announce that every State Regent will answer for her delegates and announce that they are in the city, the same privilege as is given to the State Regent of Massachusetts. Announce if your delegates are here, but if not here, that they are in the city and will be here later, as the case may be.

OFFICIAL READER. I am ready. Shall I proceed before Miss Brewer returns to verify the list? She is doing the verifying while I read.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests all to be seated. You can find your seats during the time we are waiting for the clerk to the Credential Committee. During the interval we will listen to the notices and announcements by the Official Reader.

(Announcements follow.)

OFFICIAL READER. I am instructed to proceed with the roll call. When interrupted I had reached the Continental Chapter, District of Columbia. (Continues with the roll call through Kentucky.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Madam Reader, the Chair is in receipt of a note requesting that the Hawaiian Chapter be called again. Will you look at it? The writer of the note said just as she came in you passed that, and it is a very large chapter. I believe it is from Honolulu.

READER. Madam President, that chapter has not been called.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will announce to the delegate of that chapter, that her chapter has not been called, but it will be later.

OFFICIAL READER. Madam President, it should come in the H's (looking through list) I suppose. But there is nothing there. If it had been, I should have called it before the I's. The clerk states, Madam President and ladies, that being a foreign country, or rather, I should say an island possession [applause], it comes at the end of the list, after the delegates within the United States. So it did not occur in H; else I should have read it. (Continues the roll call through Massachusetts).

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will ask the Reader to pause a moment while the ladies standing in the aisle take their seats. Will you kindly be seated? It will facilitate matters. Now, ladies, if you are seated we will proceed with the roll call. The Reader requests that the pages refrain from going down in front of the ladies who are answering her. To keep the aisle clear is what the Chair wishes. Will the ladies kindly take their seats, who are standing in the aisle?

OFFICIAL READER. (Continues roll call to the end.) Madam President, I have the honor to announce that the roll call is finished.

Mrs. KINNEY (Connecticut). Madam President, has the Honolulu Chapter been called? Will the Reader kindly tell me if the Honolulu Chapter was represented?

OFFICIAL READER. The chapter was called, but no response.

Mrs. KINNEY. I have been asked to give this message to you from Mrs. Kincaid, who is now regent of the "Aloha" Chapter of Honolulu, Hawaii. Mrs. Kincaid (cries of "louder") attempted to be present at this continental congress as a delegate, but unfortunately was taken ill, and is ill at the home of a friend in Connecticut, and she desires me in her place to extend her loyal greetings to our President General and to the members of the Thirteenth Continental Congress. That is the best she can do (applause).

CREDENTIAL LIST THIRTEENTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

ALABAMA.

*Delegates.**Alternates.*

- State Regent—Mrs. J. Morgan Smith.
 State Vice-Regent—Mrs. J. M. Bankhead.
 Andrew Jackson Chapter, Talladega.
 Regent, Mrs. Lula A. Woodward.
 Francis Marion Chapter.
 Regent, Mrs. Margaret P. Coleman.
 Frederick William Gray Chapter, Anniston.
 Regent, Mrs. Grace N. Robinson. Mrs. Mary Clark Kilby.
 General Sumter Chapter, Birmingham.
 Regent, Mrs. J. W. Tomlinson, Mrs. T. U. Walter.
 Mrs. J. D. Dabney.
 John Wade Keyes Chapter, Athens.
 Regent, Mrs. Memory P. Peebles. Miss Florence E. Leslie,
 Mrs. R. V. H. Saunders.
 Lewis Chapter, Eufaula.
 Regent, Mrs. Leonard Yancey Dean.
 Light Horse Harry Lee Chapter, Auburn.
 Regent, Mrs. Mary W. Miller.
 Martha Wayles Jefferson Chapter, Opelika.
 Regent, Mrs. Julia B. Cowan.
 Mobile Chapter, Mobile.
 Regent, Mrs. R. H. Clarke, Mrs. Charles S. Shawhan,
 Mrs. Rhett Goode. Mrs. Greenwood Ligon.
 Peter Forney Chapter, Montgomery.
 Regent, Miss Anne M. Williams. Mrs. L. G. Dawson,
 Mrs. J. M. Wyly,
 Mrs. F. P. Glass,
 Miss Corinne Woods.
 Tuscaloosa Chapter, Tuscaloosa.
 Regent, Mrs. Ellen Peter-Bryce. Mrs. Susie F. M. Mayfield.

ALASKA.

Alaska Chapter, Sitka.

- Regent, Mrs. Joseph Pendleton. Mrs. J. W. Valiant,
 Mrs. Chas. Wesley Rush.

ARIZONA.

State Regent—Mrs. Walter Talbot. Mrs. Smith.

Maricopa Chapter, Phoenix.

Regent, Miss Elizabeth W. Kendrick. Mrs. Clarendon Smith.

ARKANSAS.

State Regent—Mrs. Helen M. Norton.

Little Rock Chapter, Little Rock.

Regent, Mrs. Lucien Coy.

Mrs. Logan Roots,

Mrs. John Barrow.

Mary Fuller Percival Chapter, Van Buren.

Regent, Mrs. Georgia L. Faber.

CALIFORNIA.

State Regent—Mrs. John F. Swift.

California Chapter, San Francisco.

Regent, Mrs. Joseph L. Moody,

Mrs. Timothy Hopkins,

Mrs. J. Malcolm Henry.

Mrs. Adele Brooks,

Mrs. C. Elwood Brown.

El Toyon Chapter, Stockton.

Regent, Mrs. John E. Budd.

Mrs. Charlton S. Barrette.

Eschscholtzia Chapter, Los Angeles.

Regent, Mrs. Henry Clay Gooding.

Mrs. Cameron E. Thom.

Golden West Chapter, Santa Paula.

Regent, Miss Etta L. Ricker.

La Puerta del Oro, San Francisco.

Regent, Mrs. Austin Sperry,

Mrs. A. Krebs,

Mrs. T. W. Harper.

Mrs. C. A. Weihe.

Oakland Chapter, Oakland.

Regent, Mrs. E. M. Gibson.

Mrs. O. F. Long.

Santa Ysabel Chapter, San Jose.

Regent, Mrs. Lida G. Leib.

Sequoia Chapter, San Francisco.

Regent, Mrs. William Ashburner.

Mrs. Irving F. Moulton,

Mrs. Henry McL. Martin.

Mrs. H. L. Crawford.

COLORADO.

State Regent—Mrs. Charles A. Eldredge.

State Vice-Regent—Mrs. William S. Ament.

Arkansas Valley Chapter, Pueblo.

Regent, Miss Clara Ella Duke.

Miss Frances Mabel Hart.

Colorado Chapter, Denver.

Regent, Mrs. James B. Grant.

(Not entitled to alternates.)

Denver Chapter, Denver.

Regent, Mrs. Mitchell Benedict, Mrs. W. W. Grant,
 Mrs. John MacMillan. Mrs. C. L. Hall.

Zebulon Pike Chapter, Colorado Springs.

Regent, Mrs. Ella H. Frost, Mrs. Helen W. Gauss,
 Mrs. F. T. Blackmer,
 Mrs. Elizabeth C. Goddard. Miss Ida C. Clothier.

Pueblo Chapter, Pueblo.

Regent, Mrs. J. B. Orman. (Not entitled to alternates.)

CONNECTICUT.

State Regent—Mrs. Sara Thomson Kinney.

State Vice-Regent—Mrs. Tracy Brown Warren.

Abigail Phelps Chapter, Simsbury.

Regent, Mrs. George C. Eno, Mrs. Arthur E. Humphrey,
 Miss Grace Holcomb,
 Miss Abbie Barber,
 Mrs. Hiram Adams,
 Miss Lucy Kellogg,
 Mrs. James K. Crofut. Mrs. Charles B. Wood,
 Mrs. Aaron L. Eno,
 Miss Mary Winslow,
 Miss Juliette Goodrich,
 Miss Mary Eno,
 Miss Jane Eno,
 Miss Nathalie Phelps.

Abigail Wolcott Ellsworth Chapter, Windsor.

Miss Jennie Loomis. Mrs. Arthur Wilson,
 Mrs. Lucian B. Loomis.

Abi Humaston Chapter, Thomaston.

Regent, Mrs. A. E. Blakeslee. Mrs. G. C. Gilbert.
 Miss Ruth Pease.

Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, Groton and Stonington.

Regent, Mrs. John L. Whitman, Mrs. John Whitney Barlow,
 Mrs. Orson Rogers,
 Mrs. Lucy Hancock,
 Mrs. Cuthbert H. Slocumb. Mrs. Frank Arms,
 Miss Julia Copp,
 Mrs. F. B. Noyes.

Anne Brewster Fanning Chapter, Jewett City.

Regent, Mrs. Roberta H. Burleson. Mrs. Waitie B. Whiting,
 Mrs. Rose B. Tracy,
 Mrs. Anna G. Jennings.

Anne Wood Elderkin Chapter, Willimantic.

Regent, Mrs. Isabel W. Chappell, Mrs. Grace Holmes Stiles,
 Mrs. Lucy Byles Wilson,
 Mrs. Carrie S. Larrabee,
 Mrs. Maria L. Bill,
 Mrs. Edith M. Lincoln. Miss Louise P. Holt,
 Mrs. Alice J. Bugbee,
 Mrs. Florence R. Storrs,
 Mrs. Effie G. Ross.

Deborah Avery Putnam Chapter, Plainfield.

Regent, Mrs. Agnes L. S. Vaughn. Mrs. Bertha L. S. Gallup,
 Mrs. Julia M. Andrews,
 Mrs. Addie S. Lillibridge,
 Miss Annie L. Tillinghast.

Dorothy Ripley Chapter, Southport.

Regent, Miss Cornelia R. Pomeroy, Mr^s. Edmond Guilbert,
 Mrs. Edwin S. Waterman,
 Mrs. Adrian V. Schenck,
 Mrs. Roderick P. Curtis,
 Miss Carolyn S. Perry,
 Miss Henrietta E. Peffers,
 Miss Dorothy R. Adams,
 Miss Grace E. Banks,
 Mrs. Lulu B. Switzer,
 Mrs. Edward M. Bulkeley,
 Mrs. E. L. Wells,
 Mrs. G. B. Bunnell,
 Mrs. Nelson Alvord. Miss Frances Wakeman,
 Mrs. Edward L. Wells,
 Mrs. Henry T. Bulkley,
 Mrs. B. H. Wells,
 Miss Esther D. Waterman,
 Mrs. Lewis B. Curtis,
 Miss Abbie M. Peffers,
 Mrs. Simon C. Sherwood,
 Mrs. Wilbur Jennings,
 Miss Lottie A. Lacy,
 Miss Grace B. Meeker,
 Miss Annie L. Bulkley.

Elizabeth Clark Hull Chapter, Ansonia.

Regent, Mrs. Mary T. Clark, Mrs. Katherine H. Judson,
 Mrs. Isabel Bartholomew,
 Miss Sara D. Plummer,
 Mrs. Addie C. R. Marwick. Mrs. Emma J. Powe,
 Mrs. Carrie N. Platt,
 Mrs. Celestia S. Bradley,

	Mrs. Lillian W. Wood,
	Mrs. Nettie S. R. Storrs,
	Mrs. Martha Downs,
	Miss Mary Holbrook,
	Miss Flora L. Terry.
Elizabeth Porter Putnam Chapter, Putnam.	
Regent, Mrs. Ellen S. Shaw,	Mrs. F. W. Perry,
	Mrs. George Vaughan,
	Mrs. A. C. Luke,
Mrs. George H. Nichols.	Miss Ellen M. Wheelock,
	Mrs. E. M. Warner,
	Mrs. William Vaughan.
Emma Hart Willard Chapter, Berlin.	
Regent, Miss Alice Norton.	Miss Marjorie Moore,
	Mrs. George H. Sage,
	Miss Mary E. Atwater.
Esther Stanley Chapter, New Britain.	
Regent, Mrs. Estelle C. Wetmore,	Mrs. Florence Porter,
Mrs. Mary Wells Eddy.	Mrs. Sarah L. Stanley.
Eunice Dennie Burr Chapter, Fairfield.	
Regent, Miss Mary B. Kippen.	Mrs. William B. Glover,
	Miss Loretta Perry,
	Miss Bessie Betts,
	Miss Annie O. Morehouse,
	Mrs. F. H. Brewer,
	Mrs. C. B. Jennings.
Faith Trumbull Chapter, Norwich.	
Regent, Mrs. Grace P. Browning,	Mrs. Nellie V. Wilson,
	Mrs. Amoret McC. Robinson,
Mrs. Lucinda L. Stearns.	Mrs. Lillian Henderson.
Fanny Ledyard Chapter, Mystic.	
Regent, Mrs. Hannah A. Rathbun,	Mrs. Edith M. Morgan,
	Mrs. Ella G. Wheeler,
	Mrs. Sarah J. Buckley,
	Mrs. Ida Crandall,
Mrs. H. C. Denison.	Mrs. Phebe E. Grinnell,
	Mrs. Lucy S. Ward,
	Miss Margaret Bindloss,
	Mrs. Emma Palmer.
Freelove Baldwin Stow Chapter, Milford.	
Regent, Mrs. George W. Tibbals,	Mrs. Alice Bradley Merwin,
	Miss Sarah M. Merwin,
	Miss Mary H. Reed,
	Miss Annie D. Nettleton,
Mrs. G. Franklin Smith.	Miss Sarah E. O'Connor,
	Mrs. J. Densmore Brown,
	Mrs. Joseph H. Barnes,
	Mrs. Caroline M. Johnson.

Green Woods Chapter, West Winsted.

Regent, Mrs. Sarah Boyd Camp,

Mrs. Nellie M. Blake.

Mrs. Gertrude R. Coe,

Mrs. Kate F. Tiffany,

Mrs. Lillian T. Roberts,

Mrs. Belle R. Gaylord.

Hannah Benedict Carter Chapter, New Canaan.

Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth T. Neide. Mrs. Orlene St. J. Alexander.

Hannah Woodruff Chapter, Southington.

Regent, Mrs. C. H. Bissell,

Miss Edna Woodruff,

Mrs. Kate M. Nichols,

Mrs. A. M. Lewis,

Mrs. Jane C. Pultz,

Mrs. M. B. Willcox.

Mrs. L. V. Walkley,

Mrs. F. B. Bradley,

Mrs. G. L. Carter,

Mrs. Nellie R. Woodruff.

Judea Chapter, Washington.

Regent, Mrs. Martha P. Brown.

Mrs. Emma S. Carter,

Mrs. Mary G. Brinsmade,

Mrs. Amy S. Church,

Mrs. Louise M. Titus,

Mrs. Cornelia H. Preston,

Mrs. Amy N. Cogswell,

Mrs. Martha R. Gold,

Mrs. Ada G. Brinsmade,

Miss Etta B. Sterling,

Miss Anna L. Brinsmade,

Miss Fanny P. Brown.

Katherine Gaylord Chapter, Bristol.

Regent, Mrs. Charles S. Cook,

Miss M. J. Atwood,

Mrs. Adrian J. Muzzy,

Miss C. L. Bowman,

Mrs. Edward E. Newell.

Mrs. W. E. Sessions,

Mrs. George M. Eggleston,

Miss Kate Lozier.

Lucretia Shaw Chapter, New London.

Regent, Miss Alice Chew,

Mrs. Herbert L. Crandall,

Mrs. L. K. Shipman,

Mrs. Fred M. Smith,

Mrs. Marenda Bryant.

Mrs. Cark Viets,

Mrs. Ellen M. Frisbie,

Miss Harriet Prince.

Martha Pitkin Wolcott Chapter, East Hartford.

Regent, Miss Anna M. Olmstead. Miss Isabel Corning,
 Mrs. Joseph O. Goodwin,
 Miss Ellen C. Stanley,
 Miss Elvira Clapp,
 Mrs. Frank H. Hurlburt,
 Dr. Mary S. Tudor.

Mary Clap Wooster Chapter, New Haven.

Regent, Mrs. William H. Moseley, Mrs. N. D. Sperry,
 Mrs. Watson Phillips,
 Mrs. Albert Holt,
 Mrs. S. S. Thompson, Mrs. D. T. Welch,
 Miss Annie S. McAllister,
 Mrs. G. F. Newcomb,
 Mrs. H. C. Beers,
 Mrs. C. W. Pickett,
 Mrs. G. B. Salesbury, Mrs. F. B. Street,
 Mrs. A. E. Winchell,
 Mrs. Frank Monson,
 Mrs. Harriet M. Atwater,
 Mrs. Leeman Cowles.

Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter, Litchfield.

Regent, Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel, Mrs. John H. Marcy,
 Mrs. William Doyle,
 Mrs. Henry Ivison,
 Mrs. George C. Woodruff, Miss Minerva W. Buel,
 Miss Katherine L. Buel.

Mary Silliman Chapter, Bridgeport.

Regent, Mrs. Morris B. Beardsley, Mrs. I. W. Birdseye,
 Mrs. W. E. Seeley,
 Mrs. Elliott Curtis,
 Mrs. John T. Sterling, Miss Mary Beach,
 Mrs. W. S. Bullard,
 Mrs. Fairchild Wheeler,
 Mrs. T. C. Wordin, Mrs. James R. Burroughs,
 Mrs. Van Alstyne,
 Mrs. C. H. Armstrong.

Mary Wooster Chapter, Danbury.

Regent, Mrs. Sue P. Tweedy, Miss Isabel Wildman,
 Mrs. Julia C. Brush,
 Mrs. Hattie L. Wile,
 Miss Eliza Hull,
 Mrs. Eugene Bulkley,
 Mrs. James Gregory, Miss Ella Hull,
 Mrs. Mary H. Barrell,
 Mrs. W. B. Wheeler.

Melicent Porter Chapter, Waterbury.

Regent, Mrs. John S. Castle,
Mrs. D. F. Webster.

Mrs. O. G. Camp,
Mrs. George I. Lilley.

Nathan Hale Memorial Chapter, East Haddam.

Regent, Miss Marian E. Gross,
Mrs. John W. Hatstat.

Miss Gertrude Reynolds,
Mrs. S. S. Brooks.

Norwalk Chapter, Norwalk.

Regent, Mrs. Jabez Backus,

Mrs. S. R. Weed,
Mrs. Christian Swartz,
Mrs. J. L. Stevens,
Mrs. J. H. Wilson,
Miss Clara Hill.

Mrs. E. J. Hill.

Orford Parish Chapter, Manchester.

Regent, Mrs. C. D. Talcott.

Mrs. F. H. Whiton,
Mrs. C. E. Benton,
Miss Ella Stanley,
Mrs. M. H. Talcott,
Mrs. C. E. House,
Mrs. Lucius Pinney,
Mrs. E. W. Moore,
Miss A. F. Dexter,
Mrs. Emma Hagenow,
Mrs. H. T. Dexter.

Putnam Hill Chapter, Greenwich.

Regent, Mrs. Henry H. Adams.

Mrs. Stephen Ga Nun,
Miss Lillian Hitchcock,
Mrs. Florence Young.

Roger Sherman Chapter, New Milford.

Regent, Miss Kate T. Boardman.

Miss Helen M. Boardman,
Mrs. Charles Beach,
Miss Ruth Booth,
Mrs. Henry Mygatt,
Mrs. Albert McMahon,
Mrs. V. P. Stanb,
Mrs. Elizabeth Buck,
Mrs. Alice M. Bostwick,
Mrs. Florence Sturges,
Miss Mary A. Hopson.

Ruth Hart Chapter, Meriden.

Regent, Miss Hannah K. Peck,

Miss Josephine Plumb,
Mrs. A. P. Hall,
Mrs. James Curtis,
Mrs. A. P. Hadley,
Mrs. William H. Catlin,
Mrs. Olin Parker,
Mrs. J. P. Platt,
Miss Kate Risley.

Mrs. Isaac Porter.

Ruth Wyllys Chapter, Hartford.

Regent, Mrs. D. A. Markham,

Mrs. J. H. Cone,

Mrs. P. H. Woodward.

Mrs. John S. Camp,

Mrs. Harry A. Smith,

Miss Florence Crofut,

Mrs. J. A. Taintor,

Miss Florence Cheney,

Miss Charlotte Huntington.

Sabra Trumbull Chapter, Rockville.

Regent, Mrs. Celia E. K. Prescott,

Mrs. Lizzie S. Belding.

Mrs. Augusta B. Hammond,

Mrs. Alice F. Bissell,

Mrs. Emma B. Keeney,

Mrs. Belle P. Preston,

Miss Lenore Henry,

Mrs. Jessie J. McChristie,

Mrs. Carolyn S. Woodford,

Mrs. Della S. Thompson,

Mrs. Katharine B. Agard,

Mrs. Bessie M. C. Martin,

Miss Florence M. Belding,

Miss Emma J. McLean.

Sarah Ludlow Chapter, Seymour.

Regent, Mrs. Amos Culver.

Miss Allida Booth,

Mrs. A. C. Dean.

Sarah Riggs Humphrey Chapter, Derby.

Regent, Mrs. George L. Beardsley,

Mrs. Maria W. Pinney.

Miss Emily B. Perry,

Mrs. W. J. Miller,

Mrs. V. A. Page,

Mrs. Mary A. Blackman,

Mrs. D. J. Downs,

Mrs. J. Peterson,

Miss Mary R. Woodruff,

Mrs. Lucille W. Williams,

Mrs. F. G. Perry,

Mrs. J. R. Mason,

Mrs. F. N. Loomis,

Mrs. E. J. Purdy,

Mrs. T. R. Barnes,

Mrs. N. D. Baldwin,

Mrs. Mary Gardner,

Mrs. S. C. Chaffee.

Sarah Williams Danielson Chapter, Killingly.

Regent, Mrs. James A. Atwood.

Mrs. Clarissa H. Pike.

Sibbil Dwight Kent Chapter, Suffield.

Regent, Mrs. Edward A. Fuller,	Mrs. John R. Montgomery,
	Miss Carrie L. Strong,
Miss Helen M. King.	Mrs. Calvin C. Spencer,
	Miss Emma L. Newton.

Stamford Chapter, Stamford.

Regent, Mrs. J. A. Fessenden,	Miss Charlotte Betts,
	Mrs. A. G. Lawton,
	Miss Cornelia Smith,
	Mrs. William White,
Mrs. Lydia Weed.	Mrs. John Davenport,
	Mrs. G. H. Soule,
	Mrs. Ronald Crawford,
	Mrs. Emma Goldy.

Susan Carrington Clarke Chapter, Meriden.

Regent, Mrs. Kate Foote Coe,	Mrs. Hannah S. Holbrook,
	Mrs. Henry Fairchild,
Mrs. L. K. Curtis.	Mrs. H. Wales Lines,
	Mrs. A. M. Alderman.

Torrington Chapter, Torrington.

Regent, Miss Mary E. Brooks.	Mrs. Mary Turner,
	Mrs. Alice A. Brooks,
	Mrs. Mai E. Workman,
	Miss Ruth C. Forbes,
	Miss Esther B. Forbes.

Wadsworth Chapter, Middletown.

Regent, Mrs. Lucy A. Raymond,	Mrs. Elmer G. Derby,
	Mrs. Helen H. Weeks,
	Mrs. Jeannje D. Boardman,
Miss Mary P. Roberts.	Miss Emma C. Gilman,
	Miss Carrie L. Gardiner,
	Mrs. Melissa H. Vinal,
	Mrs. Martha K. Smith,
	Miss Mary E. Bramblee,
	Mrs. Cuba Post Ward.

DELAWARE.

State Regent—Mrs. Elizabeth Clarke Churchman.

Caesar Rodney Chapter, Wilmington.

Regent, Miss Sophie Waples,	Mrs. Mary W. Miller,
	Mrs. Elizabeth W. Hoffecker,
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(Not entitled to alternates.)

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(Not entitled to representation.)

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(Not represented.)

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Thronateeska Chapter, Albany.

Regent, Mrs. L. E. Welch.

(Not entitled to representation.)

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Mrs. Emma C. Vail. Mrs. Louise L. Carverno.

Champaign-Urbana Chapter, Urbana.

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Miss Sarah D. Gibson,
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Mrs. Ada S. Turnbull.

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Mrs. Nannie S. Stephens,
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Mrs. Mary S. Huntom,
Miss Lucy D. Evans,
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	Miss Maude G. Stewart,
	Mrs. Eliza D. Thorn,
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Mrs. Louise Elder.	Mrs. Emma W. Kiefer.

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(Not represented.)

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	Mrs. Flora Aylsworth,
	Mrs. Mary Higgins,
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Mrs. Henry Stryker.	Miss Stella Cole,
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	Mrs. Margaret Landon,
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	Miss Nannie Cobb,
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 Mrs. G. Clinton Smith,
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Mrs. Lucy Lewis.	Mrs. Elizabeth Trow,
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Regent, Mrs. Emma C. Ball.

Piankeshaw Chapter, New Albany.

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	Miss Anna M. Bragdon,
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Spencer Chapter, Spencer.

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(Not entitled to representation.)

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	Mrs. Phila Olds Cole,
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Regent, Miss Margaret C. Beer. Mrs. E. D. Crumpacker.

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(Not represented.)

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Regent, Mrs. Ida W. Armstrong.

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(Not represented.)

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Mrs. R. W. Edwards.	Miss Mary R. McKnight.

Boone Chapter, Boone.

(Not represented.)

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	Mrs. William Hall.

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	(Not represented.)

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	(Not represented.)

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(Not represented.)

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Mrs. Edna D. Blamer,

Miss Ada Stout,

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Mrs. Ella J. Lindsay,

Miss Winifred Startsmann,

Mrs. Sadie B. Bierring,

Mrs. Elizabeth G. Cox,

Miss Cora Morrison.

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Spinning Wheel Chapter, Marshalltown.

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Mrs. Henry Howe,

Mrs. A. G. Glick,

Mrs. George F. Brownell.

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Mrs. Cate G. Wells,

Mrs. Nanny R. B. Baughman.

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Mrs. Julia Maynard Walker.

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Mrs. Margaret H. Clarke. Miss Sarah D. Thixton.

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Miss Nannie Norris,

Mrs. D. W. C. Worsham,

Mrs. Given Rudy,

Miss Mary S. Bunch.

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Isaac Shelby Chapter, Shelbyville.

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(Not entitled to representation.)

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Mrs. Mary B. Alexander. Mrs. Florence L. Clay.

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(Not entitled to representation.)

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Miss Lizzie A. Lyle,

Miss Margaret LeCompte.

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Regent, Mrs. Callie Shackelford.

(Not entitled to representation.)

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Mrs. D. G. Murrell.

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Regent, Miss Cornelia Payne.

(Not entitled to representation.)

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Mrs. John Hogsett.

Samuel Davies Chapter, Bowling Green.

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Valentine Peers Chapter, Maysville.

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(Not entitled to representation.)

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Regent, Mrs. F. W. Harrison.

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State Vice-Regent—Mrs. Nora Grant Rice.

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Mrs. Fred. E. Boothby,

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Eunice Farnsworth Chapter, Skowhegan.

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Frances Dighton Williams Chapter, Bangor.

Regent, Mrs. Edith S. Babcock, Mrs. Mary E. Hopkins,

Miss Charlotte A. Baldwin. Miss Mariam D. Dole.

General Knox Chapter, Thomaston.

Regent, Mrs. Lois McL. Creighton. (None elected.)

Hannah Weston Chapter, Machias.

Regent, Mrs. J. U. Chandler.

Mrs. Fannie C. Gates,

Mrs. Lucy M. C. Bailey,

Mrs. Mary O'B. Brown.

Koussinoc Chapter, Augusta.

Regent, Mrs. Olive F. Holway.

Mrs. Lillian R. Shurburne.

Lady Knox Chapter, Rockland.

Regent, Miss Lizzie K. O'Donnell. Mrs. Rosa W. Littlefield.

Mary Dillingham Chapter, Lewiston.

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Mrs. A. L. Templeton. Mrs. F. I. Day.

Rebecca Emery Chapter, Biddeford.

Regent, Mrs. Lydia B. McBride. Miss Georgia A. Staples.

Ruth Heald Cragin Chapter, North Anson.

Regent, Mrs. Evie H. G. Robinson. Mrs. Jennie W. Greene,

Mrs. Almeda Cutts.

Samuel Grant Chapter, Gardiner.

Regent, Mrs. Lizzie J. Clason. Mrs. Nora G. Rice.

Silence Howard Hayden, Chapter, Waterville.

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State Vice-Regent—Mrs. Charles A. West.

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Abigail Adams Chapter, Boston.

Regent, Mrs. Francis Batcheller.

(Not represented.)

Abigail Batcheler Chapter, Whitinsville.

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Anne Adams Tufts Chapter, Somerville.

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Mrs. C. H. Hood,
Mrs. C. E. Maynard.

Attleboro Chapter, Attleboro.

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Mrs. Bessie W. Engley. Miss Elizabeth Wilmarth.

Betsy Ross Chapter, Lawrence.

Regent, Mrs. Abbie Shepard. Miss Grace Grant.

Betty Allen Chapter, Northampton.

Regent, Miss Clara P. Bodman.

Boston Tea Party Chapter, Boston.

Regent, Mrs. Isadore F. Baxter, Mrs. Emeline Simonds,
Mrs. Hattie A. Kellough,
Mrs. Helen F. Fowle,
Miss Annie S. Head. Mrs. Alice R. Moore,
Mrs. Gilman Wheeler,
Miss Abby Chamberlain.

Bunker Hill Chapter, Boston

Regent, Mrs. Florence E. Holmes, Mrs. George A. Sanderson,
Mrs. O. F. Furber,
Miss Edith R. Sanderson. Mrs. Lyman Bigelow,
Mrs. Cora Haven Smith.

Capt. John Joslin Jr. Chapter, Leominster.

Regent, Mrs. Martha J. England. Miss Josephine A. Randall.

Capt. Samuel Sprague Chapter, Chelsea.

Regent, Mrs. Electa A. Brown.

(Not entitled to representation.)

Colonel Henshaw Chapter, Leicester.

Regent, Miss Adeline May. Miss Caroline Louise Thurston,
Mrs. Laura H. S. McNeish,
Mrs. Hattie C. Murdock,
Mrs. Maria W. Minott,
Mrs. A. F. Sargent,
Miss Ruth E. Hatch,
Mrs. E. W. Barnes,
Miss Luella J. Craig,
Mrs. Anna M. Knight.

Col. Thomas Lothrop Chapter, Cohasset.

Regent, Miss Alice B. Arthur, Mrs. Walter B. Ellis,
Miss Susan E. Arthur,
Mrs. Olive H. Howe,
Miss Ella Bates. Miss Edith Bates,
Miss Abbie Bates,
Miss Caroline F. Nichols.

Colonel Timothy Bigelow Chapter, Worcester.

Regent, Mrs. Harriette M. Forbes,	Mrs. R. B. Dodge,
	Miss Emma R. Dinsmore,
	Mrs. C. C. Baldwin,
	Mrs. T. S. Johnson,
Mrs. T. C. Bates.	Mrs. C. A. Dewey,
	Mrs. Gilbert Harrington,
	Mrs. Anna M. Sawyer,
	Mrs. Fred H. Daniels.

Committee of Safety Chapter, Boston.

Regent, Miss Marie Ware Laughton. (Not entitled to alternates.)

Deborah Sampson Chapter, Brockton.

Regent, Mrs. Myra B. Hatch,	Mrs. Helen F. Sargent,
	Miss Anna M. Keith,
Mrs. Hetty R. Littlefield,	Mrs. Chloe R. Gurney,
Mrs. Elizabeth H. Smith,	Mrs. Mary E. Charles,
Mrs. Clara L. Atwood.	Miss Nellie L. Cook.

Dorothy Brewer Chapter, Waltham.

Regent, Mrs. Sarah G. Osborn Colburn.

Dorothy Quincy Hancock Chapter, Greenfield.

Regent, Mrs. Harriett I. Cutler.	Mrs. Caroline C. Furbush,
	Mrs. Edith A. Stetson.

Faneuil Hall Chapter, Wakefield.

Regent, Mrs. Ellen T. Brown.	Miss Emily French,
Mrs. Harriet E. Page.	Mrs. Emma A. Osgood.

Fitchburg Chapter, Fitchburg.

Regent, Mrs. Ellen M. Cushing.	Miss Kate Chaffin,
	Miss Ellen E. Armes,
	Mrs. E. H. Conant,
	Mrs. Wm. M. Vose.

Fort Massachusetts Chapter, North Adams.

Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth D. Thayer,	Mrs. Jennie F. Sears,
Mrs. Marion Upton.	Miss Mary Stewart Tyler.

Framingham Chapter, Framingham.

Regent, Mrs. Mary E. Marshall,	Mrs. Addie M. Lucas,
	Mrs. Sarah F. White,
	Mrs. Nellie R. Fiske,
	Mrs. Anna J. Cutler,
	Mrs. Fanny L. Williams,
Miss F. Gertrude Coolidge.	Mrs. Helen M. Pease,
	Mrs. Maud B. Baldwin,
	Miss Ida M. Neary,
	Miss Mary A. Furber,
	Miss Ella W. Fiske,
	Mrs. Adeline T. Metcalf.

General Benjamin Lincoln Chapter, East Boston.

Regent, Mrs. James H. Barnes, Miss Josephine L. Rossiter,
Miss Helen B. Stevenson,
Miss Annette E. Barnes. Mrs. Alice H. Josselyn,
Mrs. F. R. Morrison.

Gen. Israel Putnam Chapter, Danvers.

Regent, Mrs. Lizzie F. Hood. Mrs. Mary L. S. Jacobs,
Mrs. Josephine S. Hinkley,
Mrs. Isabel B. Stimpson,
Mrs. Elizabeth L. Gorton.

Gen. Job Knapp Chapter, East Douglas.

Regent, Mrs. Sarah E. C. Brown. (Not entitled to alternates.)

Gen. Joseph Badger Chapter, Marlborough.

Regent, Mrs. Sarah M. Jackman. Miss Blanche Russell.

Hannah Goddard Chapter, Brookline.

(Not represented.)

Regent, Miss Bertha Langmaid.

Hannah Winthrop Chapter, Cambridge.

Regent, Mrs. Silvio M. Gozzaldi, Mrs. Edgar R. Champlin,
Mrs. Hiram M. Comstock,
Mrs. David H. Brown,
Mrs. William F. Bradbury. Mrs. Edward C. Hall,
Mrs. Lewis F. Hobbs.

Johanna Aspinwall Chapter, Brookline.

Regent, Miss Elizabeth P. Noyes.

John Adams Chapter, Boston.

Regent, Miss Floretta Vining, Mrs. Bettie S. Bartlett,
Mrs. Georgianna Tower,
Mrs. Anna O. Sprague. Miss Caroline E. Simpson,
Mrs. Adelia E. Page.

John Hancock Chapter, Boston.

Regent, Mrs. Washington Benedict. Miss R. R. Joslin,
Mrs. F. B. Evans,
Mrs. Herbert W. Drew.

Lexington Chapter, Lexington.

Regent, Mrs. Edward H. Crosby.

(Not entitled to representation.)

Liberty Tree Chapter, Boston.

Regent, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe. Mrs. George S. Hale.

Lucy Jackson Chapter, West Newton.

Regent, Miss Fanny B. Allen, Mrs. Alice A. Hackett,
Mrs. J. L. Damon,
Mrs. Wm. H. Lucas,
Mrs. Wm. Saville,
Mrs. Henry Davis. Mrs. G. Hutchinson,
Mrs. Charles Sanders,
Mrs. F. W. Lowe.

Lucy Knox Chapter, Gloucester.

Regent, Miss Marietta M. Wonson. Mrs. John F. Wonson,
 Mrs. Simpson W. Lyle,
 Mrs. Howard F. Smith,
 Mrs. Arthur E. Rowe,
 Mrs. Parker H. Burnham,
 Mrs. Sarah Rogers,
 Mrs. Aaron Clark.

Lydia Cobb Chapter, Taunton.

Regent, Mrs. Augusta M. West, Mrs. Isadore L. Montgomery,
 Mrs. Abbie G. Paull. Mrs. C. Isabel Hubbard.

Lydia Darrah Chapter, Lowell.

Regent, Mrs. Maria M. Neale. Miss Mary A. Farnham.

Margaret Corbin Chapter, Chelsea.

Regent, Mrs. Lucy A. Fay. Mrs. Ione E. Dewing,
 Mrs. Mary W. Winn,
 Mrs. Annie M. Merriam,
 Miss Clara E. Atwood,
 Mrs. Mina H. Frost,
 Miss Carrie E. Morse,
 Mrs. Charlotte E. Rowe,
 Mrs. Eudora M. Burnham.

Martha's Vineyard Chapter, Edgartown.

Regent, Mrs. Caroline F. Warren, Mrs. Flora C. Fisher,
 Miss Jennie L. Dunham. Miss Sara F. Pease.

Mary Draper Chapter, West Roxbury.

Regent, Mrs. William B. Joslin, Mrs. H. R. Shatswell,
 Mrs. George H. Luscombe,
 Miss Laura Wildes,
 Miss Alice B. Joslin,
 Miss A. A. Warren. Mrs. F. M. Hubbard,
 Mrs. T. P. Swift,
 Mrs. F. Davis,
 Miss Marion Hibbard,
 Mrs. Mary D. Blackinton.

Mary Mattoon Chapter, Amherst.

Regent, Mrs. George B. Churchill. Mrs. J. Stowell.

Mercy Warren Chapter, Springfield.

Regent, Miss Frances C. Gaylord, Mrs. Florence Burnham,
 Mrs. S. I. Underwood,
 Mrs. F. E. Chandler,
 Mrs. F. A. Brown,
 Mrs. G. H. Ireland,
 Mrs. W. H. McCourtie,
 Mrs. Marshall Calkins. Mrs. H. K. Wight.

- Mrs. George F. Fuller.
 Mrs. F. E. Tuttle,
 Miss Nellie Dwight,
 Mrs. C. H. Churchill,
 Mrs. M. F. Robinson,
 Mrs. P. H. Derby,
 Mrs. S. L. Vaille,
 Miss E. Maud Ashley,
 Mrs. A. M. Lawrence,
 Miss Florence Johnson,
 Miss L. R. Lee,
 Mrs. W. R. White,
 Mrs. E. T. Sherman.
- Minute-men Chapter, Boston.
 Regent, Mrs. Lillian C. Kirtland,
 Mrs. J. P. Buntin,
 Mrs. Edward Lord,
 Mrs. Florence B. Qualters,
 Mrs. Alice L. White,
 Miss Ruth M. Dennis,
 Mrs. Marion Howard.
- Molly Varnum Chapter, Lowell.
 Regent, Miss M. Ida Howe,
 Miss M. B. Farrington.
 Mrs. H. M. Thompson,
 Mrs. Charles M. Williams,
 Mrs. E. H. Hylan,
 Mrs. Walter Parker.
- Old Bay State Chapter, Lowell.
 Regent, Miss Bernice R. Jewett.
 Miss Agnes Williams.
- Old Colony Chapter, Hingham.
 Regent, Mrs. J. H. Robbins,
 Miss Susan B. Willard.
 Mrs. S. H. Hooper,
 Mrs. F. A. Turner.
- Old Concord Chapter, Concord.
 Regent, Mrs. Henrietta M. Chase,
 Mrs. Helen B. Custis.
 Mrs. Daniel Lothrop,
 Mrs. Lucy A. A. Jones.
- Old Newbury Chapter, Newburyport.
 Regent, Mrs. S. Inez Moody,
 Mrs. Gertrude Usher.
 Mrs. Elvira N. Dodge,
 Mrs. Adella M. Noyes.
- Old North Church Chapter, Boston.
 Regent, Mrs. Frank W. Gill.
- Old South Chapter, Boston.
 Regent, Mrs. Charles G. Chick,
 Mrs. Henry Z. Burbank.
 Mrs. Laura W. Fowler,
 Mrs. Lewis W. Morse,
 Mrs. C. L. P. Couchier,
 Mrs. C. D. Stockbridge,
 Mrs. Frank B. Endicott,
 Mrs. Caroline S. Ross,
 Mrs. Frank Ellison,
 Mrs. W. B. Hasey.

- Paul Jones Chapter, Boston.
 Regent, Miss Marion H. Brazier. Miss Edith E. Fraine,
 Miss Anna Pevey,
 Mrs. Katherine Bailey.
- Paul Revere Chapter, Boston.
 Regent, Mrs. Anna L. Bailey, Mrs. Henry B. Jackson,
 Mrs. Ernest Isenbeck,
 Mrs. Willis R. Russ,
 Mrs. George Mandell,
 Miss Mary Eliot, Miss Ellen Rumrill,
 Mrs. Anna I. Adams,
 Mrs. Frank P. Williams,
 Mrs. John Shepard.
- Peace Party Chapter, Pittsfield.
 Regent, Mrs. Mary E. Crane, Mrs. Olivia Wilson.
 Mrs. Olivia Wilson.
- Polly Daggett Chapter, Boston.
 Regent, Miss Alice W. Alden. Miss Sara W. Daggett.
- Prudence Wright Chapter, Pepperell.
 Regent, Mrs. Lucy B. Page, Mrs. Nancy E. Merrill,
 Mrs. Grace P. Greenhalgh. Miss Annette S. Merrill.
- Quequechan Chapter, Fall River.
 Regent, Mrs. J. T. Coburn, Mrs. Annie B. Allen,
 Mrs. Elsa F. Stafford,
 Mrs. Cornelia W. L. Davol. Mrs. Winifred C. Richards,
 Mrs. Annie F. B. Henry.
- Samuel Adams Chapter Methuen.
 Regent, Mrs. L. E. Barnes, Miss Marion B. Emerson,
 Mrs. W. E. Gabeler,
 Mrs. George Cross, Miss Laura Taylor,
 Mrs. Emily C. Dustin,
 Mrs. Helen J. Morse.
- Sarah Bradlee Fulton Chapter, Medford.
 Regent, Miss Helen T. Wild, Mrs. Lydia A. Kakas,
 Mrs. Katie D. Shultis. Mrs. Elizabeth H. Bullard.
- Sea Coast Defence Chapter, Vineyard Haven.
 Regent, Mrs. Grafton L. Daggett, Mrs. Rufus A. Soule,
 Mrs. John Washburn. Mrs. P. L. Smith.
- Submit Clark Chapter, Easthampton.
 Regent, Mrs. Susie B. Munn. Mrs. C. H. Johnson,
 Mrs. H. F. Pomeroy,
 Mrs. George A. Ayer.
- Susannah Tufts Chapter, Weymouth.
 Regent, Mrs. A. G. Bowditch. Miss Annah E. Hayward,
 Mrs. Alice L. G. Senior.

Uxbridge Chapter, Uxbridge.

Regent, Mrs. Mary H. Sayles.

Mrs. C. A. Roys,

Mrs. Helen Hanson.

Warren and Prescott Chapter, Boston.

Regent, Mrs. Samuel Eliot,

Mrs. Walter S. Fitz.

Mrs. Charles E. Grinnell,

Mrs. I. C. Wead,

Miss Sarah H. Crocker.

Watertown Chapter, Watertown.

Regent, Mrs. Herbert E. Davidson.

Mrs. J. D. Dickinson,

Mrs. R. F. Horne,

Mrs. W. H. Potter,

Mrs. Alice M. Silsbee,

Mrs. W. B. Snow,

Mrs. C. Stearns,

Mrs. Charles F. Piper,

Mrs. Arthur E. Read,

Mrs. Herbert Huntress,

Mrs. A. H. Whitney.

MICHIGAN.

State Regent—Mrs. William J. Chittenden.

State Vice-Regent—Mrs. James P. Brayton.

Alexander Macomb Chapter, Mt. Clemens.

Regent, Mrs. Helen M. Skinner. Mrs. Jennie M. H. Young.

Algonquin Chapter, St. Joseph.

Regent, Mrs. Minnie F. Chapman.

Mrs. Lucy A. Clark,

Mrs. Bella S. Church.

Ann Arbor Chapter, Ann Arbor.

Regent, Mrs. Mary C. Hutchins,

Mrs. Ella S. Corhart,

Mrs. Ella B. Babcock,

Mrs. Josephine S. Murfin,

Mrs. Nannie Herdman.

Mrs. Minnie M. Brown,

Mrs. Clara L. Slauson,

Mrs. Alice F. Woodbridge.

Anne Frisbie Fitzhugh Chapter, Bay City.

Regent, Mrs. Isabella S. F. Wells.

Mrs. Marianna F. Eddy,

Miss Ella M. Eddy,

Mrs. May S. Knaggs,

Mrs. Emeline H. Courtright.

General Richardson Chapter, Pontiac.

Regent, Mrs. Josephine B. Sanford.

Miss Lucile Avery,

Mrs. A. B. Avery,

Mrs. E. H. Stowell,

Mrs. E. C. Smith,

Miss Marcia Richardson.

Genesee Chapter, Flint.

Regent, Mrs. Harriet P. Thompson.

(Not represented.)

Lansing Chapter, Lansing.

Regent, Mrs. Sara C. D. Davis, Mrs. Minnie D. Bush,

Mrs. Emma S. Braiton. Mrs. Jessie M. Turner.

Louisa St. Clair Chapter, Detroit.

Regent, Mrs. L. Connor,

Mrs. S. C. Stearns,

Mrs. E. W. Stoddard,

Miss C. A. Avery,

Mrs. K. H. H. Crapo-Smith, Mrs. B. C. Whitney,

Mrs. T. H. Newberry,

Mrs. H. B. Joy.

Mrs. U. E. Emerson,

Mrs. C. E. Fox.

Lucinda Hinsdale Stone Chapter, Kalamazoo.

Regent, Mrs. J. G. Rumney, (Not entitled to alternates.)

Lucy Sprague Tracy Chapter, Big Rapids.

Regent, Mrs. Ida May Markham. Mrs. Josephine Moon,

Mrs. Laurette J. Clark,

Mrs. Sarah S. Robinson Ward.

Marquette Chapter, Marquette.

Regent, Mrs. Cynthia M. P. Brooks. Mrs. Julia A. Hanscom,

Miss Beatrice Hanscom.

Mary Marshall Chapter, Marshall.

Regent, Mrs. Marie W. Church.

Mrs. Isabella G. Frink,

Mrs. Emma S. Willetts,

Mrs. Sarah A. Lepper.

Muskegon Chapter, Muskegon.

Regent, Mrs. Eva L. Howe.

Miss Fannie T. Erwin.

Ot-si-ke-ta Chapter, St. Clair.

Regent, Miss Frances L. Bacon.

(Not represented.)

Saginaw Chapter, Saginaw.

Regent, Mrs. Ida M. Linton.

Mrs. Aaron T. Bliss,

Mrs. Sarah E. D. Mershon.

Sophie de Marsac Campau Chapter, Grand Rapids.

Regent, Mrs. Hannah C. Wallin,

Mrs. Hattie B. Clapperton,

Miss Grace L. Taylor,

Mrs. Harriet H. Shelton,

Mrs. Mary H. Bundy.

Mrs. Gail L. McCoy,

Miss Fanny H. Boltwood,

Mrs. Julia A. C. Goldsmith,

Miss Bertha S. Wallin.

Ypsilanti Chapter, Ypsilanti.

Regent, Mrs. Esther H. Johnson.

Mrs. L. D. Goodrich,

Mrs. E. L. Hatch,

Mrs. F. K. Owen.

MINNESOTA.

- State Regent—Mrs. Franklin A. Rising.
 State Vice-Regent—Mrs. William Liggett.
 Anthony Wayne Chapter, Mankato.
 Regent, Mrs. Pauline H. Standish.
 (Not represented.)
- Charter Oak Chapter, Faribault.
 Regent, Miss Lulu S. VanHorn. Miss Stella Cole,
 Mrs. E. K. Clements.
- Colonial Chapter, Minneapolis.
 Regent, Mrs. Charles T. Thompson, Mrs. E. J. Edwards,
 Mrs. H. H. Kimball. Mrs. William C. Johnson.
- Daughters of Liberty Chapter, Duluth.
 Regent, Mrs. Page Morris. Mrs. H. F. Davis.
- Distaff Chapter, St. Paul.
 Regent, Miss Caroline M. Beaumont, Miss Helen Castle,
 Miss Mary Castle,
 Mrs. John Farrington. Mrs. B. S. Cowen.
- Elizabeth Dyar Chapter, Winona.
 Regent, Mrs. Florence S. Little. Mrs. Eva L. Garlock,
 Mrs. Frank Horton,
 Miss Annie Dyar.
- Fergus Falls Chapter, Fergus Falls.
 Regent, Mrs. Anna McMahon. Mrs. Helen Hixson,
 Mrs. Elma Benton,
 Mrs. Effie Cole.
- Greysolon du Lhut Chapter, Duluth.
 Regent, Mrs. Annie W. Hugo. Mrs. Zerlina K. Winton,
 Mrs. Sarah S. McGonagle,
 Mrs. Addie A. F. Darling.
- Minneapolis Chapter, Minneapolis.
 Regent, Mrs. Sadie Barrows. Mrs. Mary J. Norton,
 Mrs. Amanda Powers. Mrs. Minnie C. Brant.
- Monument Chapter, Minneapolis.
 Regent, Mrs. O. C. Wyman. Mrs. C. B. Shore.
- Nathan Hale Chapter, St. Paul.
 Regent, Mrs. D. S. B. Johnston, Mrs. H. R. Brill,
 Mrs. J. W. Holden. Mrs. John Knappe.
- Rochester Chapter, Rochester.
 Regent, Mrs. Abbie F. Faitoute. Mrs. Fanny L. Fancher,
 Mrs. M. A. Gaskill,
 Mrs. William Brown.
- St. Paul Chapter, St. Paul.
 Regent, Mrs. E. M. Prouty, Mrs. J. J. McCurdy,
 Mrs. Winnifred Demming. Miss Clara Start.

Wenonah Chapter, Winona.

Regent, Mrs. Martha W. Snow,	Mrs. O. L. Marfield,
	Mrs. S. R. VanSant,
Mrs. W. W. Miller.	Mrs. George Landon,
	Miss Kate Rising.

MISSISSIPPI.

State Regent—Miss Alice Q. Lovell.

State Vice-Regent—Mrs. William Torrey Howe.

David Reese Chapter, Oxford.

Regent, Miss Ella Pegues.

Holly Springs Chapter, Holly Springs.

Regent, Mrs. Egbert R. Jones.	Mrs. Hancock Robinson,
	Miss Mary V. Gholson,
	Mrs. Frank Thompson,
	Mrs. Louise M. Hutchinson,
	Miss Irene McKie,
	Mrs. Gus Smith,
	Mrs. Frank Wall.

Natchez Chapter, Natchez.

Regent, Miss Agnes Z Carpenter.	Mrs. George F. Greene,
	Mrs. W. B. Rhodes.

Ralph Humphries Chapter, Jackson.

Regent, Mrs. Mary R. Williamson.	Mrs. Annie M. Wright,
	Mrs. Letitia Enochs,
	Miss Mai Whitehead,
	Miss Ruth Simpson.

MISSOURI.

State Regent—Mrs. George H. Shields.

State Vice-Regent—Mrs. Wallace Delafield.

Columbian Chapter, Columbia.

Regent, Mrs. Alice O. Macfarlane. Mrs. Victoria R. Broadhead.

Elizabeth Benton Chapter, Kansas City.

Regent, Mrs. Maria H. Tomb.

(Not entitled to delegates or alternates, elected too late.)

Hannibal Chapter, Hannibal.

Regent, Mrs. Mabel Ro Bards Bozarth.

Jane Randolph Jefferson Chapter, Jefferson City.

Regent, Mrs. Florence E. Towles.	Mrs. Louise W. Stone,
	Mrs. Olivia H. Cook.

Jefferson Chapter, St. Louis.

Regent, Mrs. Carrie G. Chappell, Mrs. Nancy F. Moody,
 Mrs. Fannie T. Clark,
 Mrs. Jennie G. Lee,
 Mrs. Adelaide Adair,
 Mrs. Margaret Taylor. Miss Wilmuth Evans,
 Mrs. Ellis S. Pepper,
 Mrs. Mary M. Stark.

Laclede Chapter, St. Louis.

Regent, Mrs. Margaret H. K. DeWolf.

Lafayette-Lexington Chapter, Lexington.

Regent, Mrs. Ann Quarles Aull. (None elected.)
 (Not represented.)

Nancy Hunter Chapter, Cape Girardeau.

Regent, Mrs. Louis Houck. Mrs. Rice A. Pierce.

Osage Chapter, Sedalia.

Regent, Mrs. Mary T. McCluney. Mrs. W. E. Bard,
 Mrs. Belle H. Small.

St. Joseph Chapter, St. Joseph.

Regent, Mrs. Anna E. B. Thomas,
 Mrs. Marcie A. Barley. Mrs. Rachel H. Ray.

St. Louis Chapter, St. Louis.

Regent, Mrs. John N. Booth, Mrs. L. D. Kimball,
 Mrs. Western Bascome, Mrs. H. H. Denison,
 Miss Daisy Powell, Mrs. Isaac Baker,
 Mrs. L. C. Rielly. Mrs. D. R. Powell,
 Mrs. R. G. Hogon.

MONTANA.

State Regent—Mrs. Walter S. Tallant.

State Vice-Regent—Mrs. William Wallace McCrackin.

Oro Fino Chapter, Helena.

Regent, Mrs. Lavinia Southmayd. Mrs. Emily M. H. Woodbridge.

Ravalli Chapter, Hamilton.

Regent, Mrs. Charles M. Crutchfield. Miss Adeline R. White.

Silver Bow Chapter, Butte.

Regent, Mrs. Robert G. Young. Mrs. Elmer L. Kern,
 Mrs. Emil H. Renisch.

Yellowstone Park Chapter, Livingston.

Regent, Mrs. Georgiana C. Miller.

(Not entitled to representation.)

NEBRASKA.

State Regent—Mrs. Abraham Allee.

State Vice-Regent—Mrs. Jasper Le Grande Kellogg.

Coronado Chapter, Ord.

Regent, Mrs. Olive A. Haldeman. Mrs. Nellie R. Coombs,
Mrs. Princess Oleson,
Mrs. Kathryn Russell.

(Not represented.)

Deborah Avery Chapter, Lincoln.

Regent, Mrs. Francis A. Haggard, Mrs. Lonie M. Allen,
Mrs. Matilda R. Stevens,
Mrs. Edna A. Bentonmueller,
Mrs. Harriet K. Spaulding,
Mrs. Emma B. Kellogg. Mrs. Sarah K. Waugh,
Miss Mary M. Stevens,
Miss Cora Smith,
Mrs. Clara B. Harpham,
Mrs. Grace E. Eubank,
Mrs. K. Green.

Lewis Clark Chapter, Fremont.

Regent, Mrs. Conrad Hollenbeck. Mrs. H. J. Lee,
Mrs. R. C. McDonald,
Mrs. W. P. Foote.

Omaha Chapter, Omaha.

Regent, Mrs. John R. Webster, Mrs. H. B. Sarson,
Mrs. R. M. Stevenson,
Mrs. John W. Griffith. Mrs. Samuel Rees,
Miss Stella M. Hamilton.

Quivera Chapter, Fairbury.

Regent, Mrs. Annie S. Steele. Mrs. Minnie Thompson.

Beatrice Chapter, Beatrice.

Regent, Miss Anna V. Day. (Not entitled to alternates.)

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

State Regent—Mrs. Charles S. Murkland.

State Vice-Regent—Mrs. John W. Johnston.

Anna Stickney Chapter, North Conway.

Regent, Mrs. Mary H. Shedd.

(Not entitled to representation.)

Ashuelot Chapter, Keene.

Regent, Mrs. Fanny B. C. Barrett, Miss Gertrude H. Bridgman,

Mrs. Jeanette D. Roberts,

Mrs. Helen B. Holmes,

Mrs. Mary S. Stearns,

Mrs. Oscar J. Howard,

Mrs. Kate A. Ball.

Mrs. Lucia R. Colony,

Miss Mary A. Tuttle,

Miss Annie M. Hubbard,

Mrs. Frances W. Fisher.

Buntin Chapter, Suncook.

Regent, Mrs. Mary W. Truesdell. Miss Ellen F. Burbank.

Elizabeth Folsom Hilton Chapter, Epping.

Regent, Mrs. Sarah A. Pike.

(Not entitled to representation.)

Ellen I Sanger Chapter, Littleton.

Regent, Mrs. Ianthe Kneeland Sanger.

(Not represented.)

Elsa Cilley Chapter, Nottingham.

Regent, Mrs. Mary T. Taylor. Miss Cilley.

Eunice Baldwin Chapter, Hillsboro Bridge.

Regent, Mrs. Sarah N. Story. Mrs. Mary E. Kimball.

Exeter Chapter, Exeter.

Regent, Mrs. Emily J. Hooper. Miss Lucy Bell.

Liberty Chapter, Tilton.

Regent, Mrs. Dora D. Davis. Mrs. Georgia L. Young;

Mrs. Ida M. Foss.

Margery Sullivan Chapter, Dover.

Regent, Mrs. Eva G. Hurd. Miss Margaret Frost.

Matthew Thornton Chapter, Nashua.

Regent, Miss Katharine M. Thayer, Mrs. Abby D. Greene,

Mrs. Charles H. Dunlap.

Mrs. Charles H. Greenleaf. Miss Louise J. Drake,

Miss Sarah W. Kendall.

Milford Chapter, Milford.

Regent, Mrs. Ellen L. McLane. Mrs. Harriette E. Kaley

Mrs. Susan A. Bartlett,

Mrs. Angie G. Dinsmore

Molly Reid Chapter, Derry.

Regent, Mrs. Martha S. Stevens. Mrs. Helen D. Herd,

Mrs. Annie B. Shepard,

Mrs. Fanny P. Hardy,

Mrs. Cora L. Bachelder

Molly Stark Chapter, Manchester.

Regent, Mrs. Arthur E. Clarke,

Mrs. Freeman Woodbury,

Miss Harriet Hall,

Mrs. Charles M. Floyd,

Mrs. Amanda Smith,

Mrs. Charles E. Cox,

Mrs. D. A. Taggart.

Mrs. Charles H. Manning,

Mrs. John Smythe Fogg,

Mrs. David E. Cross,

Mrs. George Warren,

Mrs. E. W. Perkins,

Mrs. John Gillis,

Mrs. Geo. A. Eastman.

Reprisal Chapter, Newport.

Regent, Miss Georgiana C. Wilcox. Mrs. Maud I. Lewis.

Rumford Chapter, Concord.

Regent, Mrs. Laura S. Hill.

Mrs. Jessie B. Harriman.

Samuel Ashley Chapter, Claremont.

Regent, Miss Mary E. Colby.

Mrs. Minnie A. Glidden.

NEW JERSEY.

State Regent—Mrs. E. Gaylord Putnam.

State Vice-Regent—Miss M. Emma Herbert.

Boudinot Chapter, Elizabeth.

Regent, Mrs. Everett T. Tomlinson, Mrs. Benjamin Campbell,

Miss Mary Ryan.

Mrs. L. S. Higgins.

Broad Seal Chapter, Trenton.

Regent, Mrs. Eliza Warren Hook.

Buff and Blue Chapter, Trenton.

Regent, Mrs. William Dayton.

(Not represented.)

Camp Middlebrook Chapter, Bound Brook.

Regent, Mrs. W. J. Taylor.

Mrs. W. B. R. Mason.

Capt. Jonathan Oliphant Chapter, Trenton.

Regent, Mrs. Beulah A. Oliphant.

Mrs. Samuel C. Allison,

Mrs. Thomas J. Falkinburgh.

Chinkchewunski Chapter, Newton.

Regent, Miss Frances A. McMurtry. Miss Lillian Walker,

Mrs. Ella V. Hood,

Miss Sarah E. Doyle.

Colonel Lowrey Chapter, Flemington.

Regent, Mrs. Eva A. Deats.

Miss Emma B. Runk,

Mrs. Charles D. Foster.

- Continental Chapter, Plainfield.
 Regent, Mrs. David P. Hill. Mrs. John G. Foster,
 Mrs. Fred. G. Mead.
- Eagle Rock Chapter, Montclair.
 Regent, Mrs. Michel LeBrun, Mrs. John B. Hawes,
 Mrs. Isaac F. Ward,
 Mrs. Theodore G. Sullivan,
 Mrs. S. A. Swenarton,
 Mrs. Joel Jenkins,
 Miss Caroline Hobart,
 Mrs. E. C. Seward.
- Essex Chapter, The Oranges.
 Regent, Mrs. Margaret T. Yardley. Mrs. Robert Hawkesworth.
- Gen. David Forman Chapter, Trenton.
 Regent, Mrs. Olivia G. F. Moses. Mrs. Daniel R. Foster,
 Miss Julia W. Blackfan.
- General Frelinghuysen Chapter, Somerville.
 Regent, Mrs. Spencer Weart. Mrs. Hugh B. Reed,
 Mrs. William H. Hoppock.
- General Lafayette Chapter, Atlantic City.
 Regent, Miss Sarah N. Doughty, Mrs. Tamzoh Cremer,
 Mrs. Isabelle L. Thompson,
 Mrs. Anna T. Jerman. Miss Katherine Endicott,
 Mrs. Anna M. Adams.
- General Mercer Chapter, Trenton.
 Regent, Mrs. Mary T. Stull. Mrs. Julie B. Winans.
- Haddonfield Chapter, Haddonfield.
 Regent, Mrs. Eleanor M. Hamlin. Mrs. Gertrude Lippincott.
- Jersey Blue Chapter, New Brunswick.
 Regent, Miss Elizabeth B. Strong. Miss Agnes W. Storer,
 Mrs. Holmes V. M. Dennis.
- Monmouth Chapter, Red Bank.
 Regent, Mrs. Annie H. White. Mrs. Eleanor B. Bennett,
 Mrs. Ella C. Sneden.
- Morristown Chapter, Morristown.
 Regent, Mrs. Sarah L. Merrell. Miss Annie Howland Ford.
- Nassau Chapter, Camden.
 Regent, Mrs. Ella E. Bottomley. Miss Mary McKeen.
- Nova Caesarea Chapter, Newark.
 Regent, Mrs. J. H. Huntington, Mrs. F. L. Thorne,
 Mrs. Wm. Scheerer. Mrs. F. Cheney.
- Oak Tree Chapter, Salem.
 Regent, Miss Ellen Mecum. Mrs. M. R. C. Clayton.

Paulus Hook Chapter, Jersey City.

Regent, Mrs. George T. Werts.

Mrs. George W. Case,

Mrs. Oliver R. Blanchard.

Mrs. Henry E. Niese.

Peggy Warne Chapter, Phillipsburg.

Regent, Mrs. Jessie G. Schultz.

Mrs. C. Albert Sandt.

Princeton Chapter, Princeton.

Regent, Mrs. Josephine Ward Swann.

Tempe Wicke Chapter, Sea Girt.

Regent, Mrs. Joseph H. Oglesby.

(Not entitled to representation.)

Trent Chapter, Trenton.

Regent, Mrs. A. F. Jamieson,

Mrs. A. C. Oliphant,

Miss Kate A. Mott.

NEW MEXICO.

State Regent—Mrs. L. Bradford Prince.

Jacob Bennett Chapter, Silver City.

Regent, Mrs. Nettie A. Ashenfelter. Mrs. Fanny I. Barnes.

Sunshine Chapter, Sante Fe.

Regent, Mrs. Mary M. Victory. Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee.

NEW YORK.

State Regent—Mrs. William S. Little.

State Vice-Regent—Mrs. Charles H. Terry.

Adirondack Chapter, Malone.

Regent, Mrs. Mary M. Putnam.

Mrs. S. A. Beman.

Amsterdam Chapter, Amsterdam.

Regent, Mrs. Anna M. McEwin,

Mrs. Harriet J. Billington,

Miss Delia Jackson.

Mrs. John K. Stewart,

Miss Katharine McFarlan.

Astenrogen Chapter, Little Falls.

Regent, Mrs. Delight E. B. Keller. Mrs. Carrie LeB. Lower,

Miss Lotta Casler.

Baron Steuben Chapter, Bath.

Regent, Mrs. Mary R. Kingsley.

Mrs. Ambrose Kasson,

Miss Rose W. Morgan,

Mrs. John F. Little,

Mrs. Reuben E. Robie,

Mrs. Reuben R. Lyon,

Mrs. Charles N. Frost.

Benjamin Prescott Chapter, Fredonia.

Regent, Miss Martha J. Prescott,	Mrs. Ella E. Fleming,
	Mrs. Mary F. Cobb,
	Mrs. Sarah J. Wright,
Miss Isabelle White.	Mrs. Mary A. Fullager,
	Mrs. Caroline J. W. Newton,
	Miss Ella I. Davis.

Blooming Grove Chapter, Blooming Grove.

Regent, Miss Jennie V. Woodhull,	Mrs. Alonzo Newbury,
	Miss Fannie W. Marvin,
	Mrs. Fletcher W. Stewart.

Bronx Chapter, Mt. Vernon.

Regent, Mrs. Roger M. Sherman.	Mrs. Herbert L. Baker.
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Buffalo Chapter, Buffalo.

Regent, Mrs. John Miller Horton,	Mrs. Anna G. Rohlf,
Mrs. Trueman G. Avery,	Mrs. Horner J. Grant,
Mrs. Richard Wallace Goode,	Mrs. Edward C. Field,
Mrs. Francis N. Trevor,	Mrs. Charles N. VanValkenberg,
Mrs. Erastus C. Knight.	Mrs. Walter J. Shepard,
	Mrs. Jessie Petterson,
	Miss Elizabeth Mayhew,
	Miss Mary Burtis.

Camden Chapter, Camden.

Regent, Mrs. Caroline P. Conant.	Mrs. B. D. Stone,
	Miss Bertha Dorrance,
Miss Mary S. Hickley.	Mrs. Ella M. Conant,
	Miss Mary Conant,
	Mrs. W. O. Stoddard.

Catherine Schuyler Chapter, Belmont.

Regent, Mrs. Hamilton Ward,	Mrs. Calvin D. Reynolds,
	Mrs. D. E. Wakeman,
Mrs. Frank S. Smith.	Mrs. J. G. Wilson,
	Mrs. J. H. Bissell.

Cayuga Chapter, Ithaca.

Regent, Mrs. Oliver L. Dean,	Mrs. J. L. Baker,
Mrs. Joseph Sturdivant.	Mrs. J. S. Kirkendall.

Chemung Chapter, Elmira.

Regent, Mrs. Emma U. Slee,	Mrs. Edward K. Tidd.
Mrs. Edward Lucas.	

Cherry Valley Chapter, Cherry Valley.

Regent, Mrs. Sarah M. O'Connor,	Mrs. Mary S. Leaning.
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Deborah Champion Chapter, Adams.

Regent, Mrs. Emma B. Pruyne,	Mrs. Elizabeth H. Kirkland,
Mrs. Ruth Allen Waite.	Mrs. Sarah M. Manville.

Deo-on-go-wa Chapter, Batavia.

Regent, Mrs. Harry M. Lay,
Mrs. Gardner Fuller.

Mrs. John M. Blake,
Mrs. LeRoy Parker,
Mrs. George A. Page.

Fort Greene Chapter, Brooklyn.

Regent, Mrs. S. V. White,

Mrs. John R. Rogers,
Mrs. A. V. Marckwald,
Mrs. T. W. Wellman,
Miss Maria Hubbard,
Mrs. J. Wm. Greenward,
Mrs. Alex. Cook,

Mrs. Wm. C. Beecher,

Mrs. E. R. Kennedy,
Mrs. Calvin E. Hall,
Miss Edith Burr,
Mrs. Hiram R. Steele,
Mrs. Ichabod Simmons,
Miss Susan P. Kennedy,
Mrs. F. E. Caldwell,
Mrs. J. V. B. Thayer,
Mrs. D. T. Wilson,
Mrs. F. W. Hopkins,
Mrs. Sanford Steele.

Mrs Wm C. Todd.

Fort Plain Chapter, Fort Plain.

Regent, Miss Ellen L. Dunn,
Mrs. Jennie Miller.

Mrs. Gertrude Place.

Fort Stanwix Chapter, Rome.

Regent, Miss Eugenia Stevens,

Miss Phoebe Stryker,
Mrs. Julia McMahon,
Mrs. Jennie M. B. Rowland,
Mrs. F. L. Wager,
Miss S. Ann Davis,
Mrs. Della Bailey.

Mrs. Mary Armstrong.

Gansevoort Chapter, Albany.

Regent, Mrs. Samuel L. Munson,
Mrs. P. K. Dederick,

Mrs. Frederick Curtis,
Mrs. Albert Vanderveer,
Mrs. A. A. Dayton.

General James Clinton Chapter, Springfield.

Regent, Mrs. G. Hyde Clark.

(Not represented.)

General Nicholas Herkimer Chapter, Herkimer.

Regent, Mrs. Ellen S. Munger,
Miss Mary E. Steele.

Mrs. Mary G. Howell,
Miss Ella D. Steele.

General Richard Montgomery Chapter, Gloversville.

Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth R. Churchill. Mrs. Laura M. Fonda,
Mrs. Louise H. DeLamater,
Mrs. Anna S. Miller.

General William Floyd Chapter, Boonville.

Regent, Mrs. Flora T. Lewis,	Mrs. Anna D. Wheelock,
	Mrs. Julia C. Willard,
Mrs. Emma S. Oldfield.	Mrs. Mary W. Jackson,
	Mrs. Janette H. Sippell.

Gouverneur Norris Chapter, Gouverneur.

Regent, Mrs. Eleanor C. Pike.	Mrs. Mary W. Bowne,
	Mrs. Lena C. McAllaster,
	Mrs. Julia F. Drury.

Hendrick Hudson Chapter, Hudson.

Regent, Mrs. Frederick J. Collier,	Mrs. Isaac N. Collier,
	Mrs. H. Lyle Smith,
	Mrs. C. F. T. Beale,
Mrs. James King.	Mrs. Charles Hathaway,
	Miss Emma Loomis,
	Miss Mary E. Jones,
	Miss Margaret H. Collier.

Irondequoit Chapter, Rochester.

Regent, Mrs. Wm. E. Hoyt,	Mrs. Henry C. Brewster,
	Miss Kate Midler,
	Mrs. Andrew Townson,
Miss Marian H. Wright,	Mrs. Charles B. Potter,
	Mrs. Charles M. Robinson,
Mrs. Alfred G. Wright.	Mrs. Charles Strobbridge,
	Mrs. Morrison McMath.

Israel Harris Chapter, Granville.

Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth W. Woodard.	Mrs. Anna L. McArthur.
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James Madison Chapter, Hamilton.

Regent, Mrs. Lois C. B. Langworthy.	Mrs. H. E. Eaton.
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Jamestown Chapter, Jamestown.

Regent, Miss Stella F. Broadhead,	Mrs. Irogene P. Cameron,
	Miss Martha Griswold,
Mrs. Mary M. Sheldon.	Mrs. Martha T. Griswold,
	Mrs. Isabelle M. Sheldon.

Jane McCrea Chapter, Fort Edward.

Regent, Mrs. Josephine M. King.	Mrs. Elizabeth R. Stevenson.
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Johnstown Chapter, Johnstown.

Regent, Miss Jennie S. Foote.	Mrs. Caroline Evans,
	Mrs. Margaret McMartin.

Kanestio Valley Chapter, Hornellsville.

Regent, Mrs. Shirley Brown,	Mrs. I. W. Near,
	Mrs. Anna J. Hough,
	Mrs. Annette B. Williamson,
Miss Grace Pierce.	Mrs. Sarah Burrell,
	Mrs. Mary S. Burrell,
	Mrs. Mary B. Bunnell.

Kayendatsyona Chapter, Fulton.

Regent, Mrs. Viola D. Vincent. Mrs. Charlotte L. B. Webb,
Mrs. Cora C. Lewis,
Mrs. Mary J. Bacon,
Mrs. Cora B. Chauncey.

Keskeskick Chapter, Yonkers.

Regent, Mrs. Henry L. Howison, Mrs. Ralph E. Prime,
Mrs. F. A. Crandall,
Mrs. A. Henderson,
Mrs. C. H. Butler. Mrs. Charles C. Rossire,
Miss Elizabeth Hale,
Miss Frances Jackson.

Knickerbocker Chapter, New York.

Regent, Mrs. Frederick Hasbrouck, Mrs. J. A. Allen,
Miss Grace Osborne,
Mrs. Lu'u J. Beam,
Mrs. Charles D. Ward. Miss Katherine Davis,
Mrs. Mary H. Taft.

Le Ray de Chaumont Chapter, Watertown.

Regent, Mrs. John D. Ellis, Mrs. Louis S. Lansing,
Miss Alta M. Ralph,
Mrs. W. S. Casler. Mrs. Robert Lansing,
Mrs. John E. Harroun.

Mahwenawasigh Chapter, Poughkeepsie.

Regent, Miss Jane E. Bushnell, Mrs. Sanford D. Stockton,
Mrs. A. H. Griffin,
Miss Mary L. Reynolds,
Mrs. Frank Hasbrouck. Mrs. A. H. Hoffman,
Miss Abbie Cleveland,
Miss Katharine Arnold,
Miss M. H. Avery.

Manhattan Chapter, New York.

Regent, Mrs. Sylvanus Reed. Mrs. Mary MacDonald,
Mrs. Mary P. Parmelee,
Mrs. Daisy A. Story.

Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, New York.

Regent, Miss Mary VanB. Vanderpoel, Mrs. Emily H. Hazen,
Mrs. Ellen S. H. Loomis,
Mrs. Henrietta T. Blatchford,
Mrs. Kate W. Wedmer,
Mrs. James H. Parker. Mrs. Susan G. Sabin,
Mrs. Jennie F. B. Seymour,
Mrs. Amelia Fuller,
Mrs. Leonora P. M. Gross.

Mary Weed Marvin Chapter, Walton.

Regent, Mrs. Anna B. Haulenbeek, Miss Sarah North,
Miss Sarah Warner,
Mrs. Jennie G. MacNee.

Melzingah Chapter, Fishkill.

Regent, Miss Anne M. DuBois, Mrs. Samuel Verplanck,
Miss Mary A. Hustis,
Miss Laura Roosa,
Mrs. Edward L. Parris,
Mrs. S. H. Parsons, Mrs. F. H. VanHouten,
Mrs. D. C. Smith,
Miss Margaret Roosa,
Miss Edith VanWyck.

Minisink Chapter, Goshen.

Regent, Mrs. Mary T. C. Merritt, Mrs. Carrie D. P. Kelsey.

Mohawk Chapter, Albany.

Regent, Mrs. Mary E. Merrill, Mrs. George H. Gibson,
Mrs. J. T. D. Blackburn,
Mrs. W. Howard Brown.

Miss E. W. Boyd.

Mohawk Valley Chapter, Ilion.

Regent, Mrs. Orange B. Rudd, Mrs. R. E. King,
Miss Bessie Thomas,
Mrs. A. A. Clive,
Mrs. S. S. Richards,
Mrs. T. P. Parker, Mrs. G. H. Watson,
Mrs. D. G. Ross,
Mrs. C. Bridenbecker.

Mohegan Chapter, Ossining.

Regent, Miss Clara C. Fuller, Mrs. H. S. Bowron,
Mrs. Bertha M. Robbins,
Mrs. Ralph W. Parsons.

Monroe Chapter, Brockport.

Regent, Miss Mary P. Rhoades, Mrs. William B. Sylvester,
Mrs. F. C. A. Merritt,
Miss Amary H. Allen,
Mrs. Mary J. Holmes, Mrs. T. H. Dewey,
Mrs. D. S. Morgan,
Mrs. E. M. Graves,
Mrs. Morton Minot.

Nathaniel Woodhull Chapter, New York.

Regent, Mrs. Mary J. Seymour, Mrs. A. E. Todd,
Mrs. J. Y. Lane,
Miss Adelaide Kuper.

New York City Chapter, New York.

Regent, Mrs. Donald McLean,	Mrs. Clarence Postley,
	Mrs. F. J. Blodgett,
	Mrs. Charles Cone,
	Mrs. M. A. Heath,
Miss E. G. Lathrop,	Miss M. Wadsworth,
	Mrs. F. L. Bradley,
	Mrs. Edgar Van Etten,
Mrs. Vernon M. Davis,	Mrs. E. L. Bishop,
	Mrs. John Stanton,
	Mrs. Robert Haskins,
Mrs. Thomas H. Whitney,	Mrs. A. F. Bessor,
	Mrs. A. T. Robinson,
Miss M. E. Springer.	Mrs. J. M. Gardner,
	Mrs. Herman Stump,
	Mrs. Harry Wallerstin,
	Mrs. G. W. Smith.

Olean Chapter, Olean.

Regent, Mrs. Anna McL. Strong,	Mrs. Mary Wilson,
	Mrs. Lydia Whitney,
Mrs. Josephine Fobes.	Mrs. Kate Higgins,
	Mrs. Mary Horner,
	Mrs. Minnie Troy.

Ondawa-Cambridge Chapter, Cambridge.

Regent, Miss Jennie M. Qua,	Mrs. Ellen P. Woodworth,
	Mrs. Georgia W. McFarland,
Miss Kate M. McKie.	Miss Helena M. Wright.

Oneida Chapter, Utica.

Regent, Mrs. Frances W. Roberts,	Mrs. Fred Ralph,
	Miss Charlotte Coventry,
Mrs. E. B. Odell.	Miss Lucy C. Watson,
	Mrs. W. L. Goodier,
	Mrs. Watson T. Dunmore.

Oneonta Chapter, Oneonta.

Regent, Mrs. Anna deG. W. Colburn.
(Not entitled to representation.)

Onondaga Chapter, Syracuse.

Regent, Mrs. Mary F. Leavenworth,	Mrs. Jessie P. Belden,
	Mrs. Alta P. Crouse,
	Mrs. Isabella H. Beach,
	Mrs. Kate C. Knickerbocker,
	Mrs. Lizzie C. Kingsbury,
Mrs. Julia A. W. Candee.	Mrs. Lydia Flint,
	Mrs. Anna I. Rich,
	Mrs. Lucy M. Donohue,
	Mrs. Catherine S. Collins.

- Ontario Chapter, Pulaski.
 Regent, Mrs. Cornelia Brown. Mrs. Ella M. Wright,
 Miss Anna B. Gurley,
 Mrs. Adelaide W. Clark.
- Onwentsia Chapter, Addison.
 Regent, Mrs. F. E. Smedley. Mrs. H. R. Ainsworth.
- Otsego Chapter, Cooperstown.
 Regent, Mrs. Saidie W. Conkling, Mrs. Florence E. Whitbeck,
 Mrs. Jennie C. Randolph. Mrs. Lucy B. Harris.
- Owahgena Chapter, Cazenovia.
 Regent, Mrs. Mary M. Stebbins. Mrs. Harriet D. Hatch,
 Miss Mary Fuller.
- Owasco Chapter, Auburn.
 Regent, Mrs. Florence S. Lee.
 (Not represented.)
- Patterson Chapter, Patterson.
 Regent, Mrs. G. W. Patterson. Mrs. J. V. Minton,
 Mrs. F. W. Crandall,
 Mrs. G. W. Seymour,
 Mrs. L. S. Terry,
 Mrs. J. P. Dodman,
 Miss Lizzie Simmons.
- Philip Schuyler Chapter, Troy.
 Regent, Mrs. Russell B. Benson, Mrs. L. A. Silliman,
 Mrs. E. B. Cox. Miss Phoebe Peckham.
- Quassaick Chapter, Newburgh.
 Regent, Miss Cornelia W. Rankin, Miss Edith L. Phillips,
 Miss Mary W. Rankin,
 Mrs. Robert S. Gatter. Miss Cornelia R. Belknap.
- Sa-go-ye-wat-ha Chapter, Seneca Falls.
 Regent, Miss Janet McK. Cowing, Mrs. Elizabeth W. Addison,
 Mrs. Lillias R. Sanford. Mrs. Anna K. Rumsey.
- St. Johnsville Chapter, St. Johnsville.
 Regent, Mrs. George T. Snell. Miss Melissa Smith,
 Mrs. Warren Richards,
 Miss Kate Hough,
 Mrs. E. C. Borst,
 Mrs. A. C. Crouse,
 Mrs. S. Reed Brown,
 Mrs. Gertrude Cairus.
- Saranac Chapter, Plattsburg.
 Regent, Mrs. Joseph Gamble, Mrs. M. P. Myers,
 Miss Catherine Cady,
 Mrs. J. O. Smith,
 Mrs. D. F. Barker. Miss Alexandria M. Gamble,
 Mrs. C. V. Grismer,
 Mrs. F. F. Hathaway.

Saratoga Chapter, Saratoga Springs.

Regent, Mrs. Ella H. Comstock, Mrs. Jessie V. Porter,
Mrs. Florence S. B. Menges. Miss Anna M. Jones.

Saugerties Chapter, Saugerties.

Regent, Mrs. Annie M. Smedberg. Mrs. Katherine C. Spalding.

Seneca Chapter, Geneva.

Regent, Mrs. Lillie C. F. Backenstose. Miss Clara Graves.

Shenandoah Chapter, Oneida.

Regent, Mrs. Sands H. Goodwin, Mrs. R. M. Baker,
Mrs. Theodore Coles,
Mrs. S. Allen Clark,
Mrs. C. E. Renick. Miss Lily Higinbotham,
Miss Ellen T. Fish,
Miss Julia A. Shepard,
Mrs. T. F. Hand.

Sleepy Hollow Chapter, Briarcliff Manor.

Regent, Mrs. Katherine B. Coleman. Mrs. Susie D. Ransom,
Mrs. Grace Nichols,
Miss Grace Bayles.

Swekatsi Chapter, Ogdensburg.

Regent, Miss Harriet L. S. Hasbrouck. Mrs. Wm. L. Proctor,
Mrs. J. R. Bill. Mrs. Julius Frank.

Toughnioga Chapter, Cortland.

Regent Mrs. Carolyn R. Gillette. Mrs. Clara S. Jewett,
Mrs. Janette B. Sherwood,
Miss Julia Angel,
Mrs. Irvin Nichols,
Mrs. W. W. Bennett.

Tuscarora Chapter, Binghamton.

Regent, Mrs. Emilie B. Trowbridge, Mrs. Grace A. Clark,
Mrs. Althea B. Horton. Mrs. Edith J. Sisson.

Washington Heights Chapter, New York.

Regent, Mrs. Samuel J. Kramer. Mrs. Louis G. Frankan,
Mrs. Jacob Hess

West Point Chapter, New York.

Regent, Mrs. Wm. Tod Helmuth.
(Not represented.)

Willard's Mountain Chapter, Greenwich.

Regent, Mrs. Lillian P. Morey. Miss Mary L. McMaster,
Miss Blanche Thompson,
Miss Anna Newbury,
Mrs. Sarah S. Eddy,
Mrs. J. G. Sherman,
Miss Nellie Tefft.

Wiltwyck Chapter, Kingston.

Regent, Miss Mary I. Forsyth,

Mrs. J. E. Klock,

Mrs. Dewitt Roosa,

Mrs. T. D. Lewis,

Mrs. H. McMillan,

Mrs. W. N. Fessenden.

Mrs. J. D. Wynkoop,

Mrs. A. V. V. Kenyon,

Mrs. John Broadhead.

Women of '76 Chapter, Brooklyn.

Regent, Miss Louise Buttrick.

Miss Edna Kitchell,

Miss Susan Benedict,

Miss May Billings,

Miss Kate Hodges,

Miss Sarah Colson,

Miss Grace Pinney.

NORTH CAROLINA.

State Regent—Miss Mary Love Stringfield.

State Vice-Regent—Mrs. Edwin C. Gregory.

Dorcas Bell Love Chapter, Waynesville.

Regent, Mrs. Josephine L. Branner.

(Not entitled to representation.)

Edward Buncombe Chapter, Ashville.

Regent, Mrs. Eliza A. P. Settle. Mrs. Mary Child.

Elizabeth Maxwell Steele Chapter, Salisbury.

Regent, Mrs. Edwin R. Overman. Miss Jeanie Klutz,

Mrs. N. P. Murphy.

Council Oak Chapter, Morgantown.

Regent, Mrs. Martha A. Phiifer.

Guilford Battle Chapter, Greensboro.

Regent, Mrs. Charles VanNoppen, Mrs. C. B. Brodway.

Mecklenburg Chapter, Charlotte.

Regent, Miss Elizabeth W. Long, Mrs. P. C. Brunson,

Miss Julia Alexander,

Mrs. Lotta C. Johnston,

Miss Anne P. Hutchison. Miss Julia J. Robertson,

Mrs. Lottie J. Moffett.

Salem-Centennial Chapter, Winston-Salem.

Regent, Mrs. Lucy B. Patterson. (Not entitled to any.)

Whitmel Blount Chapter Henderson.

Regent, Mrs. W. O. Shannon,

Mrs. E. G. Davis,

Mrs. C. N. Cooper,

Mrs. W. A. Hunt,

Mrs. F. R. Harris,

Miss L. Shannon.

NORTH DAKOTA.

State Regent—Mrs. Sarah M. Lounsberry.

OHIO.

State Regent—Mrs. Orlando J. Hodge.

State Vice-Regent—Mrs. Henry M. Weaver.

Catherine Green Chapter, Xenia, Ohio.

Regent, Mrs. James A. Johnston. Mrs. Wm. M. Wilson.

Cincinnati Chapter, Cincinnati.

Regent, Mrs. Thomas Kite,

Miss Anne P. Burham,

Mrs. H. B. Morehead,

Mrs. W. P. Hulbert.

Mrs. John A. Bechtel,

Mrs. H. H. Peck,

Miss Nellie A. Bechtel.

Mrs. F. J. Waddell.

Colonel George Croghan Chapter, Fremont.

Regent, Mrs. Annie R. G. Baumann, Mrs. May H. Dorr,

Miss Julia M. Haynes. Mrs. Fanny H. Smith.

Colonel Jonathan Bayard Smith Chapter, Middletown.

Regent, Mrs. Mary H. B. Peters. Mrs. S. Jennie Sorg.

Columbus Chapter, Columbus.

Regent, Mrs. Benjamin F. Martin, Mrs. Henry E. Alexander,

Mrs. Edward Orton, Jr. Mrs. Henry A. Morgan.

Cayahoga-Portage Chapter, Akron.

Regent, Mrs. Lizzie U. Voris,

Mrs. Minnie N. Rabe,

Mrs. Cynthia Bliss,

Mrs. May A. Knight.

Mrs. Frances Allen.

Elizabeth Sherman Reese Chapter, Lancaster.

Regent, Mrs. Clara B. Towt.

Mrs. Althea K. Wynkoop.

Dolly Todd Madison Chapter, Tiffin.

Regent, Mrs. William Harmon.

Mrs. S. B. Sneath.

Fort Findlay Chapter, Findlay.

Regent, Mrs. Eva H. Metcalf.

Miss Josephine O. Firmin.

Fort McArthur Chapter, Kenton.

Regent, Mrs. Eleanor A. Bain.

Mrs. Almira C. Armstrong.

George Clinton Chapter, Wilmington.

Regent, Mrs. Henrietta M. Stumm. Mrs. Susie Daugherty,

Mrs. Katherine Foos.

Hetuck Chapter, Newark.

Regent, Mrs. Annie G. B. Hatch.

Mrs. J. M. Graham.

John Reily Chapter, Hamilton.

Regent, Mrs. Mary S. H. Miller.

Mrs. Edward Sohngen.

Jonathan Dayton Chapter, Dayton.

Regent, Miss Rebekah Strickle.

Mrs. W. W. Smith.

- Joseph Spencer Chapter, Portsmouth.
 Regent, Miss Anna R. Ross. Mrs. C. T. Newman.
- Lagonda Chapter, Springfield.
 Regent, Mrs. Oscar T. Martin. Miss Anna M. Hollenbeck.
- Mahoning Chapter, Youngstown.
 Regent, Mrs. Ella B. Botsford, Mrs. Rachel Taylor.
 Mrs. Mary P. Hitchcock.
- Marietta Chapter, Marietta.
 Regent, Mrs. Mary A. S. Dana.
- Martha Pitkin Chapter, Sandusky.
 Regent, Mrs. Frances P. B. Moss, Miss Abbie B. Woolworth,
 Mrs. Mary M. Mack,
 Mrs. Frances A. Paine,
 Mrs. Charles Cook,
 Miss Harriet West. Miss Eleanor Andrews,
 Mrs. Mary B. Latham,
 Mrs. Sarah C. C. Sloane,
 Miss Jeanett Knapp.
- Mary Washington Chapter, Mansfield.
 Regent, Mrs. Frances W. Strong. Mrs. Helen P. Weaver.
- Miami Chapter, Troy.
 Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth W. Carver. Mrs. Eleanor G. Coleman.
- Muskingum Chapter, Zanesville.
 Regent, Mrs. Josephine Fox. Mrs. M. Louise Stevenson,
 Mrs. Sherman M. Granger.
- General Wooster Chapter, Wooster.
 Regent, Mrs. I. R. Zimmerman.
- Nabby Lee Ames Chapter, Athens.
 Regent, Mrs. Lona V. G. Armstrong.
- Nathaniel Massie Chapter, Chillicothe.
 Regent, Miss Eliza I. Vanmeter. Mrs. Harriet N. Towne.
- New Connecticut Chapter, Painesville.
 Regent, Mrs. Mary E. Wyman. Mrs. Mary G. McAbee,
 Mrs. Ada O. Viall,
 Miss Mary E. Wilcox,
 Mrs. Lucy M. Blackmer,
 Mrs. Lucy D. Jerome.
- Old Northwest Chapter, Ravenna.
 Regent, Mrs. Ellesif R. Beebe. Mrs. Maud F. Marsh,
 Miss Katharine Harris,
 Mrs. Irene R. H. Seymour.
- Piqua Chapter, Piqua.
 Regent, Mrs. F. P. Irvin. Mrs. D. L. Face.
- Urbana Chapter, Urbana.
 Regent, Mrs. Mary G. Vance. Miss Clifford Warnock.

Ursula Wolcott Chapter, Toledo.

Regent, Mrs. Alice B. Gardiner, Mrs. Mary S. Comstock,

Mrs. Alice L. Bowman. Mrs. Alice F. Doyle.

Wah-wil-a-way Chapter, Hillsboro, O.

Regent, Mrs. H. W. Spargur.

Walter Deane Chapter, Conneaut.

Regent, Mrs. Rowena B. Hickox.

(Not entitled to representation.)

Washington Court House Chapter, Washington Court House.

Regent, Mrs. May McL. Howat, Miss Emma B. Jackson,

Mrs. Anna F. Purcell. Miss Florence Ogle.

Wauseon Chapter, Wauseon.

Regent, Mrs. J. S. Newcomer.

Western Reserve Chapter, Cleveland.

Regent, Mrs. Caroline L. Sawyer, Mrs. Frances G. Wagar,

Mrs. Elroy L. Avery,

Mrs. P. H. Babcock,

Mrs. Kathleen B. Tozier,

Mrs. Sarah M. Perkins,

Mrs. Carrie Marvin,

Mrs. Eva E. G. Harris, Mrs. H. W. Kitchen,

Miss M. Gibson,

Mrs. Lizzie H. Neff,

Mrs. Mary Lee. Mrs. May T. C. Whitaker,

Mrs. Louise Luce,

Mrs. Maria P. Beckwith,

Mrs. Florence Garlock,

Mrs. Elizabeth Parsons,

Mrs. Martha M. Tuttle,

Mrs. Ella R. Wells.

Wyoming Chapter, Wyoming.

Regent, Mrs. Margaret K. Whallon. Miss Mary E. Lawrence.

OKLAHOMA TERRITORY.

State Regent—Mrs. Cassius M. Barnes.

OREGON.

State Regent—Mrs. Mary Phelps Montgomery.

Multnomah Chapter, Portland.

Regent, Mrs. Alice H. Wilber.

(Not represented.)

PENNSYLVANIA.

- State Regent—Miss Susan Carpenter Frazer.
 State Vice-Regent—Mrs. Wilbur F. Reeder.
- Bellefonte Chapter, Bellefonte.
 Regent, Mrs. Jennie R. Hastings. Mrs. R. Evelyn Rogers,
 Miss Helen E. Overton.
- Berks County Chapter, Reading.
 Regent, Mrs. deB. Randolph Keim, Miss Caroline Custer,
 Miss Ella Oberly,
 Mrs. W. H. Luden,
 Mrs. Wm. deB. Brusstar. Mrs. Daniel Ermentrout,
 Mrs. D. F. Ancona,
 Miss Marie Byerley,
 Miss Annie Kemp.
- Brookville Chapter, Brookville.
 Regent, Mrs. Lora Haines Cook.
- Canadahta Chapter, Titusville.
 Regent, Mrs. Alma S. Sherman.
- Chester County Chapter, West Chester.
 Regent, Mrs. Abner Hoopes, Mrs. Horace A. Beale,
 Mrs. Lewis K. Stubbs,
 Mrs. Henry C. Pennypacker. Mrs. Edward D. Bingham,
 Mrs. William M. Hayes.
- Colonel Crawford Chapter, Meadville.
 Regent, Mrs. Sarah E. Sennett. Mrs. Emma A. Merwin.
- Colonel Hugh White Chapter, Lock Haven.
 Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth C. Kress. Mrs. Mary E. Smith.
- Colonel William Montgomery Chapter, Danville.
 Regent, Mrs. Nora M. F. Sterner. Mrs. Deborah F. Little.
- Conrad Weiser Chapter, Selin's Grove.
 Regent, Mrs. Annie K. Gregory.
- Cumberland County Chapter, Carlisle.
 Regent, Mrs. M. L. Paulding. Miss Rebecca Henderson,
 Mrs. James K. Eppley.
- Declaration of Independence Chapter, Philadelphia.
 Regent, Miss Harriet J. Baird-Huey. Mrs. Edward B. Searles,
 Mrs. Francis Labadie,
 Miss Harriet Gulia Cook,
 Miss Mary B. Wigton.
- Delaware County Chapter, Media.
 Regent, Mrs. Richards Peters, Mrs. A. D. Robertson,
 Mrs. W. I. Schaffer,
 Mrs. W. M. Sharples,
 Mrs. L. H. Maris,
 Mrs. J. A. G. Campbell. Mrs. John W. Kitts,

Mrs. Elwood Tysor
 Miss Sallie Flickson
 Mrs. P. H. Mowry,
 Mrs. L. K. Lodge,
 Miss Margaret Little,
 Mrs. F. F. Long,
 Mrs. W. C. Sproul,
 Miss L. B. Price,
 Miss L. E. Baker.

Dial Rock Chapter, Pittston.

Regent, Mrs. Annette Gorman. Miss Mary V. Smith.

Donegal Chapter, Lancaster.

Regent, Miss Susan R. Slaymaker, Miss Grace Woods,
 Mrs. Charles H. Locher,
 Mrs. Elizabeth Gety,
 Mrs. J. Schroeder,
 Mrs. John Coyle,
 Miss Elizabeth B. Gara,
 Miss Laura G. Slaymaker,
 Mrs. William Heisthu.
 Miss Mary Goodell,
 Mrs. George Wallace,
 Mrs. Martin Rohrer.
 Mrs. Wm. P. Brinton,
 Miss Gertrude Metzgar,
 Mrs. James Landis.

Du Bois Chapter, Du Bois.

Regent, Mrs. Anna B. Bell. Mrs. John E. DuBois,
 Mrs. L. M. Truxal.

Flag House Chapter, Philadelphia.

Regent, Mrs. Ada S. T. C. Dickeson. Mrs. Stephen T. Beale,
 Miss Edna R. Worrell.

Fort McIntosh Chapter, Beaver.

Regent, Miss Susan D. Darragh. (Not entitled to alternates.)

George Clymer Chapter, Towanda.

Regent, Mrs. Simon Rendall, Mrs. John W. Coddington,
 Mrs. Charles Tracy,
 Mrs. George Dayton. Mrs. Fred Newell,
 Mrs. Robert Williams.

George Taylor Chapter, Easton.

Regent, Mrs. Ella G. McIntire. Mrs. F. W. Edgar,
 Miss E. Maxwell,
 Mrs. Wm. G. Stewart.

Germantown Chapter, Germantown.

Regent, Mrs. Herman Burgin. Mrs. Gilbert Jordan,
 Mrs. Clarence Senseman.

- Harrisburg Chapter, Harrisburg.
 Regent, Mrs. R. J. Haldeman.
- Independence Hall Chapter, Philadelphia.
 Regent, Mrs. Mary B. H. Leiper, Miss Agnes M. Mitchell,
 Mrs. Amelia S. Quinton. Mrs. Harriet L. Wilbur.
- Lawrence Chapter, New Castle.
 Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth Royce. Miss Mary R. Clarke.
- Lebanon Chapter, Lebanon.
 Regent, Mrs. Mary G. Gilroy. Mrs. Harry M. Capp.
- Liberty Bell Chapter, Allentown.
 Regent, Mrs. Robert Iredell. Miss Minnie F. Mickley.
- Lycoming Chapter, Williamsport.
 Regent, Mrs. Anne H. Perley.
 (Delegate and alternates elected too late.)
- McKean Chapter, Smethport.
 Regent, Mrs. Helen G. Morrison. Mrs. Mary H. Forrest.
 (In arrears.)
- Merion Chapter, Bala.
 Regent, Mrs. Moses Veale. Miss Margaret B. Harvey,
 Mrs. Dora H. Munyon,
 Mrs. J. G. Walker.
- Phoebe Bayard Chapter, Greensburg.
 Regent, Mrs. W. A. Huff. Mrs. Charles Davis.
- Philadelphia Chapter, Philadelphia.
 Regent, Mrs. Edward H. Ogden, Mrs. F. H. Getchell,
 Mrs. S. P. L. Mitchell, Mrs. R. Somers Rhodes,
 Mrs. Herman Hoopes, Mrs. Ethan Allen Weaver,
 Miss Louise H. Snowden,
 Mrs. Albert E. Kennedy,
 Mrs. John VanKirk,
 Mrs. George M. Ball. Mrs. M. Hampton Todd.
- Pittsburgh Chapter, Pittsburgh.
 Regent, Mrs. Samuel A. Ammon, Mrs. S. Jarvis Adams,
 Mrs. Oliver D. Thompson,
 Mrs. Halsey Williams, Mrs. William S. Foster,
 Mrs. George Heard,
 Mrs. William D. Hamilton, Mrs. Richard R. Quay,
 Mrs. Edward F. Earle,
 Mrs. William Thaw, Jr., Mrs. Dexter J. Thayer,
 Mrs. Samuel D. Hubley,
 Mrs. James B. Oliver. Mrs. Edward B. Scull.
- Presque Isle Chapter, Erie.
 Regent, Mrs. M. B. Morrison. Mrs. Sarah Reed,
 Mrs. L. M. Little,
 Miss Helen Ball,
 Miss Nina Moore,
 Miss Emma A. Koch.

Quaker City Chapter, Philadelphia.

Regent, Mrs. Catherine A. Bruce, Mrs. Clara S. Fisher,
 Mrs. Leonie K. Elwell,
 Mrs. Emma L. Crowell, Mrs. Elsie G. Schock,
 Mrs. James Dunn,
 Miss Elizabeth E. Massey, Mrs. Kate A. Phillips,
 Mrs. H. N. Pancoast.

Schuylkill Valley Chapter, Pottstown.

Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth C. H. Hoffer, Mrs. Mary W. Evans,
 Mrs. Mary L. K. Leister,
 Mrs. Margaret Holcombe,
 Mrs. Elizabeth Gudebrod.

Shikellimo Chapter, Lewisburg.

Regent, Mrs. Mary V. Hayes, Mrs. Elizabeth R. Godcharles,
 Mrs. Annie N. Dreisbach.

Sunbury Chapter, Sunbury.

Regent, Miss Frances M. Donnel, Mrs. Annie M. W. Hain.

Susquehanna Chapter, Clearfield.

Regent, Mrs. Mary D. Patton.

Tidioute Chapter, Tidioute.

Regent, Mrs. Charlotte S. Cummings, Mrs. Jennie King Meade.

Tioga Chapter, Athens.

Regent, Mrs. Charles S. Maurice, Mrs. Bert Hayden.

Tunkhannock Chapter, Tunkhannock.

Regent, Mrs. Frances O. Piatt, Mrs. Piolet Bunnell,
 Mrs. I. Ella Reynolds, Mrs. Hatfield M. Graham.

Valley Forge Chapter, Norristown.

Regent, Mrs. Rebecca McInnes, Mrs. Margaret S. Hunsicker,
 Mrs. Harriet D. Eisenberg,
 Miss Martha H. McInnes.

Venango Chapter, Franklin.

Regent, Mrs. Mary Kate Hancock.

Washington County Chapter, Washington.

Regent, Mrs. Minnie R. Borchers, Mrs. Sara Core,
 Mrs. Belle Forrest,
 Miss Elizabeth Hughes,
 Mrs. Gertrude Miller,
 Mrs. Mary E. Horn.

Witness Tree Chapter, Columbia.

Regent, Miss Martha Mifflin, Miss Lillian S. Evans,
 Miss Sarah J. Buchanan.

Wyoming Valley Chapter, Wilkes-Barre.

Regent, Mrs. Katherine S. McCartney, Mrs. H. H. Harvey,
 Mrs. Isaac Hand,
 Miss Frances J. Overton, Mrs. Annette L. Wells,
 Mrs. Martha Corss.

Yorktown Chapter, York.

Regent, Mrs. Henrietta C. H. Williams. Mrs. Mary F. Spangler.

RHODE ISLAND.

State Regent—Mrs. Charles Warren Lippitt.

State Vice-Regent—Mrs. Edward L. Johnson.

Bristol Chapter, Bristol.

Regent, Mrs. Annie F. A. Ransom, Mrs. Annie MacDougall,
Miss Anna B. Manchester. Miss Isabelle E. Bosworth.

Flint-lock and Powder-horn Chapter, Pawtucket.

Regent, Mrs. Elvira C. Stanley, Mrs. Martha J. Chase,
Mrs. Marietta H. Tiepke,
Mrs. Nelly F. Conant,
Mrs. A. Adella Bullock,
Mrs. Clara J. Barnefield. Mrs. Mary C. Foster,
Mrs. Mary W. Littlefield,
Mrs. Sarah R. Berry,
Mrs. Eunice M. Stanley,
Miss Ella F. Mason.

Gaspee Chapter, Providence.

Regent, Mrs. Jeannie O. Arnold, Mrs. Arthur H. Watson,
Miss Caroline D. Kelley, Mrs. Benjamin Thurston,
Mrs. Henry A. Tillinghast, Mrs. F. G. Jillson,
Mrs. Frank M. Mathewson. Mrs. Thomas W. Aldrich.

General Nathaniel Greene Chapter, East Greenwich.

Regent, Mrs. Anna J. B. Carpenter. Miss Anna F. Holden.

Narragansett Chapter, Kingston.

Regent, Mrs. Philip K. Taylor. Mrs. J. H. Washburn.

Pawtucket Chapter, Pawtucket.

Regent, Mrs. Charles E. Longley, Miss Anna R. Whitney,
Miss Lulie B. Shaw,
Mrs. C. H. Briggs. Mrs. George M. Thornton,
Mrs. Clovis Bowen.

Phebe Green Ward Chapter, Westerly.

Regent, Mrs. George Langdon; Mrs. G. N. Burdick,
Mrs. A. B. Collins. Mrs. G. H. Babcock.

William Ellery Chapter, Newport.

Regent, Mrs. Kate Burlingham, Mrs. Minnie C. Barker,
Mrs. Clara A. Pinniger,
Mrs. Isabella Sanborn. Mrs. Sarah P. Landers,
Mrs. Sarah N. Sayer.

Woonsocket Chapter, Woonsocket.

Regent, Mrs. Adele S. H. Jackson, Miss Lenette Mowry,
Mrs. Cora E. Arnold. Miss Clara H. Jenckes.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

- State Regent—Mrs. Henry W. Richardson.
 State Vice-Regent—Mrs. George W. Nicholls.
 Andrew Pickens Chapter, Seneca.
 Regent, Mrs. Ludie M. Coleman.
 (Not entitled to representation.)
 Catawba Chapter, Rock Hill.
 Regent, Mrs. Eliza Buist. Miss Mary Pope,
 Mrs. Eliza L. Fewell.
 Catechee Chapter, Anderson.
 Regent, Mrs. L. L. McGee. Mrs. Sylvester Bleckley.
 Columbia Chapter, Columbia.
 Regent, Miss Isabel D. Martin. Mrs. Robertson,
 Mrs. L. D. Childs.
 Cowpens Chapter, Spartanburg.
 Regent, Mrs. Dora F. Jones. Mrs. L. B. Fleming.
 Esther Marion Chapter, Aiken.
 Regent, Mrs. Lillie R. Henderson.
 (Not entitled to representation.)
 Kate Barry Chapter, Spartanburg.
 Regent, Mrs. Mabel F. Simpson. Mrs. Ida L. Wilson.
 King's Mountain Chapter, Yorkville.
 Regent, Mrs. Theodora H. McNeel. Mrs. Virginia M. Bratton.
 Mary Adair Chapter, Chester.
 Regent, Mrs. Mary I. H. Stringfellow. Miss Charlotte A. Hardin.
 Moultrie Chapter, Orangeburg.
 Regent, Mrs. A. C. Ligon. Miss M. Connor,
 Mrs. L. S. Wolfe,
 Mrs. R. H. Jennings,
 Mrs. J. E. Bull.
 Nathaniel Green Chapter, Greenville.
 Regent, Mrs. Flora P. Dill. Mrs. P. T. Hayne,
 Mrs. M. J. S. Putnam,
 Mrs. Hattie D. Smith,
 Mrs. H. D. Wilkins.
 Rebecca Motte Chapter, Charleston.
 Regent, Mrs. Frances M. Jones. Mrs. J. C. Hemphill,
 Mrs. Loultrie Gourdin. Mrs. C. B. Jenkins.
 Sumter's Home Chapter, Sumter.
 Regent, Miss Edith M. DeLorme. Mrs. Dora Levy.

TENNESSEE.

- State Regent—Mrs. H. S. Chamberlain.
 State Vice-Regent—Mrs. James M. Head.
 Bonny Kate Chapter, Knoxville.
 Regent, Miss Mary Boyce Temple, Mrs. W. B. Lockett,
 Mrs. O. H. Milton,
 Miss Sarah E. Hunt,
 Mrs. John Frazee,
 Mrs. E. F. Sanford.
 Mrs. J. W. Sneed.
 Campbell Chapter, Nashville.
 Regent, Mrs. H. H. Lurton, Mrs. James S. Pilcher,
 Mrs. John C. Burch,
 Mrs. George Buell,
 Mrs. L. B. Fine,
 Mrs. G. P. Edwards.
 Mrs. William Adams.
 Chickamauga Chapter, Chattanooga.
 Regent, Mrs. Katherine W. D. Rathburn, Mrs. Louise K. Frazier,
 Mrs. Helen M. Boynton. Mrs. Caroline W. Stewart,
 Mrs. Caroline Whitmire.
 Commodore Perry Chapter, Memphis.
 Regent, Mrs. S. C. Toof, Mrs. I. C. Park,
 Mrs. C. C. Huntington,
 Mrs. J. J. Williams,
 Miss Kate Sutherland.
 Mrs. Charles B. Bryan.
 Cumberland Chapter, Nashville.
 Regent, Mrs. A. M. Shook, Mrs. W. G. Spencer,
 Mrs. E. S. Gardner, Jr.
 Miss Louise Baxter. Mrs. M. L. Hicks,
 Mrs. A. W. Wills.
 Hermitage Chapter, Memphis.
 Regent, Mrs. Mary W. Latham, Mrs. Elizabeth L. Buchanan,
 Mrs. Sara B. Kennedy. Mrs. Sara S. Wisner.
 Jackson-Madison Chapter, Jackson.
 Regent, Mrs. Emma McC. Mosby. Mrs. Kate C. Bond,
 Mrs. Sarah Dancy,
 Mrs. Kate C. Robertson.
 Jane Knox Chapter, Columbia.
 Regent, Mrs. Wm. Porter Morgan.
 (Not entitled to representation.)
 Margaret Gaston Chapter, Lebanon.
 Regent, Mrs. J. N. Mackenzie. Mrs. D. L. Brown,
 Mrs. Samuel Gollady.
 Old Glory Chapter, Franklin.
 Regent, Mrs. Lucy H. Horton. Mrs. L. P. Cochrane,
 Mrs. Atha Thomas.

Pulaski Chapter, Pulaski.

Regent, Mrs. Florence B. Wilkes.

(Not entitled to representation.)

Shelby Chapter, Shelbyville.

Regent, Mrs. Jennie M. Wilhoite.

(Not entitled to representation.)

Watauga Chapter, Memphis.

Regent, Mrs. Thomas Day,

Mrs. Shirley D. Chism,

Mrs. Thomas R. Boyle,

Mrs. Dabney M. Scales. Mrs. R. J. Person,

Mrs. H. L. Bedford.

TEXAS.

State Regent—Mrs. John Lane Henry.

State Vice-Regent—Mrs. Seabrook W. Sydnor.

Agnes Woodson Chapter, Belton.

Regent, Miss Mary P. Thomas. Mrs. A. D. Potts.

El Paso Chapter, El Paso.

Regent, Miss Thirza L. Westcott.

George Washington Chapter, Galveston.

Regent, Mrs. Daisy C. Polk, Mrs. A. C. Judson,

Mrs. E. F. Harris. Mrs. J. R. Holmes.

Henry Downs Chapter, Waco.

Regent, Mrs. John F. Marshall.

Jane Douglas Chapter, Dallas.

Regent, Mrs. A. V. Lane, Mrs. J. T. Smithers,

Mrs. J. Ashford Hughes. Miss Julia M. Scarborough.

Lady Washington Chapter, Houston.

Regent, Mrs. Bettie H. Stuart. Mrs. Ella H. Sydnor.

Mary Isham Keith Chapter, Fort Worth.

Regent, Mrs. Sarah M. C. Scott.

Rebecca Crockett Chapter, Gainesville.

Regent, Mrs. Susan F. Bosson. Mrs. Otto B. Smith,

Mrs. Wm. L. Blanton.

San Antonio de Bexar Chapter, San Antonio.

Regent, Miss M. Eleanor Brackenridge.

(Not entitled to representation.)

Thankful Hubbard Chapter, Austin.

Regent, Mrs. Frances A. H. Evans.

Weatherford Chapter, Weatherford.

Regent, Mrs. Maggie C. Foat. (Alternates elected too late.)

Bettie Martin Chapter, Temple.

Regent, Mrs. Huling P. Robertson. (Not entitled to alternates.)

UTAH.

State Regent—Mrs. Mary M. F. Allen.
 Spirit of Liberty Chapter, Salt Lake City.
 Regent, Mrs. Minnie W. Miller.

VERMONT.

State Regent—Mrs. F. Stewart Stranahan.	
State Vice-Regent—Mrs. E. J. Ormsbee.	
Ann Story Chapter, Rutland.	
Regent, Mrs. Horace H. Dyer,	Mrs. Charles P. Harris,
	Mrs. Henry A. Harman,
	Mrs. Carl B. Hinsman,
Mrs. A. P. Childs.	Mrs. George H. Webb,
	Mrs. Earle S. Kingsley.
Ascutney Chapter, Windsor.	
Regent, Mrs. Helen E. J. Davis.	Mrs. Mary C. Hubbard.
Bellevue Chapter, St. Albans.	
Regent, Mrs Cynthia M Little,	Mrs. H. C. Royce,
	Mrs. D. F. Church,
	Miss Bessie Morton,
	Miss Frances Magiff,
	Mrs. Hannah L. Morton,
Mrs. E. C. Smith.	Mrs. Matilda Greene,
	Mrs. M. M. Reynolds,
	Mrs. J. H. Mumms,
	Mrs. Mary E. Greene,
	Miss Eleanor Bailey,
	Miss Sara Barnes.
Bennington Chapter, Bennington.	
Regent, Mrs. A. B. Valentine,	Mrs. H. G. Root,
Mrs. George F. Graves.	Mrs. C. H. Darling.
Brattleboro Chapter, Brattleboro.	
Regent, Mrs. F. W. Weeks,	Mrs. E. A. Starkey,
	Mrs. W. S. Severence,
	Mrs. D. H. Clement,
	Mrs. Fred Smith,
Mrs. Annie G. Cobb.	Mrs. C. F. R. Jenne,
	Mrs. J. E. Hall,
	Mrs. G. H. Morse,
	Miss Lucy J. C. Daniels.
Brownson Chapter, Arlington.	
Regent, Mrs. Nellie L. Stone.	Mrs. Fanny B. Dalgleish.
Ethan Allen Chapter, Middlebury.	
Regent, Mrs. Benjamin F. Wales.	Miss Susan D. Parker.

Green Mountain Chapter, Burlington.

Regent, Miss Mary Roberts. Miss Helen C. Converse,
Mrs. E. Henry Powell,
Mrs. L. R. Jones.

Hand's Cove, Chapter, Shoreham.

Regent, Mrs. Anne B. North. Mrs. Emma B. Clark,
Mrs. Charlotte D. Howard,
Miss Agnes Bush,
Mrs. Addie Hibbard,
Mrs. Joel Buell.

Heber Allen Chapter, Poultney.

Regent, Mrs. Clara B. Platt. Mrs. Laura P. Bessey.

Lake Dunmore Chapter, Brandon.

Regent, Miss Julia A. C. Jackson. Miss Helen Tuxbury,
Mrs. Nellie B. Bowman,
Mrs. Margaret G. Barker.

Marquis de Lafayette Chapter, Montpelier.

Regent, Mrs. Emelia F. Briggs, Mrs. Ellen F. Shipman,
Miss Mattie Watson,
Mrs. Mary F. Cummings. Mrs. Abbie M. H. Smith,
Mrs. Ellen A. W. Gale.

Ormsby Chapter, Manchester.

Regent, Mrs. Mary U. Robins.
(Not entitled to representation.)

Ottaquechee Chapter, Woodstock.

Regent, Mrs. Etta S. Wardwell.

Ox-Bow Chapter, Newbury.

Regent, Mrs. W. H. Atkinson. Miss Frances Atkinson.

Palestrello Chapter, Wallingford.

Regent, Mrs. Mary F. Waldo. Mrs. Ida S. Borden,
Mrs. Clara K. Noble,
Mrs. Anna M. McIntyre.

St. John de Crevecoeur Chapter, St. Johnsbury.

Regent, Mrs. Florence S. Stafford. Mrs. Ellen M. Cross,
Mrs. Minnie B. Hazen,
Mrs. Martha R. Titcomb.

Seth Warner Chapter, Vergennes.

Regent, Mrs. Lucy C. C. Hinds. Mrs. Nellie Bristol Herrick,
Mrs. Kate Allen McCuen,
Mrs. Mary J. Fish.

William McKinley Chapter, Middletown Springs.

Regent, Mrs. J. E. Buxton. Mrs. Alice W. Gray,
Mrs. Brainard Avery.

Thomas Chittenden Chapter, White River Junction.

Regent, Mrs. William Batchelder. (Not entitled to alternates.)

VIRGINIA.

- State Regent—Mrs. Thomas B. Lyons.
 Albemarle Chapter, Charlottesville.
 Regent, Mrs. Robert W. Huntington. Mrs. I. S. McCue,
 Mrs. C. A. Weisiger,
 Mrs. Murray Boocock.
- Betty Washington Lewis Chapter, Fredericksburg.
 Regent, Mrs. John T. Goolrick. Mrs. W. Key Howard,
 Mrs. Alberta Clark,
 Mrs. J. B. Gray,
 Mrs. V. S. F. Doggett.
- Beverly Manor Chapter, Staunton.
 Regent, Mrs. McHenry Holliday. Mrs. G. G. Gooch.
- Blue Ridge Chapter, Lynchburg.
 Regent, Mrs. Robert I. Owen. Mrs. Mary D. Halsey,
 Mrs. Florence Horsley,
 Mrs. Evelyn Quinn.
- Commonwealth Chapter, Richmond.
 Regent, Mrs. Lydia M. P. Purcell, Miss Roberta Z. Allen,
 Mrs. Marie D. Moore,
 Mrs. Iola S. Miller,
 Miss Helen Montague. Mrs. Annie J. Anderson,
 Mrs. Kate S. Winn,
 Miss Irene O. Bossieux,
 Mrs. Mary Louise Harrison,
 Mrs. M. A. Nan Chambers.
- Dorothea Henry Chapter, Danville.
 Regent, Mrs. James G. Penn. Miss Nannie Wiseman,
 (Cannot vote.)
 Miss Frances Starr,
 Miss Helen Thomas,
 Mrs. Edmund Averett,
 Miss Phebe Watkins.
- Fort Nelson Chapter, Portsmouth.
 Regent, Mrs. Charles R. Nash. Mrs. John S. Jenkins.
- Frances Bland Randolph Chapter, Petersburg.
 Regent, Mrs. Rosa B. Hill, Miss Eleanor Temple,
 Mrs. Jennie Hollyfield. Miss Josephine McIlvaine.
- Great Bridge Chapter, Norfolk.
 Regent, Mrs. Hugh N. Page, Mrs. Allen Cooke,
 Mrs. R. L. Payne,
 Mrs. John G. Quimby,
 Miss Elizabeth B. Wales,
 Miss Lita Serpell,
 Mrs. Ida Gordon,
 Miss Addie Burrows,
 Mrs. Barton Myers.
- Mrs. James G. Leigh.

Hampton Chapter, Hampton.

Regent, Mrs. Frances Weidner. Mrs. Elizabeth W. Cumming,
Mrs. Annie M. Sayre.

Margaret Lynn Lewis Chapter, Roanoke.

Regent, Mrs. Samuel W. Jamison. Mrs. Rockingham Paul,
Mrs. Gurdon W. Merrill,
Mrs. W. K. Andrews.

Massanutton Chapter, Harrisonburg.

Regent, Mrs. Lucy L. B. Heneberger. Miss Susan Bradley.

Montpelier Chapter, Orange.

Regent, Mrs. Anne W. Harper. Miss Mary Holladay.

Mount Vernon Chapter, Alexandria.

Regent, Mrs. William A. Smoot. Mrs. Stockton S. Voorhees,
Mrs. Charles E. Brown,
Mrs. Samuel L. Monr  e,
Mrs. Albert D. Brockett,
Miss Nannie Norton,
Mrs. Frances Robinson,
Miss Carrie Wise,
Miss Ella Bouldin,
Miss Susan R. Hetzel.

Old Dominion Chapter, Richmond.

Regent, Miss Lucy C. Atkinson.

(Not entitled to representation.)

Peaks of Otter Chapter, Bedford City.

Regent, Mrs. Robert B. Claytor. Mrs. D. Warwick Read.

Stuart Chapter, Wytheville.

Regent, Miss Willie Withers.

(Not entitled to representation.)

WASHINGTON.

State Regent—Mrs. John A. Parker.

State Vice-Regent—Mrs. Thomas B. Tannatt.

Esther Reed Chapter, Spokane.

Regent, Mrs. Nettie W. S. Phelps. Mrs. Jennie L. Gordon,
Mrs. Virginia L. Fleming,
Mrs. Julia P. Bailey.

Lady Stirling Chapter, Seattle.

Regent, Mrs. Mary E. P. R. Phelps. Mrs. Eugenia Moore.
Mrs. Hallie J. Bronson.

Mary Ball Chapter, Tacoma.

Regent, Mrs. Ellis L. Dent. Mrs. Thomas Sammons,
Mrs. Adna Anderson. Mrs. F. W. Cushman.

Rainier Chapter, Seattle.

Regent, Mrs. Edmund Bowden,	Mrs. E. B. Hussey,
Mrs. John Leary.	Mrs. Clarence Preston.
Robert Gray Chapter, Hoquiam.	
Regent, Mrs. Ida S. Kuhn.	Mrs. Mary S. Bridges,
	Mrs. Sarah S. McMillan,
	Mrs. Frances S. Stearns.
Virginia Dare Chapter, Tacoma.	
Regent, Mrs. David A. Gove.	Mrs. Harrison Foster,
	Mrs. A. D. Rogers,
	Mrs. J. A. Parker.

WEST VIRGINIA.

State Regent—Miss Valley Virginia Henshaw.	
State Vice-Regent—Mrs. William Bently.	
Colonel Charles Lewis Chapter, Point Pleasant.	
Regent, Mrs. Cordelia McCulloch,	Mrs. Jennie Newton,
	Mrs. Julia D. Beale,
	Mrs. Nannie B. Hogg.
Elizabeth Zane Chapter, Buckhannon.	
Regent, Miss Juliet A. Latham.	
(Not entitled to representation.)	
James Wood Chapter, Parkersburg.	
Regent, Mrs. Baldwin Spilman.	Mrs. Henry C. Jackson.
William Henshaw Chapter, Hedgesville.	
Regent, Miss Martha J. Silver.	Mrs. E. C. Williams,
	Mrs. J. D. Hendrickson,
	Miss A. R. Johnson,
	Miss Mary L. Silver.
Elizabeth Ludington Hagans Chapter, Morgantown.	
Regent, Mrs. R. H. Edmonson.	(Not entitled to alternates.)
(Not represented.)	

WISCONSIN.

State Regent—Mrs. Thomas H. Brown.	
Beloit Chapter, Beloit.	
Regent, Mrs. J. B. Dow.	
(Not represented.)	
Fay Robinson Chapter, Reedsburg.	
Regent, Mrs. Helen N. Perry.	
(Not represented.)	
Fond du Lac Chapter, Fond du Lac.	
Regent, Mrs. Georgia E. H. Neal.	
(Not represented.)	
Fort Atkinson Chapter, Fort Atkinson.	
Regent, Mrs. G. A. Pratt.	
(Not represented.)	

Janesville Chapter, Janesville.

Regent, Miss Catharine R. Fifield, Miss Lizzie E. Cowles,
Mrs. Frances C. Fethers, Mrs. Susan Jerome.

John Bell Chapter, Madison.

Regent, Miss Mary Louise Atwood. Mrs. Samuel H. Moore.

Kenosha Chapter, Kenosha.

Regent, Mrs. Nellie L. Bowen.

(Not represented.)

La Crosse Chapter, La Crosse.

Regent, Miss Gertrude M. Hogan, (None elected.)

Miss M. C. Tourtellotte.

Milwaukee Chapter, Milwaukee.

Regent, Mrs. Walter Kempster, Mrs. S. S. Merrill,

Mrs. Adele Barnes, Mrs. A. J. Eimermann,

Mrs. James H. Sheridan. Mrs. Frederick Shephard.

Munedoo Chapter, Columbus.

Regent, Miss Lillian E. Lee. Mrs. Florence Turner,

Mrs. Adelaide Leitsch,

Miss Lillian M. Whitney.

Nequi-Antigo-Siebah Chapter, Antigo.

Regent, Mrs. Edward Van Ostrand. (Not entitled to alternates.)

Oshkosh Chapter, Oshkosh.

Regent, Mrs. Emma L. Gilkey, Mrs. Emma J. G. Gould,

Mrs. Marie S. Lywell,

Mrs. Francis C. Leath,

Miss Carrie M. Burnell. Mrs. Niva W. Davidson,

Mrs. Marcia E. Phillips.

Racine Chapter, Racine.

Regent, Mrs. William H. Crosby.

Steven's Point Chapter, Steven's Point.

Regent, Mrs. Clara Z. B. Mitchell. Mrs. Ida Weeks.

Tyrannena Chapter, Lake Mills.

Regent, Mrs. Louise M. Fargo.

(Not represented.)

Wau-Bun Chapter, Portage.

Regent, Mrs. Melissa L. Alverson. Mrs. Elsenia W. Clough.

(Not represented.)

Waukesha-Continental Chapter, Waukesha.

Regent, Mrs. W. D. Bacon.

Mrs. Eliza Jackson,

Mrs. George Carleton.

Waupun Chapter, Waupun.

Regent, Mrs. Jessie W. Scott.

Mrs. Caroline W. Merriam,

Mrs. Caroline D. Cundall.

WYOMING.

State Regent—Mrs Frank W. Mondell.
Cheyenne Chapter, Cheyenne.

Regent, Mrs. Annie K. Parshall. Mrs. Frank Bond,
Miss Frances Warren.

Jacques Laramie Chapter, Laramie.
Regent, Mrs. Lida E. Fitch. (None elected.)

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Aloha Chapter, Honolulu.

Regent, Mrs. Agnes H. B. Judd.

OFFICIAL READER. (Announcements.)

Mrs. BALLENGER. Madam President, I rise to a question of personal privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question, madam?

Mrs. BALLENGER. May I ask that the House Committee sees to it that we have some little heat in the house, if not this afternoon, to-morrow morning?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This will be referred to the Chairman of the House Committee. We will now listen to the report of the Program Committee, Mrs. Bedle Chairman.

Mrs. Bedle, of New Jersey, submitted the report of the Program Committee as follows: [Greeted with applause.]

Madam President General and Members of the Thirteenth Continental Congress: I have the honor to report that two meetings of the committee have been held, at which the President General, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, was present. The design of last year's program, 1903, in the order of business was adopted, with the necessary changes and improvements, for the Thirteenth Continental Congress, 1904. The order for programs was placed with the Bailey, Banks & Biddle Co., of Philadelphia. Their terms being most satisfactory in competition with others, 3,000 programs were ordered, at the very reasonable price \$149.00 (one hundred and forty-nine dollars). The programs having met with the approval of the President General, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, and Mrs. Miranda B. Tulloch, President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, I trust it may also meet with your approval. Respectfully submitted on behalf of the Committee. [Applause.]

ALTHEA RANDOLPH BEDLE,

Chairman.

MRS. J. HERON CROSMAN,

MRS. J. P. DOLLIVER,

MRS. H. E. BURNHAM,

MRS. A. G. FOSTER,

MRS. A. C. GEER,

MRS. SARA T. KINNEY,

MRS. ELIZABETH CLARKE CHURCHMAN.

MRS. ABRAHAM ALLEE,

MRS. WILLIAM P. PECK,

MRS. W. E. STANLEY,

MRS. JOHN R. WALKER,

MRS. CHARLES ELDRIDGE,

MRS. O. J. HODGE,

MRS. J. PEMBROKE THOM,

MRS. GREENLIEF SIMPSON,

MISS ELIZABETH C. WILLIAMS.

Upon motion of Mrs. Ballinger, of the District of Columbia, duly seconded by Miss Miller, D. C., the report was accepted, without discussion, and with appreciation.

CONSIDERATION OF AMENDMENTS.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The amendments will now be considered. The Official Reader will read the first proposed amendment, page one.

(Reader read as instructed.)

Mrs. MURPHY, of Ohio. Will there be any copies of the proposed amendments passed around? A great many of the delegates have no copies.

The President General directed that copies of the proposed amendments be distributed among the delegates.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair's attention has been called to the fact that the first amendment in order, to be considered, is the amendment found on page 2.

THE READER. I am instructed by the President General to direct your attention to the fact that on page 2 you will find there is a proposed amendment to the first amendment, which must be acted upon first. Hence it is now to be read.

The Reader read as follows:

AMENDMENT TO THE FIRST AMENDMENT.

Article IV, Sec. 1. Amend the amendment of Mrs. McWilliams by adding after the word "Navy" the words:

And the said nominee must be the wife or daughter of an officer of the Army or Navy, the Army and Navy alternating at each election.

CAROLINE R. NASH,
M. T. MERWIN,
MARY S. LOCKWOOD,
E. ELLEN BATCHELLER,
MRS. JULIAN RICHARDS,
IRENE W. CHITTENDEN,
B. MCG. SMOOT,
ELLEN M. COLTON,
M. B. TULLOCH,
KATHARINE R. L. ALDEN,
MARY WOOD SWIFT,
VIRGINIA MILLER,
ELIZABETH CLARKE CHURCHMAN.

If the preceding amendments are passed, Article IV, Sec. 1, paragraph 2, will read as follows:

These officers shall be elected by ballot, bi-ennially by vote of the majority of the members present at the meeting of the Continental Con-

gress, and shall hold office for two years, and until the close of the Continental Congress at which their successors shall be elected, except that the Treasurer General shall hold office until her successor has secured bondsmen, who have been duly accepted by the National Board of Management, except that at the Continental Congress of 1899 ten Vice-Presidents General shall be elected for one year, and ten Vice-Presidents General for two years, and thereafter ten Vice-Presidents General shall be elected each year to hold office for two years, and only one Vice-President General from any State shall be nominated at the same Congress, and said candidate shall be the choice of the majority of the Delegates of her State in attendance upon the Continental Congress, *but there may be nominated at each Congress, by the majority of the Delegates from any one State not presenting a candidate, one Vice-President General to be at large, who shall represent the Army and Navy and the said nominee must be the wife or daughter of an officer of the Army or Navy, the Army and Navy alternating at each election.* No person shall hold office for more than two terms successively, except the President General, who shall be eligible to this office for two consecutive terms, regardless of previous services in other offices on the National Board, and no one shall be eligible to hold office in the National Society until she has been a member of the National Society two years.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have before you the amendment to the amendment. A motion is in order; what do you wish to do with this amendment?

Mrs. BALLINGER, of the District of Columbia. We are now to vote on the amendment to the amendment in regard to the fact that this special representative must be the daughter of an army or navy officer; is that the point we take up first?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes.

Mrs. BALLINGER. That is the point?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is the point to take up. Are you ready to discuss it?

Mrs. MASURY, of Massachusetts. I object to the clause that she should be the wife or daughter of an army officer, and I think that is establishing an aristocracy.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The lady is out of order inasmuch as there is no motion before the house. The Chair wishes for a motion upon this amendment.

Mrs. HARPER.

I move it be accepted.

Motion seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you wish to discuss it? We will listen to Mrs. Masury, of Massachusetts.

Mrs. MASURY. I object to the clause that the nominee must be the wife or daughter of an officer of the army or navy. I think the common sailor or the private in the army is all right, and the army and navy generally are all right, from the common sailors and privates up to the generals and admirals, but I do not think we should require the nominee to be the daughter or wife of an officer.

(Cries of "question.")

Miss JOHNSTON, of the District of Columbia. Can this be debated further?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The question has been called, but Mrs. Ballinger waives it. The amendment can be further discussed. Will the lady come to the platform? We hope you will all come forward when you desire to speak, without a special invitation. This is a standing invitation. [Laughter.]

Miss JOHNSTON. Madam President and ladies, Daughters! I would like to make a very strong protest against this amendment, and the amendment to the amendment which is at present under consideration. We have never considered anybody for a place by reason of the rank of her husband or father. [Applause.]

I hope I shall not live to see the day when we shall feel that we have to boost our respectability by selecting only officers' wives or daughters for anything. We do not need that, thank God. I believe that is all I have to say against this amendment. [Applause.]

Mrs. RICHARDSON, of South Carolina. Madam President, I have only a few words to say, and it seems to me that as our membership in this grand society is based on lineal descent we ought to keep up that form throughout all our membership and officers. So I am in favor of the offices being filled by members who represent our army and navy. I say let this nominee be a lineal descendant of an army or navy man. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there any further discussion?

Mrs. DEERE, State Regent of Illinois, Madam President and ladies, I have received a letter from Mrs. McWilliams, the lady who presents this amendment, and I think perhaps it should be read. May I ask the Reader to take it and read it? It was sent to someone else, but was given to me to present.

The Reader read as follows:

STATEMENT.

Mrs. McWilliams' objections to Mrs. Nash's amendment:

First.—It is no limitation at all—but on the contrary opens the door to hundreds of candidates.

In the army there are over 900 officers—in the navy, including ensigns, there are 1,388 officers.

Taking the 9th U. S. Infantry as a basis for proportion of married

officers it is more than one-half. I am told that the proportion of married officers connected with the staff is much larger—nearly all being married men.

My intention was not only to honor our army and navy members, but to make this Vice-President-to-be, selected alternately from the army and navy, the greatest possible honor to our society, and give prestige to our National Board.

Therefore, while I did not so state in the amendment, thinking best to allow the congress to place the limitation of rank to be recognized by us, it was my judgment that the candidates should be selected from the *wives* of our *Generals* of the army and *Admirals* of the navy—either active or retired.

Second.—I do not approve of a daughter being eligible at all. Nine cases out of ten she would be too young. If she were married to a man in civil life she surely would not be eligible. If married in the army, her turn would come to be thus honored through her husband's prospective promotion.

By taking this position I am shutting out a prospective future daughter-in-law, as my son is a first lieutenant in the army.

As to the words "to be at large," in my opinion, the constitution provides for this. In defining officers—it says: "A President General, Vice-President General in charge of organization, Registrar, Historian, etc., etc., and *such other officers* as the congress may from time to time desire to create." I was at the congress a number of years ago where the office of Assistant Historian was created for the late Mrs. Dickens and she was elected at the same session.

Our society has increased so greatly in membership since then; new States have been and are in future likely to be added to our present number,—so that to me it would seem a very easy and proper thing to make these Vice-Presidents representing the army and navy, *Vice-Presidents-at-large*. It carries out my idea more completely—that we should show all possible honor to our army and navy.

CAROLINE E. McWILLIAMS.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there any further discussion of that?

Mrs. DAVOL, of Massachusetts. I merely want to ask you one question. I merely want to say that it seems to me that we are just as much honored or just as much honoring our army and navy if that Vice-President General is chosen from the rank and file as if she is chosen from an officer's wife or an officer's daughter, and it seems to me that it is not just right to put in that phrase, "*Must* be the wife or daughter of an officer;" because I think the rank and file would do just as much good, and we are just as much indebted to them. [Applause.]

Mrs. McCARTNEY, of Pennsylvania. There is not a word said about the "daughter" or "wife" being a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. [Applause.]

Mrs. BALLINGER. Madam President, I object to the word "class." If this were passed, I hold that it would be honoring a certain profession, and there is no provision in our constitution for giving special representation to any one special profession. [Applause.] The army and navy are a part of a great body, and as such all officers will represent them as they do the lawyers' wives and the clergy, and therefore I hope that the congress will not take this position that it is honoring any special class. The ordinary seamen outnumber the officers by a large majority and of course they come from the more humble strata of society.

Mrs. MURPHY, of Ohio. I wish to say that I am interested in this, having married into the medical profession, and I wish to say it is a most honorable profession. If one profession is to be represented in this country, I believe that other professions have a right to be represented and I should put in a plea for the medical profession. [Laughter and applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there any further discussion?

Mrs. WILLIAMS, of Massachusetts. Madam President, I wish to say that there is one point that has not been touched upon yet. Leaving out the point of rank or anything of that kind, it seems to me that the offices in this society should be filled by women, and should be filled entirely in regard to their fitness and capability, and not filled by men vicariously through their wives and daughters. [Applause.] And if we are to have the wives and daughters I do not see why the mothers have been left out. [Applause and laughter.] The wives and daughters have had nothing to do perhaps with the careers of their husbands and fathers, but a good mother can take a great deal of credit to herself for the successful career of her son, for the son who has been raised to distinction. She may have transmitted to him the very characteristics which have placed him in that position or her teaching in his youth may have brought him there. So I say by all means, if this is passed at all, which I hope it will not be, do not leave out the mothers. [Applause.] All that I could have said about bringing the rank in, has already been said, but I agree thoroughly with all the ladies who object to bringing forward one profession above another. The army and navy were the instruments of the great minds which directed them,—the orators and statesmen, the medical profession and many others, even the church. Benjamin Franklin was neither in the army nor the navy; neither was John Hancock, nor John Quincy Adams, nor Robert Morris, the financier, and if we bring in the army and navy to-day, next year we may bring in the judiciary. Once more I say that these positions should be filled by women. [Applause.]

Mrs. NOYES, of Illinois. Madam President, I have looked at this question differently from any of the ladies who have already spoken. I have looked at it with the eyes of one who is not looking for trouble. [Laughter.] I am always looking for the good in every amendment. Now this society is founded on the prowess of soldiers.

A VOICE. No, not altogether. (Cries of "no," "no.")

Mrs. NOYES (continuing). Well, to a great extent, we exist because our forefathers were soldiers. At the present time I have not any relatives in the army or navy, so I am only speaking from the point of a humanitarian and wish to do justice to all, and I am sure there must have been some good purpose in framing this amendment or it would not have been put at the head of the procession. Now, the point with me is this. That the army and navy in our own country is somewhat peripatetic; they do not have permanent places of residence. They are good and worthy citizens of this republic; they are not a class superior to others, but from the very nature of their vocation they move from post to post and they do not get the permanent recognition in the community that is given to us, who have our homes that we have lived in from birth to old age. [Applause.] So I do not think that the army and navy has had a fair chance. I do not believe that we have had representation from wives of soldiers. I am not speaking of officers or privates, but the wives of soldiers and the wives of sailors have not had that permanent home which has enabled them to get elected to this body, and it seems to me that because this body exists by reason of war that we should give them some recognition [applause], and that it is only a generous and graceful act to give just one place to one branch—

A VOICE. We have twenty.

Mrs. NOYES (continuing). It only asks for one, as I understand it,—that we shall have a representative from the army and that another year we shall have a representative from the navy. It does not seem to me that that is giving too much attention to such an important part of every country on the face of the earth. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will recognize some persons who have not already spoken on this subject. Any person else who desires to speak?

(Cries of "question," "question.")

Miss JOHNSTON, of the District of Columbia. May I speak?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes, if no one else desires the floor.

Miss JOHNSTON. It seems to me that the lady who has just spoken, spoke on the entire resolution and not on the amendment to it. Since she spoke on the entire resolution I would like to ask, as a question of inquiry, what does the army and navy want? In what have the Daughters of the American Revolution failed to do the army and navy justice? You have twenty representatives on the National Board. So have I. No more, no less. And I also desire to say, Madam President, that it is a dangerous precedent, opening a door, and when you open a door in an organization you can never shut it again [laughter], and who can tell who may not enter? [Applause.]

Mrs. SAGE, of Georgia. Madam President, we have had several

months to think over these amendments and we can express our opinion in our vote. Therefore,

I move the previous question.

(Cries of "question," "question.")

The motion of Mrs. Sage was seconded.

The question was put and motion carried.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion is passed, and therefore debate is closed. The question now reverts to the amendment to the amendment. The Reader will now let you hear this again.

OFFICIAL READER. "And the said nominee must be the wife or daughter of an officer of the army or navy, the army and navy alternating at each election."

The question was put and the amendment to the amendment lost.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Reader will now read the amendment.

OFFICIAL READER. "But there may be nominated at each congress, by the majority of the Delegates from any one State not presenting a candidate, one Vice-President General to be at large, who shall represent the army and navy."

Mrs. CHITTENDEN, State Regent of Michigan.

I move the amendment be accepted.

Seconded by Mrs. Ammon, of Pennsylvania.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is now open for discussion.

Mrs. BALLINGER. If it had not been for the lawyers in the colonies the people would not have known the rights they were entitled to, and if it had not been for the lawyers the laws would not have been framed which induced them to rebel. The army and navy do not make the laws, but they uphold the law, and each has its own separate and honorable position. Therefore, there can be no excuse for granting these special representatives. That is all, Madam President.

Mrs. AMMON, of Pennsylvania. Madam President General and members of congress, I think the answer to the last speaker is contained in our clause of our constitution as to eligibility and admission. It seems to me that in adopting this amendment it is put parallel to our own laws for eligibility. Our constitution provides that a woman is eligible who is descended from a recognized patriot, a soldier or sailor or civil officer. It seems to me that the two questions are but parallel. Our eligibility provision of the constitution does not go into profession beyond the simple mention of "a soldier or sailor," if you can call that a profession. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there any further discussion?

Mrs. BALLINGER. That relates to their eligibility upon entering the society.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair would like to hear a discussion from

different parties. Is there any further discussion by those who have not already spoken?

Mrs. MURPHY, of Ohio. Madam President, I am constrained to put in my record as against special representation. Our constitution provides for eligibility to this society. It seems to me to cover all that is needed. Any lady who belongs to the army or navy can become a member of this society just as any other woman can, if she is elected a Regent or Delegate in the regular way. I cannot see that special representation is going to be a good thing for this society. Mrs. Ballinger spoke of the services of the lawyers. The doctors in the early times saved the lives of the people who made the laws. [Laughter, applause.] I think if there is special representation for one profession there should be for all. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there any further discussion?

(Cries of "question.")

The question was put and the amendment lost. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Official Reader will please read the next amendment.

OFFICIAL READER. The next amendment is on page 3, the second amendment, and is as follows:

SECOND AMENDMENT.

Article IV, Section 1. Add at the close of the section the following paragraph:

The organizers of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, now living, viz.: Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, Miss Mary Desha and Mrs. Ellen Hardin Wakworth are hereby made life members of the National Board of the Daughters of the American Revolution, with the title of Honorary Life Vice-President General, and are granted full privileges as members of the National Board and Continental Congress.

ALTHEA RANDOLPH BEDLE,

MIRANDA B. TULLOCH,

RACHEL H. MELLON.

ELLEN HALL CROSMAN,

ELEANOR HOLMES LINDSAY,

SARAH B. LOUNSBERRY,

MARY A. HEPBURN-SMITH,

KATE KEARNEY HENRY,

ELIZABETH CLARKE CHURCHMAN,

HELENA HILL WEED,

MRS. JOHN A. MURPHY, Vice-President General, Ohio.

SUSAN RIVIERE HETZEL.

RUTH M. GRISWOLD PEALER

M. T. MERWIN.

LILLIAN PIKE ROOME.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Madam President, I rise to a question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Please come to the front and state your question.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Madam President and ladies of the congress, I rise to ask that this amendment shall be indefinitely postponed. For fourteen years I have been ready to act whenever you asked me and needed my services. [Applause.] While I live I shall be ready to work for you, but I do not want to be saddled and bridled forever [laughter and applause], and therefore I ask, for my part, that this amendment will be indefinitely postponed.

Miss DESHA. Madam President and members of the Thirteenth Continental Congress, Mrs. Walworth has asked me to speak for her. We ask to be allowed to withdraw our names from this amendment. We have been recognized as Founders, she and I; we are now Honorary Vice-Presidents General. We believe this amendment is un-American. We do not want to saddle ourselves on you, especially I do not, because if I live to be as old as my grandmother I will be voting here and speaking here for forty years longer [laughter and applause], and I do not believe you have a right to inflict anything like that on your grandchildren. So, with grateful thanks to the ladies who signed this and grateful thanks to the many friends who want to vote for it, we ask you, if it comes up, not to vote for it, and we withdraw our names now.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to inquire whether there was a second to the motion of Mrs. Lockwood?

Miss MILLER. I second Mrs. Lockwood's motion.

SEVERAL DELEGATES. Yes.

Mrs. WHITE. Madam President General and members of the congress, several years ago when I came up here I was new in the business, but I recognized what the Founders had done. I knew of three of them, Mrs. Walsworth, Miss Eugenia Washington and Miss Desha. [Applause and cries of "order."]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes order in this house.

Mrs. WHITE (continuing). I asked that they be made Vice-Presidents general with all privileges in this house; that they should vote, speak and have every privilege given here to anybody for their natural lives. That did not pass. Somebody made the motion that medals should be provided for them. I try to be a good citizen, and when I am voted down accept it gracefully and go on with my work. I was appointed a member of that medal committee. We studied the records from the beginning, and I want to put myself on record in saying that I put all the strength of my mind and body into the study of it. I sent down to Washington, got every record that had ever been made of the minutes of every meeting, and put myself in the way of finding out all about it. I came to the conclusion there were just three Founders.—I recognized the fact.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to call the attention of her friend to the fact that she is wandering a little from the question.

(Cries of "out of order.")

Mrs. WHITE (continuing). I only want to say that we found that Mrs. Mary Lockwood had worked early and late and with her pen has done marvellously good service, and the committee awarded her a medal as well.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there a second to this motion of Mrs. Lockwood?

Mrs. BRYAN. I second the motion.

Mrs. McLEAN. May I ask the parliamentary meaning of the term "indefinite postponement?" I think every member of the society here desires to do due honor to the Founders and organizers and workers of this organization, but we would like to know the parliamentary meaning of the term.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair thinks that "indefinite postponement" means putting it away forever. [Laughter.] That is her definition of "indefinite."

Mrs. WHITE. Have we a right to vote for our descendants, to put it out of the way forever?

Miss DESHA. That is the way the American government is carried on. We do not want to have any legislation that gives us a vote for life. Please let it appear on the record that we withdraw. I would like every friend of mine to rise up and vote against this, and I would consider it the greatest honor we can possess. [Applause.]

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I must object to that, because in that withdrawal you understand that there were only two names withdrawn, and where does it leave me? [Laughter.]

Miss DESHA. You "indefinitely postponed" yourself! [Laughter.]

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I want this amendment killed, and it should not come up for a vote, and if you have any regard for my feelings you will accept my proposition in this matter. I do not think it should be allowed to come for a vote.

Mrs. WHITE. May I introduce again the resolution that I introduced long ago, that they be just where they are—?

(Cries of "question.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is a motion for indefinite postponement before the house.

Mrs. WHITE. Not that one, I want to vote that down, but then give me a chance.

(Cries of "question.")

Motion to indefinitely postpone was put and carried. [Applause.]

Mrs. McLEAN. Madam President, a question of personal privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is it?

Mrs. McLEAN. It relates to the statement made by Miss Desha. I think it is just to her, if she desires to go on record here as having

withdrawn from this, while the society desires to honor her in every way possible, yet if she desires to withdraw and feels that she should take this action for the good of the organization, I feel that her generous action should be on record.

I move—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It will be on record, the stenographic reporter is taking it down. It is on record as to Mrs. Walworth and Miss Desha. Miss Desha, do you desire anything further than your own statement to go on the record?

MISS DESHA. We simply wanted to be placed on record, as having protested against this.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Walworth and Miss Desha desire to be placed on record as having protested against this, and they are on record.

Mrs. BEDLE. May we speak to the amendment?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Which amendment?

Mrs. BEDLE. I would like to speak to the second amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The only way—

Mrs. BEDLE. Is it by a question of personal privilege?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes, a question of personal privilege will allow you to speak on it now.

Mrs. BEDLE. In behalf of the committee whose names are signed, I desire to say, Madam President, in order to honor this grand organization, this splendid organization of women, we desire to have these officers continue with us their active services, and in honoring them we desire to honor the splendid organization. [Applause.]

We have now simply placed ourselves in the position of not honoring these noble women.

(Cries of "out of order.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I must say that the matter having been decided, it is not necessary to discuss it any further. Proceed Madam Reader with the next amendment.

OFFICIAL READER. Page 4, third amendment—

Mrs. LIPPITT. Madam President, in the name of the Gaspee Chapter, of Providence, Rhode Island, which chapter proposed this amendment, I ask that it be withdrawn.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Have we the consent of the congress to do this?

A DELEGATE. Please have the amendment read.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Reader will read the amendment.

The Reader read as follows:

THIRD AMENDMENT.

Article V, Section 2. Strike out the whole section, viz:—"Sec. 2. The Continental Congress of the National Society shall be composed of all the active officers of the National Society, one State Regent from each State, or, in her absence, one State Vice-Regent, and the Regents and Delegates of each organized chapter in the United States," And insert in its place the following:

The Continental Congress of the National Society shall be composed of all the active officers of the National Society, one State Regent from each State, or, in her absence, one State Vice-Regent, and the delegates from the membership in the several States, to be chosen as hereinafter provided.

Article V, Sec. 3. Strike out the first four paragraphs, viz:—"Each chapter shall be entitled to be represented at the Continental Congress by its Regent or her alternate.

"The Chapters shall be entitled to be represented by their Regent and one Delegate for the first fifty members; when one hundred members are attained, to still be represented by but one delegate. This to apply to all chapters.

"After the first hundred, the representation shall be in the ratio of one delegate to every subsequent one hundred.

"An alternate shall be elected for each Chapter Regent and Delegate." And insert in their place the following:

Sec. 3. The chapter members of the National Society in each State shall be entitled to one Delegate for each two hundred members of the National Society who are enrolled as members of the chapters in that State. Provided, That where the total chapter membership in a State is less than two hundred, one Delegate to the congress shall be chosen to represent the membership. Each chapter in a State shall have a voice in choosing every Delegate that is to represent the State in congress. Alternates shall be elected for each Delegate.

Endorsed and offered by Gaspee Chapter, of Providence, Rhode Island.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the amendment which the State Regent of Rhode Island requests be withdrawn.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Does it not have to be unanimous?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It seems to be a large majority at all events. If the Chair hears no objections to withdrawing this it will be withdrawn.

Miss MILLER.

I move that we give our consent to its withdrawal.

Motion to withdraw was put and unanimously carried.

Mrs. LIPPITT. I would like to amend my statement slightly and say

that it is withdrawn at the request of the Delegates representing Gaspee Chapter.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Reader will proceed with the next amendment.

OFFICIAL READER. The next amendment is the fourth amendment.

FOURTH AMENDMENT.

Article VI, Section 1. Strike out the first sentence, viz:

"The National Board of Management shall be composed of the active officers of the National Society, and one State Regent, or, in her absence, one State Vice-Regent, from each State and Territory; said State Regent to be chosen by the Delegates from each State and Territory to the Continental Congress at its annual meeting, and the State Vice-Regent may be chosen at such annual meeting or at the annual State Conference." And insert in its place the following.

The National Board of Management shall be composed of the active officers of the National Society and one State Regent, or, in her absence, one State Vice-Regent, from each State and Territory; said State Regent and Vice-Regent to be the choice of a majority of the voting power of the State or Territory attendant upon the annual State Conference.

Offered by CORA B. BICKFORD, Organizer and ex-Regent of Rebecca Emery Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Approved by:

LYDIA H. B. MCBRIDE, V. R., Rebecca Emery Chapter.

SOPHIE TARBOX, Regent, Rebecca Emery Chapter.

SARAH GILPATRICK BICKFORD.

LYDIA HALEY FOGG.

OLIVIA BERRY WALKER.

Mrs. W. E. YOULAND, State Regent, Maine.

GEORGIA A. STAPLES.

Endorsed by REBECCA EMERY CHAPTER, Daughters of the American Revolution, Biddeford, Maine.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Madam President, I would like to inquire what she means by the "voting power" of the State or Territory?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you wish to make a motion, Mrs. McCartney; are you going to move to accept this amendment?

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I simply want to know what is the "voting power" of the State.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will answer your question after there is a motion before the house. We must hear a motion.

Mrs. BENEDICT, of Massachusetts. Madam President, for the sake of bringing this before the congress,

I move that this amendment be accepted.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Very well. What is your question, now, Mrs. McCartney?

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I would like to know what the "voting power" of the State or Territory attendant upon the annual State Conference means?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The voting power of the State—is that what you are asking about?

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Yes. We do not have a delegated body in Pennsylvania, we do not have a delegated body there unless we so choose. Therefore, a State Conference becomes a legislative body which can organize and have its delegates and transact business, which must be recognized by the National Society. I would like to know if I am right in my interpretation of it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will request that the next amendment shall be read by the Reader, which will give, perhaps, an answer to your question.

OFFICIAL READER. The fourth and fifth amendments, pages 5 and 6, pertain to the same amendment of the constitution—Article 6, Sec. 1. The next one on page 6 reads:

"The National Board of Management shall be composed of the active officers of the National Society and one State Regent, or in her absence, one State Vice-Regent, from each State and Territory; said State Regent and State Vice-Regent to be chosen by the Daughters of the American Revolution of each State and Territory at the annual State Conference, or at a meeting appointed to be held at such time and place as may be selected by a majority of the Daughters assembled in the State Conference."

You see how it differs slightly from the others.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Does that answer your question?

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I will have to read it over myself to see. [Laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair considers the "voting power" of the congress to be those who are sent here as its Delegates, that is what the Chair thinks is its "voting power"—those who are sent here as Delegates, and members of the Board of Managers always.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. We cannot hear one word that your distinguished self is saying. [Laughter.] There is noise in front and noise behind!

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests order in order that the ladies sitting near the doors may hear, and she requests those behind the screen to refrain from conversation. [Applause.]

Mrs. MARTIN, of Ohio. May I answer the lady from Pennsylvania by saying that the only way in the world you can find out what that means is by passing the amendment, and every State in the Union will have a different method of action!

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion was made and seconded to adopt the

amendment. It is now open for you to discuss it. Do you desire to discuss it further?

Mrs. SIMONS, of Massachusetts. Madam President, the method pursued, when we are about to poll the State Conference, is whether it is recognized by the National Society. If it is not, I should say the powers are very small. If it is recognized by the State Society, then we have considerable power. I would like to ask a question for information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question?

Mrs. SIMONS. Are State Conferences recognized by the National Society?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair thinks the State Conferences are not a part of this amendment. She thinks it speaks of the "voting power." The "voting power," according to the Chair's idea, belongs with the Delegates and with the officers of the National Society—the Delegates who are sent here. You represent your State and you do the voting. The Chair recognizes the State Regent of the District of Columbia.

Mrs. MAIN. The "voting power" of the District of Columbia State Conferences is every member of the chapters whose dues are paid. The Delegates to this congress are the Delegates to the congress, but the voting power of the State Conference exists when a chapter's membership dues are paid. The great objection I think to this amendment is that it puts the power in one section of the State. [Applause.] Here in the District of Columbia it would not make the same difference that it does in the large States, but take New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, and if your State Conference was held in the west it would give the power entirely to the west, and if it was held in the east it would give the power to the east. In the District of Columbia it would give the power to one chapter (the Mary Washington) that has in it one-third of all the members of the District. That is my objection to the amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Kimball.

Mrs. KIMBALL, of Illinois. Madam President, I have always had a great feeling on this subject. We are from Illinois and many of our chapters are so small that they do not feel in a financial position to send their members to this congress. Therefore, they are prevented from sending Delegates to this congress and from participating in the election of the State Regent for whom they wish to vote, and they have great feeling on the subject, and I hope that this resolution will pass.

Miss FORSYTH, of New York. Madam President and ladies, this is the great time of the year to the whole society. It would seem taking a step backward if we should let it lose the prerogative that has belonged to it throughout these wonderfully successful years, if, instead of our coming here as the representatives of the State, we should give this power to be used elsewhere. I appreciate what has just been said by the lady from Illinois, but at the same time we have seen Illinois come here with her numbers rolled up to an enormous extent. There is certainly

no fear that any State will not be fittingly represented at the Continental Congress. There is great danger that it cannot be fittingly represented in a State Conference which, in most of the States, is considered to be an informal discussion rather than an administrative body. I therefore earnestly hope that we will take no steps backward regarding this matter, but that here, in Washington, in our Continental Hall, shall be the place where every State shall hold its State elections. [Great applause.]

Mrs. BOWDEN, State of Washington. Madam President and members of the Thirteenth Continental Congress, I want to speak for the State of Washington, for the far west. In our State Conference the women come from all over the State. We have an opportunity to vote for our State Regent and our State Vice-Regent, and to have a large number express their wishes as to the choice of these women; but you will recognize the difficulty of coming 3,000 miles to vote for our Vice-Regent and State Regent, and we find it very difficult, although our women are very enthusiastic, to send our Delegates so far. Therefore, we are likely to have a State Regent or a State Vice-Regent that is not really the selection of the State, if this is adopted, and I hope ladies that you will remember—I think I am right—that the very first inception of these patriotic societies was in the far west, in the city of San Francisco. There, on a patriotic anniversary, some of the men of the city gathered together under the name of Sons of Revolutionary Sires. I believe I am right when I say that from them the Sons of the American Revolution sprang, and from them, also, the Daughters of the American Revolution. I ask you ladies for recognition for the far west. [Applause.]

Miss DESHA. Madam President, I want to call attention to just one point. You know formerly we had a State Regent elected by the Delegates who came to the Continental Congress. Then we had an amendment to the constitution introduced, which says that the State Regent *is* elected by the Delegates, and the State Vice-Regent *may be* elected by the Delegates, or at the State Conference. If the State Regent is out of the way that State Vice-Regent comes and represents her. She is elected by an entirely different body.

Then another point that it seems to me we ought to consider is, that if both of those officers are to be elected in the States there ought to be some decision as to whether those State Conferences, or mass meetings, are delegated bodies. [Applause.]

I wanted to call your attention to these points so that when this amendment is finally passed it may be decided whether both of those officers are to be elected by the same body, and it is definitely settled whether a State Conference is a mass meeting, as we have it in the District of Columbia, or whether it must be a delegated body as it already is, I believe, in Georgia, Connecticut, and several other States. They write to us constantly to know whether a State Conference is recognized by the National Society. A State Conference is mentioned in the

constitution, but we never have defined a State Conference and the incongruous part of your constitution now is that your State Regent is elected by one body and your State Vice-Regent, who, at any minute can take her place, is elected by another body. I like the mass meeting because it gives every Daughter a voice, and that is democratic, and I am a democrat from way back. [Applause.] But I want to call your attention to this because I am chairman of the committee that for a great many years has prepared these amendments for the printer. This is only making both your officers elected by the same body, and making your State Conference a definite body.

Mrs. MURPHY, of Ohio. A question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question of privilege?

Mrs. MURPHY. I wish to have my ignorance enlightened. I should like to know if there is not some way in which we can elect our State omcers in our State without being a delegated body. I do not care anything about having a delegated body [applause], but I do think the people in the State ought to have a chance to elect their own officers and, as the lady who preceded me said, many chapters often in a largely represented State never can and never do send Delegates here, and I think the short time, sometimes one little hour, in which we have for a State meeting, is no length of time in which to consider so weighty a subject. I would like to know if there is not some way in which we can elect at home without being a delegated body?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We understand your question, and the Chair will be glad for some one to answer it.

Mrs. MASURY. [Applause.] Madam President, I simply wish to state how we do it in Massachusetts. We do elect our State Regent and our State Vice-Regent by a delegated body. The same Delegates who are elected to come here, chosen by their chapters, are called together a few weeks before we come here. The body that sat on the 2nd of April in Boston elected their State Regent and their State Vice-Regent, and the Daughters present there came from all over our State. We were represented from one end of the State to the other,—every part of Massachusetts was represented. It was perfectly easy for them to come, and all had something to say about who should be the State Regent and who the State Vice-Regent. Then when we arrived in Washington this morning, at our Delegates' meeting which we held at the New Willard, it was thought it could be done both ways the constitution says, and we will ratify it and confirm it by our Delegates. The same persons who have done it at home have done it to-day in Washington. We are a delegated body, we are regularly elected by our Delegates at home, and we are confirmed here in Washington. It seems to me a very simple process and is in accordance with the constitution. [Applause.]

Mrs. ROME, of the District of Columbia. Madam President and ladies of the American Revolution, I will go one step further than the member who has just spoken, and say that the mass meeting could

choose its State Regent and then put their votes into the hands of the Delegates to bring to the congress and pass [applause]—and that would fulfill all the rules and regulations of the constitution without making it—I will not say incongruous, but indefinite. It is indefinite in regard to the voting power, because it does not settle in any way whatever what the voting power is, and the voting power might mean almost anything.

Mrs. MURPHY. May I have one word more?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes, you may, Mrs. Murphy.

Mrs. MURPHY. Ladies, I have been very much obliged to the Regent of Massachusetts for explaining their method, which seems to me admirable, if it can be carried out. I am very much afraid that in Ohio we would not be able to make those same delegates come twice, to the conference, and then meet afterwards, and then come to Washington, and different States have different conditions. We had a plan in Ohio, matured and ready for presentation, which, unfortunately, was defeated before it came to the consideration of the conference, but which seems to me quite admirable. It was drawn up by a very able body of Ohio women and, as it was drawn up, was sent to me to look at. The idea was to provide a way for every Daughter in the State to cast her vote for her State officers. [Applause.] The idea was, in this code of laws which was drawn up and defeated before it was allowed to be considered, that each chapter should have a voting day at home in which they should cast their votes for their State officers, should send them in a sealed envelope to the State Secretary at a certain date before the State Conference; that at that State Conference a company of tellers should be elected from the floor, of which the State Vice-Regent should be the chairman, and go out and open these envelopes and count these votes and announce it at the conference as the choice of the State,—of the chapters. When that was done, these names would be brought here by the Delegates as endorsed at the State meeting. In that way we would provide for the absolute choice of every woman in every State for her State officers, which seems about the fairest thing that could be done. Now I think that would be a very good plan, and I am afraid there is not an amendment that is passed to-day that would give us that plan—I am afraid there is not. There is probably one coming later which will allow us to do it if we choose, but if the congress would confer that power on the chapters, then we would have no necessity for this terrible delegated body which might become a miserable political machine. [Applause.] I do not want ever to see 45 congresses in this United States. I am free to say that after having considered that question very carefully I prefer to having mass meetings in our States. [Applause.] But at the same time, I want every woman in the State to be able to cast her vote for her own officers. It seems the only rational thing to do. At the same time we wish to conform in every way to the National Government,—to the Continental Congress. Therefore, that was the reason I asked for information. It is the only plan that has

ever been suggested to me by which we could have the election of our State officers and yet do away with politics. [Applause.]

Mrs. SCOTT, of Illinois. A question of information. Is there no way by which this may be arranged so that each State may select its own way,—have liberty of choice as to how it shall elect its Regent and Vice-Regent? Can each State have the liberty of choice?

Mrs. LYONS, of Virginia. Madam President General and ladies of the Thirteenth Continental Congress, I wish to say that in Virginia we have the same conditions existing as Mrs. Masury explained exist in Massachusetts. We have the same conditions in regard to our State Conference, and we have found it very satisfactory.

Mrs. BRYAN, of Tennessee. Madam President and ladies, I represent the old Volunteer State, and I find that in having a delegated body sent to our State Conferences we conform to the rules of our National Conventions. We elect our delegates to go to our State Conference just as we elect them to send them here to this congress, and a nomination in our State is tantamount to an election because every name is put before the chapters. The chapters vote for those delegates and they go instructed by the voice and vote of every woman of that chapter for one person. I do not like to be personal because it is rather conceited, perhaps, but I will give you an instance. In my State every chapter wrote to me, "Mrs. Bryan, you have been unanimously endorsed by our chapter for State Regent." The Delegates were elected and sent to Nashville, and it was simply unanimous. Now, if but two Delegates came from the State of Tennessee to this congress those two Delegates would be forced to vote for the Delegate for the State Conference and a nomination is tantamount to an election. Therefore, we have no trouble in our State in regard to the election of a Regent and Vice-Regent.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I would like to ask for information if this amendment should pass here to-day, would it not require the election of our Regent and Vice-Regent at the annual conference?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It looks like it.

Mrs. McCARTNEY (continuing). Undoubtedly so. Therefore, if you pass it, does it not make the National Board obliged to recognize those officers and therefore do not we become a recognized body of the National Society? This discussion is only as to different methods in different States, but before us is this one question that is to be passed upon, and it seems to me, Madam President, it is one of vital importance to be considered just as it is presented to us. [Applause.]

Mrs. DURHAM, of Kentucky. Madam President, our State Conferences have neither legislative, executive or judicial powers. We go only as a Conference. When we return to our chapters we can accept what has been done at a State Conference or reject it as we choose. We have nothing to bind us. I think it would be fine if we were delegated with powers that bound our people who go to the State Confer-

ence to stand by the nominees and stand by the action of that conference.

Mrs. THOMPSON, of Minnesota, asked a question which the stenographer could not hear.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I do not consider your question has anything to do with this amendment. It is a good enough question, but it has nothing to do with this amendment. The whole point now is whether you intend to adopt this amendment, or not. The question is whether you intend to elect your Regent at your State Conference or elect her in this city; that is the point of this amendment.

Mrs. RICHARDSON, of South Carolina. How would it be in case this was adopted with the States that have no Conferences. [Laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It looks as though they would have to have a Conference, if this amendment is passed. [Laughter.]

Mrs. RICHARDSON. Suppose they do not want to have a conference?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. They will have to have. [Laughter.]

READER. I am instructed by the President General to call attention to the fact that the two amendments on pages 5 and 6, respectively, the 4th and 5th, are very similar. She instructs me to read the sections of the two that you may know the difference, and know which one you prefer to accept.

The Reader repeated the amendments referred to.

Mrs. KIMBALL, of Illinois. Madam President General and Daughters of the American Revolution, the point has been made by the lady from Massachusetts that their Conference is tantamount to an election of the State Regent and the State Vice-Regent. They send the entire delegation of their Conferences to this congress, while many of the States in the far west—

(Cries of "no, no.")

Mrs. KIMBALL (continuing). I beg your pardon, you send your entire delegations that go to your State Conferences—

SEVERAL LADIES. "No, no."

Mrs. MASURY. May I correct you?

Mrs. KIMBALL. Certainly.

Mrs. MASURY. In our State Conference so far we have had nothing to do with the election of State Regents or Vice-Regents; we have considered other business entirely, except in one case. In the case of sickness of the State Regent, the place was filled at the State meeting. This was an exception, but we call a separate meeting of Delegates that are going to Washington. Our State Conference is on a smaller scale. So we have a very large representation.

Mrs. KIMBALL. Then your Delegates have to assemble twice?

Mrs. MASURY. Yes.

Mrs. KIMBALL. And the point has been made to me that in some States, which only send two Delegates, they have to hold the entire power of election of State Regent in their own hands; they send only

two Delegates because they are unable to get Delegates to go such great distances as many of us are obliged to go.

Mrs. PARKER, of Washington State. Madam President, according to the national constitution of our society, each State now has the privilege of electing its State Vice-Regent. Why not elect the State Regent in the same manner?

Miss STRICKLE, of Ohio. This idea of electing these officers in the State is a dangerous one because mass meetings in Ohio are held in different cities and the officers would be elected by the Delegates from the city in which the meeting was held. For instance, when it was held in Cincinnati almost the entire Cincinnati Chapter would of course be there; there would be a small minority from the rest of the State present. That has been the case. At Cleveland it was the same thing. Cleveland would have the power in a mass meeting. So it really relegates to a mass meeting in one of our cities this important question to be settled here. The idea of having all our preliminary work done here and the election of the Delegates confirmed here is an excellent one, but I think the idea of putting it into a mass convention in one of our cities, where that mass convention will be composed of the chapter who resides there, is wrong because the majority of the chapter resident there, would settle the question. It will not be a question settled by each chapter, it will be a question settled by the city in which the Conference is held. That I think is not representative of the chapters of the State so much as of the delegates that are sent here from the chapters, and I think if you put the voting power practically in one chapter or one city, as you would do in the way I have suggested, you would establish a dangerous precedent. [Applause.]

Mrs. FOWLER, of Indiana. Madam President, we manage things better than that in Indiana. Our State Conference will be held in Indianapolis and although it has the largest chapter in the State they will be allowed only one voting member for every 25, the same as every other chapter.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The point before you is, will you choose your State Regent, your State Vice-Regent, attendant upon the State Conference, that is the point.

Mrs. LIPPITT, of Rhode Island. Delegates like to have their own way and that is the reason we are here—because we wanted to have our own way, and we had it. Why cannot we pass this 5th amendment and let every State have its own way of choosing, either in the State or at the congress, and then everybody will be satisfied? [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair intends to have read to you for your information this second amendment. The Reader will please read that other amendment.

READER. On page 6, this is similar to that on page 5:

"Said State Regent and Vice-Regent to be chosen by the Daughters of the American Revolution of each State and Territory at the annual

State Conference, or at a meeting appointed to be held at such time and place as may be selected by a majority of the Daughters assembled in the State Conference."

Mrs. SAGE, of Georgia. Madam President, I simply want to say to the congress assembled that Georgia has had her State Conference a number of years, and has had a delegated body; but we do not consider that we elect our Regent, we simply vote our endorsement of our member and our Delegate to come here, as well as the Delegates who attend our conference who are instructed for this purpose, and this purpose is confirmed by our Delegate to this Congress. We would be very glad indeed if we could have the privilege of electing our State Regents at home, because usually the choice of the State is the woman we need, and we find embarrassment in this one thing, in the matter of our State Vice-Regent going into office immediately and our State Regent hanging over from our fall meeting, when we hold our conference, until the meeting in the spring in Washington. Five or six months before her election, her endorsement is confirmed. We would like very much if the congress could arrange and could agree on some plan by which we could simplify this action.

Mrs. ORTON, of Ohio. The Delegate from Dayton a moment ago raised an objection to the 5th amendment because she said it would be putting the power in the hands of the city where the mass meeting was held. That is an objection, but one that could be harmonized next year by an amendment. That cannot be done this year. If you pass amendment 4, as to the voting power of the State, every State in the Union will have a different method of electing its State officers, and if that is done no amendment can ever make them alike.

(Cries of "question, question.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The previous question is called for, which closes debate.

The question was taken on closing debate, and the previous question was called for.

The Official Reader again read aloud the proposed 4th amendment.

The motion put on the adoption of the amendment and lost.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will now proceed with the next amendment.

READER. "Fifth amendment. Article VI, Section 1. Strike out the first sentence, viz:

"The National Board of Management shall be composed of the active officers of the National Society, and one State Regent, or, in her absence, one State Vice-Regent, from each State and Territory; said State Regent to be chosen by the Delegate from each State and Territory to the Continental Congress at its annual meeting or at the annual State Conference."

And insert in its place the following:

"The National Board of Management shall be composed of the active officers of the National Society, and one State Regent, or, in her ab-

sence, one State Vice-Regent, from each State and Territory; said State Regent and Vice-Regent to be chosen by the Daughters of the American Revolution of each State and Territory at the annual State Conference, or at a meeting appointed to be held at such time and place as may be selected by a majority of the Daughters assembled in the State Conference."

Mrs. LIPPITT.

I move the amendment be accepted.

The motion was seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded the amendment be accepted.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. This necessitates two meetings or gives the privilege of two meetings?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Is it not possible to divide it?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is possible; it will be perfectly proper to do so.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Shall I move, then, that we consider the first portion of the amendment?

I do move that the first portion of the amendment, viz.:—

"Said State Regent and Vice-Regent shall be chosen by the Daughters of the American Revolution of each State and Territory at the annual State Conference"—

be considered first; and I ask you, Madam President General,—and I hope this will be the understanding, that if this passes this congress—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. McCartney, I would like to say that it will be proper for you to make your motion as a substitute motion.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I then offer it as a substitute motion. I am sure it is printed plainer than I can write it.

Mrs. MURPHY. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that we have a substitute motion for the motion to accept this and that the substitute motion will be to divide this amendment and Mrs. McCartney will fix it up in a moment. You may talk. [Laughter.]

Mrs. MURPHY. Will it be out of order for me to make a remark?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Not in the least, we will be glad to hear it.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. As it will take up a good deal of time, I will let it stand as it is, I will withdraw my substitute motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do we have the consent of the congress? Is this lady permitted to withdraw her substitute motion?

There being no objection, the substitute motion was withdrawn.

Mrs. MURPHY. I simply wish to say here that I think if the ladies will

consider the question, as it has been discussed in so many lights, in the light of the fact that at the Delegates' meeting here, the State is often so inadequately represented, that at the mass meeting it is not a delegated body, and perhaps has no right to elect, and that there are only three propositions that have been made here to-day that meet these two dilemmas. One is the Massachusetts method, as has been explained by Mrs. Masury, which is not feasible for every State; and the other is that of giving it to the chapters. The chapters make this association. This association rests upon individual chapters. [Applause.] Therefore, if the power is left with the chapters it is absolutely legal. There is nothing in the constitution against that. The third proposition is that of Mrs. Lippitt, to let each State do what it pleases in the way it pleases. Those are the three methods of settling this question which takes up so much time every year when we come here. One of those three should be adopted. The first may be feasible for Massachusetts, I doubt if it is feasible for Ohio. The second is feasible in any State and is perfectly constitutional. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The amendment is before you, ladies; do you wish to discuss it any further? (Cries of "no.") Miss Forsyth, of New York, is recognized.

MISS FORSYTH. Madam President and ladies, I speak again simply because one point does not seem to have been covered, and that is that in any State gathering there is a probability which has been suggested in connection with a very large chapter in one of the Western States,—the probability that any State gathering will be composed chiefly of the members of the chapters in the city in which the meeting is held or the chapters situated near that place. I think that should be considered, and I would ask whether it is not really the fairest way to do as we have done?

MISS STRINGFIELD, of North Carolina. I would like to say that in North Carolina each chapter is entitled to send one Delegate, and then in proportion to the number of the members in the chapter; and if we meet in a large town the Daughters of that chapter would have no vote except through their delegates. And there is another point, I believe, that has not been brought out, and that is the danger of the delegates to the Continental Congress not carrying out the wishes of the State Conference. I cannot believe any Daughter of the American Revolution will come to Washington and do that. I feel sure they will carry out the wishes of the State Conference.

MRS. ORTON. Madam President, I want to say that as State Regent and State Vice-Regents are now elected here in Washington, it would bear a very close resemblance to the election of the Governor of any one State if the Congressmen of any one State would gather here in the Committee Room and elect the Governor in that way. That is exactly what it amounts to. Ohio has 33 chapters and there were in all 16 represented here last year.

Miss JOHNSTON, of the District. Our election heretofore has been similar to the election of the President of the United States. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to call attention to the fact that if you pass this amendment you can have your election either at home or abroad, just as you choose. Is there any further discussion?

Mrs. McLEAN. Can we vote on this amendment or has a substitute been offered?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The substitute was withdrawn.

Mrs. McLEAN. But I understood from some remarks of the Vice-President General from Ohio, that she was suggesting methods, and I simply wanted to know whether they were to be offered as a substitute.

Mrs. MURPHY. I want only to put this idea abroad.

Mrs. GOODE, of Alabama. I want to say that we go over these amendments and our Delegates go instructed to the State Conference how they shall vote. At the State Conference they also go over them and when we come here we know exactly what we are going to do. It saves a great deal of trouble.

Mrs. WEED. Madam President, the result of all the discussion seems to be very plain in one respect, and that is the present method seems to be very unsatisfactory. I can tell you of the hardships in our State. Last year we had only one Delegate in the congress. There were five chapters entitled to representation. Four chapters endorsed one woman, the fifth endorsed a second woman and the fifth chapter was the chapter that was represented in the Continental Congress. Was it fair that the one chapter which endorsed one woman should cast this vote for that one woman when all the other chapters in the State desired another woman? One method of getting around that would be the one suggested by Mrs. Murphy, of Ohio, and I would like to offer the following as a substitute:

"The National Board of Management shall be composed of the active officers of the National Society and one State Regent, or, in her absence, one State Vice-Regent, from each State and Territory; said State Regent and Vice-Regent shall be the choice of a majority of the chapters in the respective States, said choice to be expressed in writing, signed by the chapter officers, and placed in the hands of the Vice-President General in charge of organization by February 1st. That officer shall present the nominees of the several States to the Continental Congress for confirmation by that body."

Mrs. MURPHY. I second the motion.

Several others seconded the motion.

Mrs. LIPPITT. I would like to know what becomes of the members at large. Are they barred from participation?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What do you say about the members at large?

Mrs. LIPPITT. I ask, if the choice is by chapters, if members at large are allowed no voice in the selection of State Regents?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It would bar the members at large, the way this is worded.

Mrs. WEED. Are they members of the State organizations, or the National Society?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. They are members not of chapters, but of the National Society, as the Vice-President General has observed. The Chair is informed that the substitute motion has not reached the Reader or the Recording Secretary General. Please send it up.

Mrs. MURPHY. I seconded Mrs. Weed's motion.

Mrs. BALLINGER. One word. If these members at large want these privileges why do they not join the chapters? [Laughter and applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you wish to discuss the substitute motion? Do you desire to substitute this motion for the other?

SEVERAL DELEGATES. "No, no," and "yes, yes."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will vote now on substituting this motion of Mrs. Weed's.

Motion on accepting substitute was put and lost.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been called to the Chair's attention that this motion to substitute was not read from the platform. The Chair will have it read to you. The Chair thinks you should have heard it read from the platform before you decided the question.

The Reader read the motion as heretofore stated by Mrs. Weed.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you wish to take that vote over and substitute this?

Mrs. BALLINGER. We cannot do that, it is out of order, it ought not to come up again.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If the constitution says that, very well. The Chair, however, is assured by the Parliamentary she was right. The Chair always bows to the constitution!

Mrs. BALLINGER. I did not know it was opposed to the constitution.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have come to this original amendment.

Mrs. MURPHY. Did the Parliamentary say this substitute motion was in order?

THE PARLIAMENTARIAN. I said that according to common parliamentary law a motion to substitute for an amendment was quite in order, but if your constitution forbade any action to be taken, of which previous notice had not been given at a previous congress, that would make it out of order; but according to common parliamentary law it was quite right.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Now we will revert to the amendment.

Miss FORSYTH. We would be glad to have that opinion repeated.

Miss BENNING, of Georgia. Madam President, I would move to strike out the words "or at a meeting appointed to be held at such time and place as may be selected by a majority of the Daughters assembled in State Conference," and substitute "or at the Continental Congress." As it is, unless a State has a State Conference she cannot have a State

Regent. I would substitute "*or at the Continental Congress.*" If you do not have a State Conference let them elect their National Regent at the National Congress.

Mrs. SHERMAN, of New York. Would you kindly state for our satisfaction the status of that substitute? We are puzzled back here to know what became of it. Was it lost?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The substitute amendment was lost.

Mrs. SHERMAN. It was read again by the Reader.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It was read for your information. Do you understand it? It was simply read for your information. The Chair recognizes Miss Benning of Georgia. She has offered another amendment. Please read it again.

READER. Miss Benning wishes to eliminate the last three lines—"or at a meeting to be held at such time and place as may be selected by a majority of the Daughters assembled at State Conference," and substitute "*or in Washington at the Continental Congress.*" That is the idea.

MISS BENNING. "*Or at the Continental Congress.*"

READER. "That this meeting can be held either at the State Conference or at the Continental Congress."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard this motion for substitution. Is there a second? It is practically the motion you have before you, excepting that there is a change in the wording.

Mrs. HOOPES, of Pennsylvania. The amendment as it stands will give the opportunity of voting at the State Conference or at another place provided we meet here, or wherever it suits the State, but will not otherwise alter the amendment as it stands.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You are opposed I see to the substitute. Is there any further discussion on this substitute motion?

(Cries of "question, question.")

Mrs. WHITE. As I understand it, that would leave it as it is now?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Just exactly as it is now.

Mrs. WHITE. Then why do we want any amendment at all?

Mrs. WEED. The constitution now permits us to elect State Vice-Regents here at the congress or at the State Conference, and the State Regent only at the congress. The substitute motion would permit us to elect both officers either at the congress or at the State Conference.

Mrs. MARSH, of Illinois. Would the adoption of this substitute prevent our voting upon this amendment at this congress?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is not a substitute motion; it is simply that words were eliminated and other words put in. Words were eliminated and words put in.

(Cries of "question, question.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Reader will please re-read the motion.

READER. The motion is:

Strike out the words "*or at a meeting appointed to be held at such time and place as may be selected by a majority of the Daughters assem-*

bled in State Conference, and substitute "*or at the Continental Congress.*"

Mrs. ORTON. Is it on the substitution or the entire amendment?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You are voting on the amendment.

A MEMBER. To the amendment?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. To the amendment,—the amendment to the amendment, to strike out and insert the words "*or at the Continental Congress.*" Do you understand it? Are there any more questions you want to ask?

Mrs. DAVOL, of Massachusetts. I simply want to say that Miss Benning is willing to have added "*assembled in the State Conference.*"

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We are considering the amendment as it stands.

Miss Benning's amendment to the amendment was put and lost.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion is lost. The question now reverts to the amendment as it is printed here. Proceed to read it, Madam Reader.

The Official Reader again read aloud the proposed fifth amendment.

The question was put and the Chair announced that she was in doubt. A division was called for.

The President General appointed Mrs. Carey (Ind.) and Mrs. Middleton, (Ky.) as tellers. She subsequently, while the vote was being taken, appointed Mrs. Terry (N. Y.) to help Mrs. Carey.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. (While the vote was being counted.) May I ask a question?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question?

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. When does this amendment go into effect?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Immediately.

The result of the vote was announced by the Reader as follows Affirmative, 183; negative, 100.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Therefore, there is a majority of 83 in favor of the amendment.

SEVERAL MEMBERS. Is that two-thirds?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is not two-thirds. I think it requires a two-thirds vote. The Chair will call for the vote again. Those in favor of this amendment will please rise and stand until counted. (Murmurs of disapprobation.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes, you will have to. The Chair will say that the reason for taking the vote over is that one of our tellers complains she does not feel she had the number correct, for the reason that a great many members who rose sat down before the votes were counted, which made trouble. The Chair will order the vote to be taken over again. The Chair requests that the State Regent of Connecticut, Mrs. Kinney, and the State Regent of Michigan, Mrs. Chittenden, will take the vote in the gallery. Are you ready for the vote?

Mrs. MURPHY. May I ask a question? I want to ask for information from the Chair and the Parliamentarian, does this amendment, if carried, throw the balance of power into the hands of the existing State

Regent? It has been said to me that a State Regent could call a Conference to-night, if she chose, and do what she pleased.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair does not think that is correct, you have not the correct view of the matter.

Mrs. ORTON. We are here and a meeting may be called by our State Regent for to-morrow, if this passes, when we can elect our State Regent.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You can do as you like. We would like you to have a State Regent and you can vote for her I suppose. These amendments will go into effect immediately after the close of this congress. Of course during this congress you are under the old rules. The Chair wishes to appoint Mrs. Simpson to take the vote on this side and Mrs. Carey, on that side.

A. DELEGATE.

I move to adjourn.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Please hold that motion back for a moment.

Mrs. McLEAN, of New York. I believe it is in order to ask a question for information?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You may.

The idea of this, I have no doubt, we are in favor of; but the wording of the amendment is not sufficiently clear, to guarantee a method of procedure under it. [Applause.] I only make this remark now before it is too late.

The question was put and result announced by Reader:

Yeas, 146. Nays, 130.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The amendment is lost, it lacking the necessary two-thirds vote. [Applause.]

Mrs. GUSS.

I move we adjourn.

Seconded by several.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you not wish to hear the notices before you go?

SEVERAL DELEGATES. Yes.

Mrs. AMMON. Apropos of this discussion, can a State Regent under the constitution be elected at a meeting of the Delegates held before the report of the Credential Committee has been accepted?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair would think not,—that congress has not this power until the report of the Credential Committee has been accepted.

Mrs. AMMON. I thank you. That was my recollection.

Miss HUEY. Am I not right that that amendment was lost?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The amendment was lost, it lacked the necessary two-thirds.

Thereupon, at 5.15 the congress took a recess until 10 a. m. on Tuesday, April 19.

MORNING SESSION; TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1904.

At 10.14 a. m. the bugle call—"Two Colors" was sounded.

At 10.15 a. m. the President General, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, called the congress to order.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If the congress will be seated, we will join the Chaplain General in invoking the divine blessing.

The Chaplain General (Mrs. Hamlin) offered the following prayer:

Oh, God, our Heavenly Father, we thank thee, for what Thou art, Thou Infinite, Eternal, Great Jehovah. We thank Thee, our Heavenly Father, that we can say that although Thou are the maker of worlds, and of the universe, Thou are our Father; and as children we can come to Thee and claim Thy blessing. We thank Thee, our Heavenly Father, for this beautiful title, and we thank Thee, that in love we can come and ask that Thou will direct the smallest affairs of the children of men. We pray, our Heavenly Father, that Thou wilt look down in Thy compassion and mercy to-day, and, realizing that we are dust, yet that Thou dost use us for Thine own glory, that Thou wilt bless this convention, and grant that this congress may do the work which Thou hast designed for it to do.

We thank Thee, our Heavenly Father, that Thou hast brought this patriotic society into existence, and we pray, our Heavenly Father, that as Thou has blessed its work in the past, Thou wilt bless it in the future; and at this special moment send Thy Holy Spirit into the hearts of all of us to do Thy holy will as Thou wouldst have it worked out in our country.

We thank Thee for our country, O God. It is of Thy divine thought, and we thank Thee that we are Christian women in this Christian land.

We pray, our Heavenly Father, that Thou wilt help us to realize what Thou hast done for us as women, by giving us the opportunity to do this great work. And, O God, we pray, that Thou wilt be with each individual member of this organization, wherever she may be to-day, in the far West or the South, in the North or the East. We ask that each one may feel that she has a mission to perform, that she can be as patriotic now as her mother was in the days that have passed.

Be with our President General, with our officers to-day who are responsible for the working of this society; and grant, our Father, to give them strength for the duty which is before them during this week. And grant to be with our afternoon services. May no accident occur; and grant that Thou mayest bless the building whose corner-stone we are to lay to-day. And O God, when Thou has finished Thy work with us here below, grant that we may all meet in Thy Heavenly home; for Christ Jesus our Lord. Amen.

Mrs. FOSTER. Shall we all stand and unite in singing "America;" three stanzas.

The congress joined in singing "America."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will listen to the minutes of yesterday.

RECORDING SECRETARY. I would like to explain that these minutes are merely a brief outline. The full minutes will be prepared for the magazine later.

(The Recording Secretary read the minutes.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The congress has heard the minutes, what may be your pleasure?

Mrs. BALLINGER. Madam President, I should like to correct the minutes. Mrs. Ballinger never voted either to accept the amendment to the first amendment, or the original amendment itself. If the stenographer's notes are correct, she will bear me out. I made a most vigorous protest. I think it was some lady in the back part of the house who made the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair calls the attention of the Recording Secretary General to Mrs. Ballinger's protest.

Mrs. BALLINGER. No protest, only a correction. I could not be consistent in moving an acceptance, after making a protest.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are there any other corrections?

Mrs. BALLINGER. What that correction be allowed, Madam President?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The correction will be allowed. The Chair hears no other objections to the minutes, and waits for a motion accepting them.

Miss STRINGFIELD.

I move the acceptance of the minutes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there a second?

Mrs. BALLINGER. With the correction.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. With the correction. All those in favor of agreeing to the minutes as corrected will say "aye," those opposed "no."

The minutes as corrected were accepted.

Mrs. WEED. Madam President and ladies of the congress, I am here before you at this time, at the request of the President General, to make a few words of explanation which shall right an unintentional wrong done to a loyal and faithful member of this society many years ago. The story I will tell you will be a new one to many of you, but as there are many in this congress who were here ten years ago, and as this story has come down through these ten years in various forms, it seems fitting that to-day, when the last chapter of the story shall be told, that the whole story shall be told from the record, so that every one may know the details from beginning to end.

The Albemarle Chapter, founded by Mrs. Blackburn Moran, gave the first contribution to the Continental Hall, which was part proceeds from

the Colonial ball given at Monticello, the home of Jefferson, in Charlottesville. This amount was \$75. The other portion of the proceeds went to the Richmond Historical Society. This \$75 was sent to the Treasurer General of the Daughters of the American Revolution by Mrs. Louise Harrison, Treasurer of the Albemarle Chapter. Mrs. Tittman, the then Treasurer General, afterwards explained that as yet no special fund had been set aside for Continental Hall; therefore the money had gone into the general fund, or had been used up in the general expenses of the society.

Now Mrs. Moran had written for the Philadelphia Centennial in 1876 a charming little novel, "Miss Washington of Virginia," a story based on the tradition in her family, the Washington family,—Mrs. Moran being a grand-niece of General George Washington. Many of Mrs. Moran's friends, knowing the enormous sale this book had had at the Centennial in Philadelphia, urged her to give the plates, which she owned, to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in order that a reprint might be made and the proceeds from the sale of this reprint given to the Continental Hall fund. This Mrs. Moran very gladly did. I will now read from the records—(this is all from the record)—in order that you may get the statement correctly. This is from the records.

"Miss Washington of Virginia" (the name of the novel) was presented to the National Board of Management and accepted by them. They afterwards found that their finances would not permit them to publish it in an attractive style and binding, but they said if it was published under other auspices they would gladly place it upon their table at the World's Fair or elsewhere, to be sold to aid them in accumulating funds with which to build the Continental Hall. The book was published at great trouble and expense to Mrs. Moran, she wishing to secure to the Continental Hall entire proceeds from the sale of these books. Miss Floride Cunningham, who was in charge of the books at the World's Fair, at the request of Mrs. Moran, sent to the Treasurer of Mt. Vernon Chapter, Mrs. Blackburn (of which chapter Mrs. Moran was a member at that time), \$240.50, the proceeds of the sales of the books, after Miss Cunningham deducted expenses. The whole of this account, rendered by Miss Floride Cunningham, was sent to the Daughters of the American Revolution Continental Congress by Mrs. Moran, with the permission of the President General, Mrs. Stevenson, and consent of the congress. I have here the account rendered by Miss Cunningham.

In that paper it was stated that this fund was to be held in the Mt. Vernon Chapter, by its Treasurer, until Continental Hall was commenced, because it was to be given only upon condition that a memorial continental hall was built, and it was not to be given to the society should they decide to build a college, as was talked of at that time. Not wishing to have this fund meet the same fate that the \$75, first contri-

buted by Mrs. Moran's efforts, had met, Mt. Vernon Chapter, Mrs. Blackburn, Treasurer, placed this money in Burke & Herbert's Bank, in Alexandria, payable to the order of the Treasurer of Mt. Vernon Chapter, which office Mrs. Blackburn held at the time this donation was made. As this money was bearing no interest in the bank, Mrs. Blackburn, the Treasurer, requested Mr. Moran to borrow this sum, giving his note bearing interest, endorsed by Professor Blackburn, husband of the Treasurer of the chapter, until such time as the hall should be commenced. The note you see was given by Mr. Moran in order that the interest accruing from it should be continually accumulating until Continental Hall was begun; that this interest should come to the society instead of the money lying idle without bearing interest. It was a note payable on demand, and with the note was given the explanation that the demand would be met when work was actually begun on Continental Hall.

When Mrs. Blackburn resigned from the Mt. Vernon Chapter she turned this note over to Mrs. Elizabeth Hunter, Regent of the Mt. Vernon Chapter. By this time the "Permanent Fund" or "Continental Hall Fund" had been established in the National Society, and so Mrs. Hunter, Regent of the Mt. Vernon Chapter, at the request of Mrs. Moran, turned the note over to Mrs. Shephard, chairman of the Continental Hall Committee, at the congress, but through some mistake she neglected to give to the Treasurer of the National Society the statement that this demand was to be met when work was actually begun upon Continental Hall. The Treasurer of the National Society, finding in her hands a note payable on demand, presented it for payment. The next intelligence Mrs. Moran had of this note was an order from the American Security and Trust Company, of Washington, D. C., for collection. Mr. Moran returned the note to the National Treasurer of the society, saying that it would be paid when the proper time arrived. Then it was that Mrs. Moran, who had so generously given her work, her thought, her time and her money, solely for the benefit of Continental Hall, had the humiliation and mortification of having the note signed by her brother and endorsed by her husband, held up before the Continental Congress as purporting to be a gift, but presumably "a worthless piece of paper," as the demand was not met. Explanations followed at once, and that congress fully understood the situation. Copies of the book were at once placed on sale in the lobby of the congress, and \$42 was realized from the sale of the book at that time. This paper which I have here is the accounting for the \$42. This \$42 was turned over to Mrs. Moran to be placed with the \$240 raised at the World's Fair, by order of the National Board, to be kept by her until the time for the demand to be met. If you desire I will read to you the resolution of the Board and the letter of the Recording Secretary General of that day, returning the note and the \$42 to Mrs. Moran, saying they would leave it in her hands until the

time came when the note should be met. Do you desire that I shall read these documents at this time?

PRESIDING OFFICER (Mrs. Murphy in the Chair). Is it the desire of this assembly that these be read?

SEVERAL DELEGATES. No.

MRS. WEED. The following letter, sent by Mrs. Moran to the Board, is self-explanatory. I think it will be necessary to read this letter. It is not very long.

POTOMAC ACADEMY, ALEXANDRIA, VA.

JOHN S. BLACKBURN,

Principal.

Feb. 28, 1898.

Mrs. B. F. MORAN: In reference to the note for \$240.40, given by Mr. F. B. Moran to my wife as Treasurer of Mount Vernon Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, I make this statement, viz: Through your agent, in November, 1893, my wife as Treasurer of Mount Vernon Chapter, received two hundred and forty dollars and forty cents (\$240.40), proceeds of sale of your book, and the money was deposited in Burke and Herbert's Bank, Alexandria, Virginia. You, at the same time, wrote to my wife to hold the money until the Daughters of the American Revolution Continental Hall was commenced in Washington, D. C., and then to pay it over to the Treasurer General. You said you did not wish the money to go into the general fund of the Daughters of the American Revolution Society. As the money was in the bank about six months not drawing interest, my wife lent it to Mr. F. B. Moran in April, 1894, with interest at four per cent. per annum till paid. I drew up the note and sent it to Mr. Moran, April 16, 1894, for his signature. As the money was not to be paid till the building of the Continental Hall was commenced, and as I did not know when the building would be commenced, I made the note payable "on demand," with the distinct understanding with Mr. Moran that the money would not be called for till the building was commenced. Afterwards, when my wife resigned from the Mount Vernon Chapter, the note was endorsed by me and turned over to the new Treasurer of the Mount Vernon Chapter. I understand it was afterwards, by Mrs. Moran's request, turned over to the chairman (Mrs. Shephard) of the Continental Hall Committee. I have heard that the impression has been given to many members of the late Daughters of the American Revolution Congress that the above mentioned note is worthless. I have only to say that, if the Daughters of the American Revolution National Board will consult the bank officers, or any business man, in Charlottesville or Alexandria, Va., in which cities Mr. Moran and I have respectively lived for more than 25 years, the Board will find that we have always met our business obligations, and it is not probable that we will now do anything to soil our fair name.

The Board may rest assured that when the Continental Hall is commenced the money will be paid by Mr. Moran, and that I stand by my endorsement now and at all times.

You may lay this statement before the Daughters of the American Revolution National Board if you wish to do so.

Yours truly,

J. S. BLACKBURN.

Mrs. WEED (continuing). Although the Board and congress fully understood the situation and knew that all was well, there was an irreparable wrong done when the charge of "worthless paper" was spread abroad,—an injury that has lived through all these years, a misunderstanding that never will be righted in the minds of some of the women who were here at that congress when the charge was made. So I am here to-day to show you this note, given ten years ago, this so-called "worthless piece of paper" of 1894, to tear it up before you and to hand to the President General in your presence Mr. Moran's check for \$378.56, which includes the original \$240.40 plus the \$42 accruing from the sale of books at that congress many years ago, plus the interest during these ten year, \$96.16.

Mrs. Moran to-day, moreover, gives you 500 copies of the edition de luxe of "Miss Washington of Virginia," copies left over from the edition placed on sale at the World's Fair in Chicago. She puts them in your hands that you may sell them. She does not care to undertake the sale of them herself. It is an absolute gift to the society, provided they take them and sell them, and the entire proceeds will go to the Continental Hall fund. Mrs. Moran only asks that you may sell these books, 500 copies. Mrs. Moran asks you to use the proceeds of the sale of the books, plus the check that she gives you to-day, for a memorial window to be placed in Memorial Continental Hall to the memory of her ancestor, Colonel Thomas Blackburn, who was an aide-de-camp on General Washington's staff. His record was a splendid one throughout the Revolutionary War. One incident will show you his patriotism. During one of the winters of the Revolution he quartered a regiment of a thousand men on his farm in Virginia, fed them and clothed them, throughout the winter, free of expense to the colonies and turned them over to the army in the spring.

This explanation having been made in the same public way in which the wrong was done, I take pleasure in giving you, ladies, Mr. Moran's check for \$378.56, and 500 copies of "Miss Washington of Virginia." [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. (Having resumed the Chair.) The congress has heard of this gift of Mrs. Moran to our great work,—the building of Continental Hall. The Chair wishes, if you feel so inclined, that you shall render to this generous lady a vote of thanks for her contribution.

Mrs. WHITE, of New York.

I move a vote of thanks.

The motion was seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Shall we take a rising vote?

The house arose and the motion was unanimously carried.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A rising vote of thanks is tendered to Mrs. Moran for her generous gift to Continental Hall.

We will now proceed with the consideration of the next amendment.

Mrs. McLEAN. Madam President General, a question of personal privilege relating to Continental Hall.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. State your question of privilege.

Mrs. McLEAN. As I understand, this afternoon the corner-stone of Continental Hall is to be laid—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is the understanding.

Mrs. McLEAN. And as we are to have preserved in that corner stone various documents of historical interest and importance connected with the congress, I think there should be included a list of the names of all the National Officers, together with the names of the members of the National Board of State Regents, and it would also seem proper and fair that the names of the chapters—not of individual Regents or officers, but merely a list of the chapters now existing in this great country be also enclosed in the stone.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair is happy to say to the lady from New York that the members of the committee on this affair have foreseen this very circumstance. They have placed in the box, which is to be inclosed in the stone, the names, I think, of all the chapters, inasmuch as they have placed the Directory of the Society in this box, as well as the names of Continental Hall Committee, and the names of the various contributors to Continental Hall fund. Does that answer your question?

Mrs. McLEAN. I merely asked because I was informed on Saturday that that arrangement had not been made, and I was very certain that you, in addition to all the Delegates to this congress would wish it made, because every chapter here, including the New York Chapter, is loyal to Continental Hall. It has given to it in the past and will in the future.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Thanks on behalf of the congress. [Applause.] The Chair recognizes Mrs. Little, of New York.

Mrs. LITTLE. Madam President, I rise to a question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question of privilege?

Mrs. LITTLE. I have a resolution which I wish to present to the congress.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If the Chair hears no objection from the con-

gress, Mrs. Little, State Regent of New York, will offer her resolution. The Chair hears no objection and it is so ordered.

Mrs. LITTLE. Madam President and members of the Continental Congress, may I ask if the Official Reader will present this?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Official Reader is requested to read.

READER. WHEREAS, The Mormon Church teaches, and many of its leaders defiantly practice polygamy, which is a crime against the Government of the United States, and tends to the degradation of woman, the destruction of the home, which is the bulwark of the Nation's safety, and the jeopardizing of our sacred institutions, and,

"WHEREAS, An apostle of the Mormon Church is responsible for the teachings of that organization,

"We, the Daughters of the American Revolution, in congress assembled, in the City of Washington, D. C., April 18, 1904, representing more than 40,000 patriotic women of the United States, whose revered ancestors fought and died to aid this Nation, most earnestly protest against the continuance of an apostle of the Mormon Church in an official position in the United States, as by reason of his position in that church, he should be disqualified for holding a seat in any legislative body of our country;

"Resolved, That a copy of this protest be sent to Senator J. C. Burrows, chairman, and to each member of the Committee on Privileges and Elections of the United States Senate."

Mrs. HAMLIN. I should like to second that motion.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Madam President General, I rise to a question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question?

Mrs. BALLINGER. Is it in order, when we are considering amendments to the constitution, to introduce new business? I heartily endorse the sentiment of the resolution, but I suggest that it should come in under the head of new business.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair feels that it should come in under the head of new business; but our State Regent from New York asked the permission of the President General to bring this before the Society, and so I consented to it, although knowing it was somewhat transgressing the rules.

Mrs. MURPHY. Madam President General, was it not a question of privilege? There was no objection.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It was; there was no objection. Ladies, you have heard this resolution of the State Regent of New York, and it has been seconded by one of the officers, the Chaplain General of our society. Do you desire to discuss it? The Chair wishes to say to you that she gives you but a very limited time if you want to discuss it. (Cries of "question, question.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The question is called for. All in favor of endorsing this motion will do so by a rising vote.

The resolution was unanimously carried.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will proceed to the next amendment. Before that the official Reader requests to be allowed to read some special notices from State Regents. She may do so if there is no objection.

(There was no objection and the Reader read the notices.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will now proceed to the next amendment.

READER. The next amendment for consideration is on page 6, the sixth amendment.

SIXTH AMENDMENT.

Article V, Section 1. Eliminate the words "and judicial," so that the section will read.

Section 1. All legislative power in the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution is vested in the Continental Congress.

Change the numbers of articles VII, VIII and IX to VIII, IX and X, respectively.

Add a new article, to be known as article VII, which shall read as follows:

Section 1. *The several States are hereby authorized to create a State Board of Arbitration (the method of creation being left to the chapters in State Conferences assembled) to which all matters concerning the chapters in the State requiring adjudication shall be brought for discussion and settlement. This Board of Arbitration shall have power to reprimand or suspend from membership in the chapters any member who, after thorough and impartial investigation, is found to have impaired the good name of the society by conduct unworthy of a Daughter of the American Revolution.*

Section 2. *The judicial power of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution shall be, and hereby is, vested in a National Court of Appeal, elected by ballot by the Continental Congress.*

Section 3. *The Court of Appeal shall consist of seven members, of which three members shall serve one year; two members for two years, and two members for three years, and thereafter such election shall be for a term of three years, and those elected shall hold their offices until their successors are elected and qualified.*

Section 4. *Only members who are or have been delegates to the Continental Congress shall be eligible to such election, and no one shall be elected more than twice as a member of such board.*

Section 5. *Should a vacancy occur in the membership of such board, the President General shall appoint a member to fill the unexpired term made vacant, subject to the consent of the sitting or succeeding congress, and such member shall perform the duties of such office until the congress acts upon such appointment.*

Section 6. *No member of such board during the term for which she is elected shall be eligible to any office in the National Society.*

Section 7. *The judicial power of this Court of Appeals shall extend to contests of election; to all questions as to the constitutionality of by-laws adopted either by the Continental Congress or any chapter; to all questions as to the legal organization or dissolution of chapters; and to all questions wherein a judicial finding is requested by either the Continental Congress, the National Board of Management, or any chapter in those States wherein no State Board of Arbitration exists, and shall have appellate jurisdiction from the decision of all State Boards of Arbitration.*

It shall have no jurisdiction over the expulsion, suspension or discipline of a member of the Continental Congress, or the qualification of the members thereof, unless the congress requests the finding of the Court of Appeal in regard thereto.

In case it shall be shown by proof satisfactory to the Court of Appeal that any chapter has failed or refuses to promptly enforce the mandates, it may decree the forfeiture of the charter of such chapter; and in case it is so shown that any member fails or refuses to obey such mandates, it may decree the expulsion of such member. In such case an appeal may be taken from the decree of this Court of Appeal to the Continental Congress, but in all other cases the decision of the Court of Appeal shall be final.

Section 8. *The Court of Appeal shall adopt its own seal, make its own rules and regulations for the submission and disposition of questions brought before it, and prescribe the method of preserving its records and promulgating its decisions. All necessary expenses of this Court of Appeal, including the expense of a clerk, shall be paid by the National Society.*

Section 9. *The Court of Appeal shall have access to all papers in the custody of the National Society, and shall be furnished copies thereof, if it thinks necessary.*

Section 10. *The Boards of Arbitration and the Court of Appeal shall appoint the times and places of their meetings, choose their own officers, and establish rules of procedure.*

NANNIE McCORMICK COLEMAN, Regent, Chicago Chapter.

S. B. C. MORGAN, Vice-President General, Georgia.

CAROLINE M. MURPHY, Vice-President General, Ohio.

EMMA A. FOX.

MARY DESHA.

MARY WOOD SWIFT, State Regent, California.

ELLEN HALL CROSMAN, Vice-President General, New York.

CAROLINE E. McWILLIAMS, Ex-Regent.

CLARA A. AVERY, Detroit, Michigan.

Mrs. WM. H. McCARTNEY, Chapter Regent.

Mrs. ROBERT E. PARK, Georgia.

Mrs. MARY A. HEPBURN-SMITH, Vice-President General, Connecticut.

Mrs. CHAS. WARREN LIPPITT, *State Regent, Rhode Island.*

IDA S. NOYES, *Recording Secretary, Chicago Chapter.*

SUSAN CARPENTER FRAZER, *Pennsylvania State Regent.*

MARY S. LOCKWOOD.

M. L. STERNBERG.

RACHEL H. MELLON.

ZERRIE S. F. R. HUNTSMAN.

JULIA G. SCOTT.

IRENE W. CHITTENDEN, *State Regent, Michigan.*

ABBY L. R. FYFE, *Louisa St. Clair Chapter.*

BELL M. DRAPER, *Regent Miriam Danforth Chapter.*

MARY STEWART CAREY, *Ex-Regent, Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter.*

EMMA R. ELDRIDGE, *State Regent, Colorado.*

PRESIDING OFFICER. (Mrs. Simpson in the chair). The Chair will now accept a motion to adopt section by section.

Miss MILLER.

I move the proposed amendment be laid upon the table.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I second the motion.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Miss Miller, have you written your motion?

Miss MILLER. I am writing it now.

Miss FORSYTH. Is it not in order to offer a substitute?

PRESIDING OFFICER. It is not, Miss Forsyth.

READER. The motion of Miss Virginia Miller, of the District of Columbia, relating to proposed amendment No. 6, is as follows:

"I move to lay this amendment on the table."

SEVERAL MEMBERS. I second the motion.

The question was put and the Presiding Officer announced that the "Noes" seemed to have it.

SEVERAL MEMBERS. Division.

PRESIDING OFFICER. A division is called for and the Chair appoints Mrs. Carey and Mrs. Middleton as tellers.

Mrs. Kinney and Mrs. Chittenden were subsequently appointed as tellers in the gallery.

The yeas were called for and counted by the tellers (but not announced) and the nays were then called for.

A MEMBER (in the gallery). What are we voting on?

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Reader will state it.

READER. You are voting now on the question of tabling the resolution.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. The whole resolution?

READER. Yes. You are voting as to whether or not you will table the whole amendment.

Mrs. SEDGWICK SMITH. Madam President, there is no one in this vicinity that knows what is going on in the house; whether we are voting for the amendment or not.

PRESIDING OFFICER. You are now voting against the resolution to table the amendment.

A MEMBER. Will you please call the vote again.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Those in favor of tabling have already voted and those opposed will now please rise to be counted. It is the wish of this congress that this vote be taken over again?

(Cries of "no" and "yes.")

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. Madam Chairman, can this amendment not be considered in sections?

PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on tabling the whole thing and the vote is being taken on that. Therefore, you can not now vote as to its adoption by sections.

READER. I have been requested by the Chair to make another statement as to this vote as it stands. The motion of Miss Miller to table this entire proposed amendment, if it prevails, will get the thing entirely out of the way. A vote in the affirmative; that is, those in favor of Miss Miller's motion, has been taken and very carefully counted. We think we are correct as far as we have gone. It is now in order, according to the ruling of the Chair, that a vote in the negative should be taken. Therefore those that vote now are those opposed to Miss Miller's motion. Do you understand?

(Cries of "yes.")

Mrs. McLEAN, of New York. Between votes, may I suggest that there is a further amendment bearing on this matter which is not so drastic as this court of appeals, and in case the pending motion is tabled there will be some further consideration of the general topic.

READER. The Chair requests me to say that her ruling is, we must proceed with the negative vote. Therefore all opposed to tabling this motion will please rise.

The tellers concluded the counting of the negative vote.

PRESIDING OFFICER. On the motion of Miss Miller to table the proposed amendment the vote is as follows:

Total vote, 322. Yeas, 268; nays, 54. [Applause.]

The motion to table is carried.

Before we proceed to the consideration of further proposed amendments I would like to read a telegram.

"Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution, Washington, D. C.:

"Old Concord salutes her Commonwealth and Nation.

"HENRIETTA M. CHASE, Regent of Old Concord Chapter."

[Applause.]

READER. I am instructed by the Chair to proceed with the reading of the proposed amendment.

Page 9, seventh amendment.

SEVENTH AMENDMENT.

Insert as article VII the following:

COMMITTEE ON APPEALS.

Section 1. *At each congress there shall be elected from its own members, and at the same time and manner as Vice-Presidents General are elected, a Committee on Appeals.*

Section 2. *This committee shall consist of seven members, no one of whom shall be a State Regent or national officer.*

Section 3. *The Committee on Appeals shall be required to hear, on its merits, every case properly brought before it, and is authorized to take evidence, both oral and documentary, and to procure legal advice or assistance, if it finds it necessary.*

Section 4. *The committee shall have access to all papers in the custody of the society, and shall be furnished copies thereof if it thinks it necessary.*

Section 5. *The Committee on Appeals shall be elected for one year. Any vacancy occurring in the committee shall be filled by the President General, on notification of such vacancy by the chairman of the committee.*

Section 6. *The committee shall appoint the times and places of its meetings, choose its chairman, and establish rules for its procedure.*

Section 7. *At the meeting of the congress next subsequent to its election, the Committee on Appeals shall submit, in writing, a report, stating in brief the cases which have been brought before it, together with the conclusions at which it has arrived, and shall make a definite recommendation to the congress in each case.*

Section 8. *Any State or Chapter Regent, or any number of individual members of the same chapter, not less than one-tenth of the membership of the chapter, may present to the committee any matter for investigation.*

VIRGINIA S. HODGE, *State Regent of Ohio.*

KATE A. TUTTLE, *Albemarle Chapter, Virginia.*

ELIZABETH H. DELAFIELD, *State Vice-Regent, Missouri.*

ALICE B. EWING WALKER, *Vice-President General, Missouri.*

MRS. MATTHEW T. SCOTT, *Vice-President General.*

EVA M. KITE, *Ohio, Regent Cincinnati Chapter.*

ELLA BLAINE BOTSFORD, *Regent Mahoning Chapter.*

MRS. LIZZIE U. VORIS, *Regent Cuyahoga Portage Chapter.*

MRS. H. A. GRIFFIN, *Western Reserve Chapter.*

MISS CLIFFORD WARNOCK, *Urbana Chapter.*

MARY LITTLE DEERE, *State Regent Chapter.*

LILIAN PIKE ROOME, *Regent Martha Washington Chapter, D. C.*

SUSAN LAWRENCE DANA, *Springfield Chapter, Illinois.*

Mrs. MURPHY, of Ohio. Madam President and ladies: I feel I must offer a word of explanation of this amendment, inasmuch as I framed it a year ago, and it was not passed, and then my State Regent, Mrs. Hodge, said she would put it in again, and we concluded it might go in again and take its chances. I want to say that it is not a complicated machine. It simply means to appoint yearly an annual committee to take care of those little disputes that are likely to come up among so large a body of women as this society—a society numbering, as it does, 40,000 members. This is only a proposed means of eliminating trouble from our congresses. If such a committee is appointed it will bring you in a report and you can act upon its report, and the question, whatever it is, may be more easily decided.

We have found from the experience of the past year that there is great difficulty in getting people to serve on such a committee, because it means long journeys to attend meetings which are held in different parts of the country. If you chose to pass this proposed amendment I shall be very glad. If, however, you do not choose to pass it, I hope some one will suggest some other means of taking away these disputes from the annual congresses. Perhaps it will be better, if this is not passed, if some one would make an amendment that the Executive Committee of the Board should be a judicial committee.

As I have already said, this is not a complicated machine, but it is simply to provide for a committee which will take care of these disputes, which are apt to come up, and pass upon them in private, and then bring the result here to be acted upon quickly.

Mrs. HODGE, of Ohio. Madam President General and ladies, I presented this, as Mrs. Murphy has said, last year, and I did it for another reason than those stated—and that is, that I feel this committee should not be an appointed committee.

(At this point Mrs. Fairbanks resumed the chair.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Did Mrs. Murphy make a motion to accept this amendment?

Mrs. MURPHY. No, Madam President, I simply wished to explain for fear that the congress might think it was a labored and complicated affair.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes a motion.

Mrs. WEED, of Montana.

I move that it be accepted.

Mrs. BEDLE. I second the motion.

Mrs. HODGE. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This motion has been stated to the house, and it is now open for discussion.

Mrs. HODGE. Madam President, I think the President General should not have the responsibility of appointing such a committee. I think we need such a committee, and I think in this way, by electing the committee each year, it would not make such a responsibility as our President General has had during the past year, and may have to have in the future. I agree with all Mrs. Murphy has said, and am glad she has said it.

Mrs. STULL, of New Jersey. Madam President, I only want to ask whether this matter has not been perfectly satisfactory heretofore in the hands of our Board? The State Regents have appointed their own committees, and have had authority to bring all disputes before the National Board. I think that the question has been very well and very ably handled in each case, and I think we can safely trust the National Board or the committee appointed by the National Board with these questions.

Miss MILLER. Madam President, I wish to endorse the view of Mrs. Stull, of New Jersey. It seems to me to be a very unwise thing to create such a committee as is proposed. I think this should be left in the hands of the Board, that any appeals that may come from the chapters should go to them. They are really our executive committee, and it seems to me a very great mistake to make such a change as is proposed, or to adopt such a provision as this. [Applause.]

Miss TEMPLE, of Tennessee. Madam President, I want to speak in hearty sympathy with the two last speakers—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Please take the platform.

(Miss Temple here took the platform.)

Miss TEMPLE. Ladies, I want to speak in hearty sympathy with the two speakers who have just spoken in favor of this authority being retained in our National Board. Our Vice-Presidents are elected not as honorary officers; they are elected to bear the responsibilities and duties of this great society. [Applause.] If you give the power, which is all of the power of the National Society, as it is proposed to give it, to this committee, our Vice-Presidents General are simply left as figure-heads; they will have no responsibilities; they will have no duties except clerical duties of a certain kind. The real responsibilities of this society will then rest in this committee. Our elections will be complicated by the election of these additional persons, who will have to be elected; our expenses will be increased by the additional clerks that will be required by this Court of Appeals, and in every way the dignity of our society will be lessened by taking from officers, who are elected to bear the responsibility of this great body, their power and responsibility and putting it into the hands of the special committee. [Applause.]

Mrs. WEED and Mrs. McCARTNEY addressed the Chair.

Mrs. WEED. I yield to Mrs. McCartney.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I think that Miss Temple has covered the ground

in several respects, but I wish to add that if this is adopted it will increase our business in the matter of elections as well as increasing our expense. While I do not exactly know how we could change this and make the power to appoint such a committee rest in the Board, I do think that that is the proper way—to give the Board more power than it now has. I think that this Court of Appeals should be appointed from the Board.

Mrs. KNOTT, of Maryland. Madam President, I wish to endorse what Miss Temple and Mrs. McCartney have said on the subject of leaving this matter in the hands of the Board of Managers of the National Congress; but I wish to add that I think that the disputes that occur between the States should be settled by State Conferences.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will you please come forward so that we can hear you.

(Mrs. Knott advanced to the stage.)

Mrs. KNOTT. Madam President and ladies, I quite indorse all that Miss Temple and Mrs. McCartney have said under the subject of bringing the business of the chapters to the Board of Managers and have questions settled by them, but I wish to add that I think the small matters that come up in the States should be settled within the States [applause] by the chapters themselves, and if they cannot be settled there, then in the State Conferences. I think this board of arbitration would add very much to our expenses, and that economy should be practiced both in the matter of time and money. So far as the pecuniary question is concerned, we certainly need all the money we can get for the Continental Hall. [Applause.]

Mrs. WEED, of Montana. Madam President, it seems very necessary to anyone who has followed the workings of this society for the past three years that some board or some committee of this kind should be provided. As was brought out in the last congress, the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution is not legally bound by the provisions of the by-laws. Our lawyer has passed upon this. He has told us that we are morally bound, but not legally bound. Under that ruling the Board has not acted in these cases; and if you desire to have them act, and do not desire to create a special committee, you must pass a resolution such as you passed last year and afterwards rescinded, that the board shall be bound by article 15 of the by-laws.

Mrs. KRAMER, New York. Madam President and ladies, you will notice that in this amendment a committee is called for which has the power only of making a report. That report is read to you and is then open to discussion and brings out the full details of whatever matter the committee has been considering. It seems to me you might just as well have the whole thing presented to you in the beginning. [Applause.]

In the next place, all these committees which are mentioned here will be expensive, and their expenses will have to be paid. It will be impossible to expect women to come from all over the country to meet in

Washington, or in any other central place, and pay their own expenses, and yet, of course, they would have to meet their own expenses if this were adopted. I therefore

move that this amendment be laid on the table.

Miss HASBROUCK, New York. I second the motion.

The question to table was put and carried.

READER. Eighth amendment, page 11—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Wait one moment. The Chair wishes before this session is over, as she sees that there are many who are leaving, that there be some notice given for the arrangements on marching to the site of the corner-stone. Is the chairman of the Ceremonies Committee present?

Mrs. TULLOCK. Yes, Madam President.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Please bring your plan here and have it read at once. The Chair takes this upon herself.

Mrs. TULLOCK. I wonder if you can hear me, because I understand—
(Cries of "no!" "no!")

Mrs. TULLOCK. Then I will ask the Reader to read this for me.

READER (reading). "When congress adjourns it will convene at 1.30, that they may form and march in regular order to the grounds to avoid confusion and be seated promptly at 2.30. The members of the congress will keep their seats until the National Officers have first passed out, the State Regents proceeding first. Those holding blue tickets will follow and assemble in one body; the white ticket holders coming next, and the red ticket holders next. There will be an escort of Minute Men who will conduct the procession in the most direct and best manner." I am requested to ask you whether you understand? Would you like any more information on this subject? We meet here promptly at 1.30, so we may proceed there and be seated by 2.30.

Mrs. CHAMBERLAIN. The State Regents—

Mrs. TULLOCK. The State Regents have blue tickets, but they are to lead the escort.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to announce that one interesting feature of this procession will be, that the State Regents escort the President General, the National Board, followed by the Continental Hall Committee, and that before we advance to the grounds the State Regents will form a double line through which we will pass to the platform, and the Chair has noticed that it has not been observed that there are some regular army officers who are to be here to arrange the Daughters of the American Revolution in regular military style for the march. [Applause.]

Mrs. ORTON, of Ohio. A question of information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question?

Mrs. ORTON. My question is this: What do the different colors signify? Our own delegation has two different colors.

Mrs. TULLOCH. The delegates and alternates we have seated the best we can. You will sit together according to the color of your tickets, and you will have no trouble.

Mrs. ORTON. But we want to know what the different colors mean?

Miss MILLER. May I ask a question?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. These tickets are given to you for the convenience of the ushers. It does not make any difference about the different colors except that it will make it convenient for the ushers, and it will be convenient for you who have the same colored tickets to keep together.

Mrs. MURPHY. Is the National Board to assemble on the platform here?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will assemble on the sidewalk (laughter).

Miss MILLER. May I ask at what hour we are to adjourn?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I should think that an adjournment would be in order right away.

Miss MILLER. I then

move that we adjourn.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Little, of New York, asks for a moment's attention.

Mrs. LITTLE made a request of the Delegates of New York in regard to meeting after adjournment.

READER. The President General instructs me to read a few notices.

(The Reader read several notices in regard to the meeting of State delegations, etc.)

READER. The President General invites the Thirteenth Continental Congress to meet her at her home, 1800 Massachusetts avenue, at 5 o'clock on Thursday. [Applause.]

(Thereupon at 11.50 a. m. the congress took a recess until 1.30 o'clock p. m.)

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, DEDICATION CEREMONIES. CORNER-STONE CEREMONIES, APRIL 19.

LAYING OF THE CORNER-STONE, MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL,

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, *April 19, 1904.*

Continental Congress called to order at 1:40 p. m., Chase's Opera House, by the Recording Secretary General, Mrs. John Walker Holcombe, in the chair.

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. Will the Delegates kindly give attention? For the procession to the site where the ceremonies attendant upon the laying of the cornerstone will take place, the President General, who awaits us outside, instructs me to state that she wishes the ladies to form therefor in the lobby according to their tickets. Ladies, do you understand how you are to form? Those holding blue tickets first; those holding white tickets next; those holding red tickets last. Of the holders of the blue tickets, those who are State Regents come first after the National Board of Management.

(The congress immediately proceeded to form in procession. Led by the National Society's chief officers and escorted by the First Regiment of Minute Men, Colonel Winter commanding, the congress marched to the Memorial Continental Hall site on Seventeenth street, where it re-assembled at 2.30 p. m., being greeted with loud, enthusiastic cheers by a large distinguished audience—men and women of national prominence.)

Meanwhile a "special communication" of the Grand Lodge, F. A. A. M., of the District of Columbia, was held at Masonic Temple at 1.30 p. m.

The following appointments were made for the purpose of laying the corner-stone of the Memorial Continental Hall:

Bearer of Great Lights—Brother George Z. Colison.

Bearers of Lesser Lights—Brothers Goodwin Y. Atlee, James W. Witten and Charles J. James.

Bearer of Corn—Brother John Speed Smith.

Bearer of Wine—Brother John H. Olcott.

Bearer of Oil—Brother Nat. B. Fugitt.

Bearer of Trowel—Brother Charles H. Smith.

Bearer of Plumb—Brother Isaac Birch.

Bearer of Square—Brother Stanley Billheimer.

Bearer of Level—Brother Richard S. Clifton.

The Grand Lodge then formed in procession, and under the escort of Columbia Commandery, No. 2, K. T., E. Sir J. Harry Cunningham, commanding, headed by the Engineers' Band, United States Army, marched to the site of the proposed building.

The sun shone as brightly as on that famous Lexington day, one hundred and twenty-nine years ago, bespeaking a happy augury for the occasion, noteworthy as marking the result of years of loving and patriotic effort by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

On the northeast corner of the site stood the marble corner-stone about to be laid; on the southeast corner stood an old house, a relic of Washington Colonial days. On the north side was the grand stand, appropriately decorated with flags and other national emblems, also

medallion portraits of the four former Presidents General. Committee on Arrangements:

Mrs. MIRANDA B. TULLOCH,
Chairman.

Mrs. MARY S. LOCKWOOD,
Mrs. MARY E. ROSA,
Mrs. D. K. SHUTE,
Mrs. HENRY L. MANN,

Mrs. SARA T. KINNEY,
Mrs. deB. RANDOLPH KEIM,
Miss MARY DESHA,
Mrs. WALTER HARVEY WEED,
Mrs. WILLIAM P. JEWETT,
Mrs. JULIUS J. ESTEY.

The committee was ably assisted by Mr. Frederick Denison Owen, the architect and designer of the court for the ceremonies.

The following Reception Committee, Sons of the American Revolution, aided in the seating of the vast audience:

Mr. FRED. D. OWEN,
Chairman.

Dr. LOREN B. T. JOHNSON,
THOS. P. RANDOLPH,
Dr. WILLIAM W. AYERS,
JOHN DOYLE CARMODY,
NEWTON L. COLLAMER,
WILLIAM H. BAYLY,
H. P. R. HOLT,
EDWIN A. HILL,
SIDNEY L. BESSELIEVRE,
Dr. FRANK BISCOE,
J. KENNEDY STOUT,
A. F. FERGUSON,
FREDERICK C. BRYAN,
ALBERT J. GORE,
PHILIP WALKER,

WALTER H. WEED,
WALLACE D. MCLEAN,
LEON L. L. FRENCH,
FRANK B. SMITH,
HENRY W. SAMPSON,
HENRY O. HALL,
JOHN K. STAUFFER,
FRANCIS E. GRICE,
FRANK L. AVERILL,
BENJAMIN MILLER,
DAVID BELL,
FOSTER R. GREENE,
H. V. TULLOCH,
Dr. MARCUS BENJAMIN,
JOHN SPEED SMITH,
R. B. TULEY,
JOHN E. FENWICK,

Secretary.

On the grand stand, immediately in the front, was the President General, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, surrounded by Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, Miss Mary Desha, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, founder of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution; Mrs. John W. Foster, ex-President General; Mrs. William Lindsay, Mrs. George M. Sternberg, Mrs. Walter Harvey Weed, Mrs. Charles H. Terry, Mrs. A. C. Geer, Mrs. M. B. Tulloch, Mrs. John N. Carey, Mrs. John W. Holcombe, Mrs. Harriet P. Simpson, Mrs. William P. Jewett, Mrs. Julius J. Estey, Mrs. Randolph Keim, Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, Mrs. Henry L. Mann, Mrs. D. K. Shute, Mrs. Mary E. Rosa, Col. Thomas W. Symons, United States Army, Director of Ceremonies; Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, Chaplain, United States Senate; General Sternberg, Commissioner MacFarland, of the District of Columbia; Rev. Frank M. Bristol, D. D.; Mr. Edward Pearce Casey, of New York, architect for Memorial Continental Hall; Hon. William E. Fuller, Assistant Attorney General; Rev. Ratcliffe, New York Ave-

nue Presbyterian Church; President Needham, Columbia University, and many more prominent Daughters and guests.

Surrounding the grand stand was an inclosed area in which was seated an audience of fully five thousand persons, the Minute Men forming a guard of honor; the Masons were gathered within a railed enclosure around the corner-stone; the Children of the American Revolution, under the leadership of Mrs. George W. Marsh, Director for the District of Columbia, were seated at the right of the President General's box, and made an inspiring picture, the streamers of their national emblem, presented by their founder in 1896, flying in the breeze; the beautiful banner of the "Red, White and Blue Society," and each little silk flag held by a member, fluttering aloft. Garlands of laurel, caught here and there by flagpoles, representing the forty-five States of the Union, adorned the sides of the inclosed space, and uniting at the stand encircled four shields bearing the names of Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, Mrs. John W. Foster and Mrs. Daniel Manning, the first four Presidents of the society. A large shield placed over the center of the stand, and inscribed in white letters on a blue field, with the first verse of "America," was also wreathed in laurel, which passed down to the corner-stone.

The United States Marine Band, Director W. H. Santelmann, played "My Own United States."

At 2.45 p. m. the President General advanced to the front of the court and let the gavel fall, declaring in clear resonant tones that the order of exercises had begun. The scene was impressive and picturesque, and will doubtless be ever cherished as a memorable occasion by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will unite in singing "My Country, 'Tis of Thee."

Four verses of the song were sung by the entire audience, Mr. Percy Foster leading, the Marine Band accompanying.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will now listen to the invocation by the Rev. Dr. Hale.

The Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, Chaplain, United States Senate, offered the following invocation, incorporating in his appeal the prayer of Solomon in the Temple:

"Blessed be the Lord that hath given rest unto His people Israel, according to all that He promised. The Lord, our God, be with us as He was with our fathers. Let Him not leave us nor forsake us, that He may incline our hearts unto Him, to walk in all His ways and to keep His commandments, and His statutes, and His judgment, which He commanded our fathers." (I Kings, viii.)

Let us pray: Almighty God, Thou art always the same. Thou hast blessed our fathers and blessed us. Bless our children and our children's children, that we may all walk by Thy light, that we may know Thy statutes, that we may fulfill Thy law. Thou hast been pleased to

make this Nation what it is; Thou, and no other. Our fathers sought Thee and have found Thee, because they sought Thee with all their hearts. We seek Thee, as they did, the living God. We will seek Thee with all our hearts; we will love Thee with all our minds, with all our souls, with all our hearts and all our strength. And we will work with Thee as we pray that Thy kingdom may come, and Thy will be done on earth as it is in Heaven.

Bless the Daughters of the American Revolution, and make our hall to be the Temple of God, a place for offering to Thee, for Thy praise. In their difficulties give them of Thy strength and bless them with a father's blessing. Amen.

(The congress and audience then joined in the Lord's Prayer.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The salute of the flag by the Children of the American Revolution comes next on our program.

Preceded by the roll of the drum and the clarion call of the trumpet, the Children of the American Revolution rendered the "Salute to the Flag," as follows:

"We pledge allegiance to our flag, and to the Republic for which it stands: One Nation, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

Then they recited the following poem, written for the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution by the founder, Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, and authorized by a vote of the National Board of the Society to be used by the local societies as a part of the "Salute to the Flag:"

"OUR FLAG OF LIBERTY."

Our Country's Flag, to thee we give
Our heart's devotion while we live;
Symbol of all that makes us free,
To thee we render loyalty.

In every crimson waving stripe
We see devotion's prototype;
With all our heart's blood we'll defend
Our dear old Flag unto the end.

And white as yonder fluttering bar,
We'll keep our souls in peace or war,
That we may ever worthy be,
O Flag, to live or die for thee.

And true as the field of blue we'll be,
And serve our country faithfully,
Devotion—purity—and truth,
Shall form the vanguard of our youth.

Then stars like thine, with radiant light,
 Shall make this land of promise bright,
 When all her youth shall loyal be,
 To thee, O Flag of liberty.

[Great applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will now hear the "Star-Spangled Banner" sung by Mrs. Thomas C. Neyes. (No response to the call.)

COLONEL SYMONS (presenting Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks). Daughters of the American Revolution and guests: Your first address on this auspicious occasion will be delivered by your President General, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks.

The PRESIDENT GENERAL made the following address, being greeted with prolonged applause.

Daughters of the American Revolution and Friends: On this historic date we gather to pay reverent homage to the memory of the men and women who gained and bequeathed to us the priceless heritage of home and country. [Applause.] In laying the corner-stone of this memorial, dedicated to those who loved freedom better than wealth or power, we perform a grateful and pleasing duty. The spacious marble hall, which will here soon rear its beautiful proportions, will express the broad comprehensive view entertained by this society of those immortal characters to whom gratitude is due.

It is not alone erected to the great statesmen who laid the ground work of our liberties, not only to the generals who planned our armies, who, foreseeing troubles, planned to meet them, and suffering hunger and defeat, conquered at last [applause] not alone to the great sea captains who organized our infant navy; not alone to Rebecca Mott, who burned her own home to clear the way for liberty's army; not alone to Molly Pitcher, who, when death claimed her husband, took up the work he was carrying on; but to all the brave men of the line, [applause] to all the women of the spinning wheel, [applause] Memorial Continental Hall is dedicated to all of these, and to many more. The great events, fond wishes and unstinted labor of thirteen years have brought us to this long looked-for, long prayed-for epoch in our society's history.

The great purpose of Memorial Continental Hall, formulated at the society's initial meetings, and since constantly enlarged and developed, was twofold: First, to preserve the memory of those who consecrated this land to freedom; second, to furnish an administrative building for the great society founded by their descendants.

When completed it will symbolize the work, contributions and beliefs of thousands of the Republic's patriotic women, and we have saving faith to believe that for ages it will stand as a temple illumined by the sacred lamp kept trimmed and burning by the daughters of patriotic ancestors, and will furnish a shrine to which future generations will repair for renewed inspiration in liberty's great work. [Applause.]

Yon majestic shaft in honor of the Father of American Independence looks down upon it, and near by is the home of our National Executive. Truly a glorious historic environment!

It is a pleasure to meet you under these auspicious circumstances, when the near approach of an event, emanating from your aspirations and belief, thrills your hearts with patriotic emotion. To-day, under sunny skies, fanned by ungentle breezes [laughter, as the wind was beginning to rise], surrounded by appreciative countrymen and countrywomen, with sacred and military observance, with grand national music, with the impressive rites of a great mystic brotherhood, in the presence of its early workers and promoters, and aided by its noble founders, the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution lays the corner-stone of its greatest work, [applause] its tribute to the patriots who achieved American independence. [Applause.]

Mr. Fred. D. Owen, chairman of the Committee on Arrangements, here handed the President General the trowel, a bright new implement, with red, white and blue ribbon attached, to be used in laying the corner-stone.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The corner-stone will now be laid with Masonic ceremonies.

The Grand Master, Mr. James A. Wetmore; Grand Secretary, Mr. Arvine W. Johnston; Grand Treasurer, Mr. James A. Sample, and Assistant Grand Chaplain, Mr. Daniel W. Skellenger, then ascended to the grand stand, where the copper-box prepared for the articles to be deposited in the corner-stone was placed in full view of the audience. The Grand Master spoke as follows:

The Grand Lodge is here assembled for the purpose of laying the corner-stone of a building to be dedicated to virtue and patriotism, and as we as Masons are taught that we should implore the aid of our Supreme Grand Master in all our laudable undertakings, let us attend while the Reverend and Worshipful Assistant Grand Chaplain invokes the divine blessing.

The Assistant Grand Chaplain delivered the following invocation:

Our fathers' God, to Thee, Author of liberty, to Thee we lift our hearts in grateful praise and earnest petition. We praise Thee for Thy great goodness to us, Thy loving but erring children. We praise Thee for health and happiness, prosperity and power, piety and patriotism, granted us as a Nation. We praise Thee for the great, good, noble and true men of '76, men whom Thou didst choose and endow, therefore men of conscience and courage, morality and might, purpose and performance; men who were directed by duty and not dollars; moved by morals and not money; persuaded by principle and not pelf; men who dared, and did, and died because of their faith in God and their love of country. We thank Thee, O God, not only for these men, but for their mothers and wives and daughters, who willingly gave them up to the cause and then stood behind them with encouragement, help and sac-

rice. We thank Thee that the devotion and loyalty of the women of that day has passed down to those of this, and therefore we are blessed with a band of women ready to sacrifice and serve; ready to say "go" to the loved one when the call of duty summons him. Bless them in this undertaking. May this building, the corner-stone of which we are about to lay masonically, prove a monument for ages to the unswerving loyalty and generous patriotism of American womanhood. May thy richest blessings rest upon these Daughters of the American Revolution in all their deliberations and doings. Bless our Most Worshipful Grand Master and all his supporters in this present undertaking. Bless all Masons, speculative and operative. May grace, mercy and peace rest upon us all individually and nationally. And Thine, O God, shall be the glory forever. Amen.

The following articles, securely wrapped and sealed by Mr. Fred. D. Owen, were presented by him to the Grand Treasurer, who deposited them in the copper box as the list was read by the Grand Secretary:

The Holy Bible, property of a Revolutionary soldier.

Copy of the Declaration of Independence. [Applause.]

Imprint of the Seal of the United States.

The American Flag. [Applause.]

The insignia of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Portraits of the founders: Miss Eugenia Washington, Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, Miss Mary Desha, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood. [Applause.]

Original Constitution of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and amendment giving right to descent from male or female line.

Articles of Incorporation of National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.

Constitution and By-Laws National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.

National Society documents and imprint of Official Seal.

Portraits of the Presidents General: Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, Mrs. John G. Foster, Mrs. Daniel Manning, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks.

The first volume of the Lineage Book, which contains sketches of the charter members.

List of active officers and full list of Memorial Continental Hall Committee from organization to date.

Reports of Treasurers General.

The first and last volumes of the official organ, the American Monthly Magazine.

Book Plate of the Society.

One set of five Washington Monument medals.

Programs of the thirteen congresses.

First printed matter, as issued by Mrs. Keim, regarding Memorial Continental Hall and Bill. Also the last printed matter.

Report of first Committee on Architectural Program. [Applause.]
Papers sent out to architects for competition for Memorial Continental Hall. Also the three designs as selected by Committee on Architecture and approved by the Twelfth Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Documents of National Society Daughters of the American Revolution Hospital Work in Spanish War, 1898.

Histories of the society, by Miss Washington and Miss Desha.

Copy of memorial service commemorating the one hundredth anniversary of the death of George Washington, Church of the Epiphany.

Portrait of Mary Ball.

Houdin's head of Washington.

Picture of George Washington.

Picture of Martha Washington.

Steel engravings of Presidents of United States from Washington to Roosevelt.

Steel engravings of public buildings in Washington.

Continental money, dated March 25, 1776.

Coins of the United States.

List of Contributors to Memorial Continental Hall.

Contributions from National Society, Children of the American Revolution, to Memorial Continental Hall.

History of National Society, Children of the American Revolution, and poem, "Our Flag of Liberty," by the founder, Mrs. Lothrop.

Insignia, Seal, Constitution and By-Laws; also list of Officers, National Society Children of the American Revolution.

Official stationery, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Official ribbon, President General and Society.

Recognition pin.

Copies of Seals on badges of Thirteen Original States.

Engraving of Lafayette.

Leaflet, Statue of Washington for France.

Specimen stamps, series of 1902, and leaflet of history of the stamps; also Louisiana Purchase commemorative series postage stamps, 1904 (complete.)

Copy of "The Star-Spangled Banner," national hymn.

Collection of National Songs.

List of National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, relics in the Smithsonian Institution.

Washington Times, containing portrait of President General, the Architect and plan of Memorial Continental Hall.

Autograph list of clerks at headquarters, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Portrait of architect and autograph. [Applause.]

Programs, 1904.

Directory.

Invitation and ticket to the ceremonies of laying the corner-stone of Memorial Continental Hall.

First copy of program of ceremonies of laying corner-stone of Memorial Continental Hall.

Autograph of Mr. Owen, designer of the Court. [Applause.]

Constitution of Grand Lodge.

Proceedings of Grand Lodge, 1903.

Masonic Calendar, 1904.

Newspapers of current date.

The box was then hermetically sealed and deposited in the receptacle in the foundation.

The trowel prepared for the occasion, which will be preserved in the archives of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, was then presented to the Grand Master, Mr. J. A. Wetmore, who spoke as follows:

The trowel will be used in spreading the cement which shall unite this building into one common mass. Remembering that we are all children of our Father in Heaven, who loves and pities all, may the trowel symbolize to us the spreading of the cement of friendship and affection which should unite the brotherhood of man into a sacred band, among whom no contention should ever exist save that noble contention, or rather emulation, of who can best work and best agree.

The Grand Master then spread a trowelful of cement on the foundation, after which a small quantity of cement was spread by the President General, Mrs. Fairbanks, Miss Mary Desha, Mrs. Walworth and Mrs. Lockwood; the workmen completing the task. The stone was then swung into position and lowered to its place on the foundation, where it is destined to remain for all time.

During the Masonic ceremonies just recounted, the "Marseilles" was played by the Engineers' Band, Mr. Jules Kamper, leader.

The architect of the building, Mr. Edward Pearce Casey, then addressed the Grand Master as follows:

Most Worshipful, the necessary preparations having been made for laying the foundation stone of this edifice, I present you the square, level and plumb, those useful implements of the craft by which you will be able to ascertain that the material which is to constitute the chief corner-stone of the future edifice, and which you are about to lay in its appropriate position, is "*well formed, true and trusty.*"

The Grand Master handed the square to the Deputy Grand Master, the level to the Senior Grand Warden and the plumb to the Junior Grand Warden. The officers named then took their appropriate stations around the stone, and the following ceremony was performed:

GRAND MASTER. Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master, what is the proper jewel of your office?

DEPUTY GRAND MASTER. The square, Most Worshipful.

GRAND MASTER. What are its moral and Masonic uses?

DEPUTY GRAND MASTER. To square our actions by the square of virtue, and prove our work.

GRAND MASTER. Apply the implement of your office to that portion of the foundation stone that needs to be proved, and make report.

DEPUTY GRAND MASTER. Most Worshipful, I find the stone to be square. The craftsmen have performed their duty.

GRAND MASTER. Right Worshipful Senior Grand Warden, what is the proper jewel of your office?

SENIOR GRAND WARDEN. The level, Most Worshipful.

GRAND MASTER. What is its Masonic use?

SENIOR GRAND WARDEN.—Morally it reminds us of equality, and its use is to prove horizontals.

GRAND MASTER. Apply the implement of your office to the foundation stone and make report.

SENIOR GRAND WARDEN. Most Worshipful, I find the stone to be level. The craftsmen have performed their duty.

GRAND MASTER. Right Worshipful Junior Grand Warden, what is the proper jewel of your office?

JUNIOR GRAND WARDEN. The plumb, Most Worshipful.

GRAND MASTER. What is its Masonic use?

JUNIOR GRAND WARDEN. Morally it teaches rectitude of conduct, and its use is to try perpendiculars.

GRAND MASTER. Apply the implement of your office to the several edges of the foundation stone and make report.

JUNIOR GRAND WARDEN. Most Worshipful, I find the stone to be plumb. The craftsmen have performed their duty.

GRAND MASTER. This corner-stone has been tested by the proper implements of operative masonry, and I find that the craftsmen have skillfully and faithfully performed their duty. I therefore declare the stone to be well formed, true and trusty, and correctly laid according to the rules of our ancient Craft. May the all-bounteous Author of Nature assist in the erection and completion of this building, protecting the workmen from every accident, and may He long preserve this structure from decay.

DEPUTY GRAND MASTER. Most Worshipful Grand Master, it has been the immemorial custom to scatter corn as an emblem of nourishment. I therefore present you this vessel of corn.

GRAND MASTER. In the name of the Great Jehovah, to whom be all honor and glory, I now scatter this corn, and invoke a continuation of the prosperity and manifold blessings which He has unceasingly bestowed upon our country and its people.

SENIOR GRAND WARDEN. Most Worshipful Grand Master, wine, the emblem of refreshment, having been used mystically by our ancient brethren, I present you with this vessel of wine.

GRAND MASTER. In the name of the Holy Saint John, I pour out this wine to virtue. May the Giver of every good and perfect gift bless and

prosper all our undertakings and inspire the present generation with wisdom and virtue to transmit to the latest posterity, unimpaired, so priceless an heritage.

JUNIOR GRAND WARDEN. Most Worshipful Grand Master, I present you, to be used according to ancient custom, this vessel of oil.

GRAND MASTER. I pour out this oil, an embley of joy. May health, prosperity, and peace, symbolized by corn, wine and oil, plenteously abound throughout the length and breadth of our land. May the Great Ruler of the Universe bless and consecrate the edifice which shall rise on this foundation stone, and in due time may it be solemnly dedicated to virtue and patriotism.

The Grand Master struck the stone three times with the gavel used by Bro. George Washington when he laid the corner-stone of the Capitol on September 18, 1793. He then ascended to the platform and returned the square, level, and plumb to the architect, addressing him as follows:

Worthy sir, having thus, as Grand Master of Masons, laid the foundation stone of this structure, I now deliver these implements of your profession into your hands, entrusting you with the superintendence and direction of the work, having full confidence in your skill and capacity to conduct the same.

The Masonic ceremonies completed, all participating returned to the grand stand, and the "Inflamatus," from the "Stabat Mater" (cornet solo, accompanied by the Marine Band) was rendered by Mr. Walter F. Smith. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will now listen to the Chaplain General of our society in her dedicatory prayer.

Chaplain General (Mrs. Teunis S. Hamlin) offered the following prayer:

DEDICATORY PRAYER.

"Our fathers' God, to Thee, Author of Liberty, to Thee we come; to Thee, the Almighty One, who art a Spirit, infinite, eternal, unchangeable, in Thy Being, Wisdom, Goodness and Truth. We thank Thee that being unchangeable, Thou art to-day our country's God as Thou wert in the days of our fathers. We thank Thee that to-day Thou art as near to us as we know Thou wert to them in that day whose anniversary we celebrate when they struck their first blow for freedom. We thank Thee that in the gentle arts of peace Thou hast shown forth Thy power to bless even as Thou hast done in the turnings and overturnings of war. We thank Thee for what Thou hast been to us as a Nation; for what Thou art, and what Thou wilt be in all time to come. We glorify Thy name that we are freemen in a free country, and im

plore Thee for thy continued blessing upon our land. May it ever have Thy hand to guide, protect and keep it; may it ever feel the shadow of Thy presence. Be with our rulers, the President of the United States and all others in authority. Make them feel they are stewards responsible to Thee for this their great stewardship. Uphold Thou them and give them strength and grace for their trust. Bless the people of the land; the common people, for them Thou didst ordain this land of freedom, and may they value and preserve their heritage. We ask Thee to consecrate this corner-stone and the building that shall be thereon erected to the cause of freedom and liberty. May it rise to successful completion. May the lives of all workmen employed in its construction be precious in Thy sight, and may they and we see it completed a thing of beauty, a joy forever, and as it stands in our Nation's capital, the silent memorial of the sufferings of the past, a testimony for the present, a pledge for the future, may it educate our children, inspire our youth, and strengthen the aged in their devotion to their country, their love of freedom, and their loyalty to Thee. As women we thank Thee for what our Nation has meant for womanhood, and in this Continental Hall we would put in imperishable marble our gratitude for all Thou hast done for us.

"O, Thou who turnest the hearts of the children to the fathers, and hast declared that the righteous shall be held in everlasting remembrance, we thank Thee for the inspiration which called into existence the patriotic society represented here to-day and for the blessing which has hitherto attended it; and we pray Thee to continue to aid it in this and succeeding generations in the pious work of perpetuating the memory of the sacrifices and sufferings and valor of our fathers and mothers, through which our priceless heritage was won.

"And, finally, when we also shall have served Thee in our generation, may we be gathered unto our fathers, having the testimony of a good conscience in favor with Thee, our God, and in perfect charity with all the world. All of which we ask through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will now have the pleasure of listening to the Grand Master of Masons, Mr. James A. Wetmore.

The Grand Master then addressed the assembly, as follows: [Applause.]

Ladies, Gentlemen and Brethren: Be it known unto you that we be lawful Masons, true and faithful to the laws of our country, and engaged by solemn obligations to aid in the erection of public buildings by placing in position the chief corner-stone whenever called upon to do so by those having charge of the same.

The ceremonies which you have just witnessed have come down to us from time immemorial, and are in themselves invaluable to us as purely symbolic of that spiritual building which each one of us is engaged in erecting during our natural lives; and as in this temporal building about

to be erected we have proved the chief corner-stone to be well formed, true and trusty, let each one of us be sure that in the spiritual building our chief corner-stone be likewise well formed, true and trusty.

But to Masons this structure itself suggests a still further symbolism which at once arrests their attention, and causes them to reflect upon the circumstance that it is commemorative of the virtue and patriotism of the men who laid the chief corner-stone and all the foundations of our glorious and beloved country.

The pleasure we have experienced in taking part in these ceremonies, and the interest we feel in the successful outcome of this labor of love on the part of the Daughters of the American Revolution, are more than transient sentiments, [applause] because among the greatest and best of those patriots to whose memory, this building will stand as a lasting monument are many members of our fraternity. [Applause.]

Perhaps it would be too much to say that in the days of the Revolution patriotism and Masonry were synonymous terms; yet when we contemplate the long catalogue of illustrious men of that period, who "pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor" in the cause of freedom, and learn how many among them had

Gazed upon that hieroglyphic bright
Which none but craftsmen ever saw,

we are at once led to speculate upon the important part which Masonry played in the struggle for liberty; in welding closer the bonds of friendship; in mitigating the hardships of army life and the honors of war which it was powerless to prevent; in impressing some of its principles upon the organic law of the land; and, finally, in healing the wounds in the body politic when the struggle had ended. [Applause.]

Many and stirring were the events of that period in which the members of our fraternity took part. I mention one only. That celebrated Tea Party in Boston Harbor on December 16, 1773—the first overt act of resistance upon the part of the revolutionists—was led by the famous Paul Revere, [applause] a distinguished Mason, and it is said that all the active participants on that occasion were Masons.

It is also stated on good authority that all but three, I believe, of the signers of the Declaration of Independence were Masons, as was the immortal Washington, [applause] who indicated his attachment to the fraternity on many public occasions; but on none perhaps more strikingly than when on the 30th day of April, 1789, in the city of New York, the oath of office as President of the United States was administered to him by Robert R. Livingston, chancellor of the State of New York and Grand Master of Masons, and solemnly attested when he pressed his lips to the Holy Bible, brought for the purpose from the altar of St. John's Lodge, the oldest in the State.

As of Washington, so we may say of all of his generals, without ex-

ception, that they were Masons, including the generous and chivalrous Lafayette [applause] the masterful Baron von Steuben [applause] and the intrepid sea captain, John Paul Jones. [Prolonged applause] And so, too, of Frederick the Great, the striking military genius and contemporary of Washington, whose friendly disposition towards the Colonies was clearly indicated in his refusal to allow the Hessians to pass through his kingdom on their way to take the field as mercenaries against us.

Masons of all ranks were represented in that patriot army, from the Entered Apprentice up through the various grades, and from the subordinate officers of obscure lodges to the Grand Masters of States.

Among the most distinguished was the brave Warren, [applause] who gave his life for his country at Bunker Hill. He was Grand Master of Masons of Massachusetts, and as the Rev. Sidney Hayden has said of his death: "It was the first grand offering of Masonry at the altar of Liberty, and the ground floor of her temple was blood-stained at its eastern gate." [Applause.]

Alas, ere the struggle had ended the blood of the brethren had dyed with crimson all the gateways of her temple.

While Masonry inculcates those lessons of virtue and morality which have their highest exemplification in a belief in the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man, and which if followed by mankind would result in the nations beating their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning hooks, there is nothing in its precepts inconsistent with the loftiest patriotism, as a reference very briefly to some of the Masonic patriots of the Revolutionary period will indicate; but the time at my disposal is so short as to compel me to limit myself to a mention of the names of a few only of those occupying high position both in Masonry and in the annals of their country, and in memory of whom both your society and mine can meet upon a common ground to do them reverence. [Applause.]

Peyton Randolph, Provincial Grand Master of Pennsylvania and President of the Congress of Delegates; Paul Revere, Grand Master of Masons of Massachusetts; Benjamin Franklin, Grand Master of Masons of Pennsylvania; Edmund Randolph, Grand Master of Masons of Virginia; General William Stephens, Grand Master of Masons of Georgia; Gen. Rufus Putnam, Grand Master of Masons of Ohio; Gen. Mordecai Gist, Grand Master of Masons of South Carolina; Major-General John Sullivan, Grand Master of Masons of New Hampshire and Governor of that State; Gen. James Jackson, Grand Master of Masons of Georgia and Governor of that State; Generals Richardson Davie and Richard Caswell, Grand Masters of Masons of North Carolina and Governors of that State.

I could name many other prominent patriots, and I have not yet named a man among the vast number of humbler members of the fraternity, who participated in the Revolution, and who received their degrees in the lodges located in the various cities and villages of the Col-

onies, or in any of the so-called Army Lodges, which had their meeting places on the tented field or wherever the regiments to which they were attached chanced to be temporarily stationed. It was in one of these Army Lodges, No. 19, on the Pennsylvania roster, that Lafayette [applause] was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason.

And so we feel that patriotism and Masonry, symbolized by the sword and the trowel, were so closely associated with the lives of the persons whose history is to be preserved by the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, [great applause] that we may take an interest in the work you are doing, and in what this edifice shall stand for. [Applause.]

This gavel which it has been my privilege to employ in these ceremonies was made expressly for use in the laying of the corner-stone of the United States Capitol, and was employed for that purpose by President Washington, [applause] acting as Grand Master of Masons on that occasion. It was by him presented to Potomac Lodge of this city, by whose courtesy I am permitted to use it to-day. It has been employed in the ceremonies of laying the corner-stones of many of the Federal buildings and other structures and monuments in this and other cities, and it seems to me that there is a peculiar appropriateness in the circumstance that the gavel which was first used by the foremost patriot in American history in laying the corner-stone of the Capitol at the seat of government should to-day be employed in laying the corner-stone of a building commemorative of the virtue and patriotism of the men and women whose efforts and sacrifices made the government possible. [Prolonged applause.]

The Marine Band rendered the "Voice of Our Nation," a patriotic potpourri.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will now listen to a few words of greeting from our much honored founder, Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth. [Applause.]

Mrs. WALWORTH. *Madam President General, Daughters of the American Revolution and Friends:* Twenty-three years ago in New York City, April, 1881, I stood in the library of the New York Historical Society Building on Second avenue, when Mr. John A. Stevens said to me: "I intend to organize a Society of the Sons of the Revolution, and I wish your brother, General Hardin, to be a member."

"Very well," I replied, "but we shall also have a Society of the Daughters of the Revolution."

"That is a capital idea," he answered. Three years later, 1884, he founded the Sons of the Revolution in New York city.

Nine years later, 1890, Miss Washington, Miss Desha and I founded the Daughters of the American Revolution, on August 9, in Washington city. [Applause.]

Two months later, October 11, a score and more of patriotic women,

including the officers and managers we had appointed on August 9, met with us to strengthen and perfect the organization.

Already in August the constitution had been prepared; the application blanks had been printed and many of them distributed, and a notice to those eligible had been printed in the *Washington Post* and the *Star*. On August 9, your three founders appointed Mrs. Harrison, wife of the President of the United States, as head of the society, and at the same time wrote to her for her consent. The names are on record of other officers and managers appointed by us; among them is the name of Mrs. Flora Adams Darling, who was thus, two months before the public meeting of October 11, appointed a manager by the authority of your three founders. When notified of that appointment, she replied promptly and accepted the position offered to her by us. Therefore, Mrs. Darling cannot be the founder of this society as has been erroneously printed and proclaimed. I have her letter of acceptance, written to Miss Washington by her own hand and dated August 30, 1890. I read but a few sentences:

CULPEPER, VA., August 30, 1890.

I thank you for suggesting my name as one of the Board of Managers, which I accept, but remember my personal affliction makes it impossible for me to be an active Vice-President, "for the patriots in Heaven could hear any motion that I could hear." * * * * I really have no aspiration or qualifications for any office of responsibility, and wish others more qualified to fill the offices, but if there is a position for which I am qualified it is that of Historian. * * * *

Sincerely,

(Signed) FLORA ADAMS DARLING.

This is history easily verified, as was found by the committee that reported to the Continental Congress of 1897, which awarded the valuable medals to founders of the society.

Mrs. Darling for a few months did good work for this society, which we appreciate and are glad to acknowledge.

The names of your founders, Washington, Desha and Walworth, belong to the heroic age of the Republic, and illustrate its progress in the birthplaces of these founders—Virginia, the Colonial age—Kentucky, the second State added to the original thirteen, and Illinois, the beginning of the Great West. The individual names represent simply Daughters of the American Revolution devoted to the progress and usefulness of this patriotic and historical society, which counts forty thousand and more of just such "Daughters" in the States of the Union.

The spirit, the sentiment, which brought this society into existence, was in the air. It was a great natural force that swept over the hearts of the people of the country after the Centennial of 1876 at Philadelphia. The Nation had been rallied from a period of intense peril—the Civil War. The very name of "Daughter of the American Revolution" was a clarion call to North and South for Union in the memory of a com-

mon past of glory. The old spirit of independence, the cry of liberty thrilled North and South alike. "Sons of Liberty" of 1776 were now "Sons of the Revolution" in 1886; "Women of the Home Guard" in 1776 were now "Daughters of the American Revolution" in 1896.

Thought turned backward. North and South together had a vision of liberty in the records of their common ancestors of but three generations back. The voices of those ancestors had reached us through thousands of the aged who had spoken to the heroes of 1776.

We listened. That was all! As the voice of God speaks to those who listen, so did the voice of Liberty and law speak to us. So does it vibrate in our hearts now, to-day, as we consecrate this projected building to the memory of the men and women of 1776.

We women, in our weakness, erect this noble monument in gratitude for the freedom we now enjoy.

This day makes an era for American women. Will it be denied that this event marks and typifies a subtle, a mysterious union between Daughters of the American Revolution and the Government of this country? Men administer the Government: women love it; they guard it; they would willingly die for it; some have so died.

This beautiful building shall arise clothed like a bride in the whiteness of purity, and as long as stone stands upon stone it shall be wedded to that majestic Capitol on the hill. If the power of the Government is there on the hill, the love that cherishes and preserves the Government is here, and the demonstration of this love of country is in the offering we make and all it promises to the men and women of the Revolution, who were the creators and founders of the Republic of the United States of America. [Great applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. After consultation with my colleagues it is proposed because of the inclement weather and the biting winds and blinding blasts of sand, to take a recess until 8 p. m., then resume proceedings and complete in comfort the remainder of our program at Chase's. But before dispersing we will have the benediction by the Rev. Frank M. Bristol, D. D.

The Rev. Frank M. Bristol offered the following benediction:

Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, we pray Thee in Thy good Providence to bring to a happy consummation the work of Thy handmaids, that this structure may rise to perfection and beauty, to be a memorial of the patriotism of our fathers and an inspiration to the patriotism of our children and our children's children forever. May the blessing of our fathers' God be upon us and upon our country, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The assembly dispersed at 4.20 p. m.

EVENING SESSION, TUESDAY APRIL 19, 1904.

The congress was called to order at 8.13 p. m., by the President General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will dispense with the usual program this evening and listen to the greetings which should have been given us this afternoon at the Continental Hall site; but owing to the inclemency of the weather we have come here where our orators may have more convenience and warmth, and all may feel more agreeable. [Applause.] The Chair will state that she sees no reason why those ladies in the first balcony may not come down and fill the seats here, and those in the top balcony may take the lower seats. The alternates will remain in the gallery. Delegates will come to the floor.

Proceeding with the greetings which we had to omit this afternoon, the Chair will call upon Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, famed in our society as having opened the way for this great and glorious organization by her magnificent letter in which she inquired: "Were there no mothers of the American Revolution?" [Applause.]

(Mrs. Lockwood was recognized.) Here is a woman who has helped us to that glorious site we dedicated this afternoon. She has worked for us night and day through all these years, and I want you to give her a rising vote to-night, because she has brought this thing to pass. [Applause.]

Mrs. Lockwood. [Greeted with prolonged applause.]

Madam President and fellow-citizens [laughter] of this Republic—(I say citizens advisedly):—

When the good people of the colonies decided that there should be no taxation without representation, man, in the generic sense, became a citizen *de facto*. When the first Presidents were elected by this generic vote in many of the States it settled the question of citizenship, practically, for both men and women.

Deborah Sampson—Moll Pitcher—Hannah Arnett—the Defender of Pepperill Bridge—Abigail Adams—Emily Geiger—and every woman who spun flax, twirled the distaff, sent food and clothing to the half-clad armies, worked the farms, and kept the families together, through the long Revolutionary struggle, did more than pay the taxes;—they gave the service of citizens to their country, and there is no word that stands for more than "service." [Applause.]

There came a notable day in the history of the Republic, when the financial policy of Secretary Chase made greenbacks a legal tender and placed women in the Treasury Department. In the callow youth of the greenback the large sheets on which they were printed were separated by the use of scissors; the adaptability of men for that work was only

equalled by their skill in sewing on buttons! [Laughter.] Wherefore, it dawned upon General Spinner as a good business venture, to introduce women into the great money department. He said he could hire them cheaper,—(I am sorry to say), and they were dexterous with the scissors; and so it came to pass that a pair of scissors clipped the way for a firmer establishment of the citizenship of women. Since that day thousands have gradually "evolved" from the knighthood of the scissors, and are filling positions of honor and responsibility in all the government departments,—and with profit to the government. [Applause.]

When the Spanish-American War broke out, the government appealed to the thoroughly organized Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution for assistance in supplying the army hospitals with trained nurses. The request was so promptly complied with, and the ministrations of the nurses proved so valuable, that the government opened its official doors, and the white-cap and apron brigade became a permanent adjunct to the army organization, emphasizing, for the third time, in the face of calamity, the citizenship of women. [Applause.]

We stand here to-day representatives of that citizenship, to lay the corner-stone of a memorial building in honor of the citizens, men and women, who founded this great Republic. [Applause.]

On this roll of honor, first, will come the Minute Men, whom we have honored to-day by selecting April 19th for our ceremonies. One hundred and twenty-nine years ago they rallied at the call of the Lexington alarm in defense of their country. [Applause.] George Washington,—Father of his Country,—and all the officers of his army, will be on this roll of honor. Every man who carried a gun and fought for his country will be there! The drummer boy will be there! The man who fided Yankee Doodle, for liberty, will be there! Deborah Sampson, who carried her gun and fought for her country through the long war, will be there! Moll Pitcher, who took the place of her husband at the cannon, when he fell at the battle of Monmouth, will be there! The women of Pepperill Bridge, who arrested the British spy with his messages and held him prisoner, will be there! Emily Geiger, of South Carolina, [applause] will be there! She has been honored by her State by being one of the bearers on the State seal of South Carolina. She carried the message for General Green to General Sumter through a country infested with Tories and rebel spies; she was arrested and shut up, awaiting examination by a Tory woman. She chewed up her message and swallowed it [laughter], and was allowed to proceed on her journey, and she carried her message to General Sumter and literally delivered it by word of mouth. [Laughter.] He joined General Greene, and the victory was won. Her name we will honor!

The sweet Quakeress,—Hannah Arnett, of Elizabethtown, New Jersey [applause], we will honor. When the Council met in the home of Isaac Arnett to consider the Amnesty Proclamation of the British General, Lord George Howe, and after hours of deliberation decided that

as there was no money—no food— no clothing—for the army, every man should vote to give up the fight for liberty and accept the Amnesty Proclamation, Hannah Arnett, who had been in an adjoining room, opened the door and confronted them. "Ye call yourselves men—sons of those who gave up home and fortune and fatherland to make for themselves and for you a home and liberty in the wilderness! Shame upon ye, cowards! Isaac, my marriage vows do not tie me to a coward and a traitor! What will the result be of this action? Thee will have thy home, but no wife and no country! I will have no home and no husband, but my God, and my country free, will be mine!" [Applause.]

They were not cowards, these discouraged men; they were only panic-stricken, and her fiery protest rekindled their energy, and before they left Hannah Arnett's house that night, every man had changed his vote, and resolved to stand for liberty. [Applause.] All hail to Hannah Arnett, the unwavering patriot and citizen! Her name we will honor in the building.

Great men who have made a name for themselves are like the planets which we know by name. They stand out amid the multitude of unnamed stars, but the smallest stars obey the fixed laws which govern the universe, and are as much a part of it as the comet which sweeps through infinite space and returns to us again on its allotted time.

It is this multitude of stars in our citizenship that has remained a hundred years unnamed and unhonored, that the Daughters of the American Revolution are resurrecting and recording, and hereafter they will be on the honor roll of this country. [Applause.]

And so, my friends, with every rising sun the flag of our country, our inspiration in the day of tribulation,—our emblem of gladness in the days of rejoicing, will float over this building [applause], and will be a reminder to us and generations of the grateful children of this country who will come after us, of that citizenship, in that long ago, who lived and died for our Republic—for home and Country! [Prolonged applause.]

Mrs. LOCKWOOD (continuing). Ladies, I want to present—*Somebody*—to you (leading Mrs. Fairbanks to the front of the stage). This is the woman who has helped us by her unceasing and untiring efforts to the consummation of the impressive and beautiful ceremonies of to-day. Give her a rising vote of thanks! (The whole house rose amid cheer after cheer of applause.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If Miss Mary Desha is in the house we will be glad to receive a greeting from her this evening, of a very few words. Miss Desha is one of our devoted workers. She toils as though she were in office all the while, she whose splendid title is Founder. Will she say a word?

(There was no response from Miss Desha.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will state that we have upon our program the names of many distinguished Daughters who unfortunately

are not with us to-night, but we shall have the very great pleasure a little later, of having telegrams read from them to you, in congratulation of the great event of this afternoon. We will now have the pleasure of listening to that Daughter who is best known among us as the Founder of the Children of the American Revolution. She has done much great and splendid work besides that, but that is a glory which will never fade. I take pleasure in introducing Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, of Massachusetts. [Applause.]

Mrs. LOTHROP. I have been asked, as Founder of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution, to be one of the speakers on this day of days, devoted to the ceremonies attendant upon the laying of the corner-stone of Memorial Continental Hall.

I see in imagination the majestic structure to arise from this corner-stone,—fit emblem of the sublime work and aims, of the Daughters of the American Revolution. It will be eloquent for generations to come, of the enduring quality of our purpose, the faithfulness of our endeavor to hold aloft, as a standard, the principles of our ancestors that planted and saved our Republic. It will speak as long as marble and granite and bronze shall endure of the loving, steadfast, and loyal devotion of those patriots,—The men, the women and children of the infant Republic.

I include the children of the Republic in the immortal roll of honor, for child influence and child power have wrought masterfully on the human mind ever since our Saviour's words: "Even a little child shall lead them;" and history and poem, song and story are thrilling with the part played by the child in all great emergencies of that life.

Way back before the stormy days of the Revolutionary War, the children of the colonies played no mean part in the struggle for religious liberty. Aloft on a hundred hills gleamed the beacon light of liberty, that made the sky red with terrible portent of the bloody conflict; and childish eyes looked up to it and were not dismayed. Anecdote and story, tradition and fact, answer our efforts to find the parts enacted by the heroic little ones. Not all the privation and fear and distress were borne by the men and women of those days. The child-soul was the arena of the more terrible conflict, because its tender youth magnified fear, and its inexperienced imagination distorted facts. Brave deeds and valiant courage marked the path those little feet trod. What wonder, then, that their descendants should be drummer boys in the Revolutionary War at the age of 10, 11, 12 and 13 years [applause]; or little "powder monkeys;" or harder still than going into the thick of the battle, that the young boy and the girl of 1775 should stay at home and guard the farms and the little ones? There were children in those days, who were grave and hard working, with little thought for play, and small outlook of hope for anything but privation and suffering; aye, for possible violent death in defense of that liberty for which their sires were struggling.

In 1781 General Washington made his memorable visit to the French headquarters at Hartford. To accompany him on his return journey Count Dumas was detailed. As they neared Providence the nightfall approached, and darkness closed in upon them; when lo, a company of children appeared, bearing torches. Washington's heart was heavy, for the treason of Arnold was cutting him sorely, and many gloomy forebodings forced their way even into his intrepid spirit. The children crowded around his horse, and looking up called him "Father,"—the first time on record, so far as I can find, of that endearing term being applied to our great leader.

Washington turned to Count Dumas and seized his hand. "We may be beaten by the British on the field; it is the chance of war," he exclaimed, "but behold"—(and he pointed with emotion to the children), "an army that can never be conquered!" [Applause.]

This scene and these words I felt should be engraved on the charters of the Children's Society, that each member might live in their influence; which was done.

This memorial temple will not only be a shrine wherein we shall pay loving tribute to the memory of our patriot ancestors, but it will guard our relics and our records; the priceless garnerings of our work through thirteen years of patient, persistent toil. And above all, it will enfold and safeguard the interests of the children and youth committed to our care,—the most precious heritage and possession that could be entrusted to us. For the youth of our country form the corner-stone of our Republic. On them the Nation shall depend for all her future greatness. So the enduring fame of the Daughters of the American Republic shall be that she prepared well for the continuance of her work, in that she provided for the children, thus raising the patriotic standard of youth to its highest, and placing aloft on her banner the eternal heritage and right of the child.

God takes by the hand to conduct to unexpected heights, those who reach out for the little hand of the child, to lead him to upward endeavor. "He took a little child and set him in their midst," again the inspired words of the Master emphasizes the value of the child; and "Suffer little children to come unto me" which surely means help them to come. Have we, Daughters of the American Revolution, achieved any nobler work than this by which we worked for children and youth? And what conducts up to God and the laws of His eternal government better or surer, than to teach and to foster patriotism,—which is the loving obedience of the laws of one's own country ordered by the God of Nations.

The National Society of the Children of the American Revolution, this "army that can never be conquered," is kindling beacon fires on the hills and in the vales, in the cities and in the hamlets of our land, that by their glow may be seen the gleaming lines of history and the shining

principles of the men and women who, under God, planted and perpetuated this Nation.

Marching on, "this army that can never be conquered," [applause] a mighty host of children and youth is advancing upon our places, which Time, that destroyer of many of our choicest hopes and aspirations, will soon remorselessly compel us to surrender. Our children are to be carried towards the seats of government, of social affairs, of municipal authority, of all the manifold positions of public trust now filled by us. It is the inevitable necessity of life to prepare for the oncoming forces.

This grand and majestic structure, the laying of whose corner-stone summons us to-day, is one vitally important preparation we make for the future. Symbol of our Union, State with State, we Daughters of the American Revolution of the Southland, and of the rugged North; of the Golden West; and of the Pilgrim shores, dedicate here and now in the Capital of our Nation, every block of marble, of granite, and of wood that shall become a part of this memorial building to our best beloved country. [Applause.]

Between the thirteen columns to be erected by the original States the passageways for the oncoming feet shall be typical of the progress from the old days of the infant Republic to the threshold of that mighty place destined by the God of Nations for this Republic to occupy. And beyond will ever sweep the Potomac on its ceaseless journey to the sea, as it passed before the eyes of our great leader, Washington. And overhead shall shine the same stars, eternal watchfiers of God's unsleeping vigilance. And with "Our Flag of Liberty" flung to the breeze, and watching over its every fold will be the banner of the cross, —which is Love, Righteousness, Justice and Truth. [Great applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will now have the pleasure of receiving greetings from that silver-tongued orator, State Regent of Massachusetts, Mrs. Charles H. Masury. [Applause.]

MRS. MASURY. Madam President and members of the Thirteenth Continental Congress, it is indeed fitting that Massachusetts should have a word to say to-day, for *ours* is the 19th of April! [Applause.] Ours was the first blood shed upon that day, and we have given it up to our National Society. [Applause.] At home to-day in the Old North Church the signal lantern has been raised on high. To-day Paul Revere Chapter has carried on its exercises, although its Regent is with you here. [Applause.]

This afternoon in old Christ Church the little children, born about the Old North Church have gathered together that the founder may know that Massachusetts forgets not her duty, even if her leaders are in the National Capital. [Applause.] We are here in the memory of those men who went down to Lexington from all around our town, those Minute Men who actually went upon the minute, who stopped not for the gorgeous uniform that we see before us to-day, but went as they were from their plowshares and their work, who rushed on to Lexing-

ton, and there one hundred and thirty Lexington men with a very few Concord and Acton men, lost their lives that day. It is indeed Massachusetts day, and Massachusetts is proud to remember her allegiance to those men who perished then at that first great call of their country. It is to them that we will rear a Continental Hall! [Applause.]

But there came another 19th of April, and I touch it with fearful hand, for although that first shot was heard around the world, the other shot will be heard through eternity. Ah, terrible indeed for our country was that 19th of April, but a Confederate General said to me only a little while ago: "If this Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution had existed then, there would have been no Civil War." [Great applause.] He said, "You are doing more to draw together the Union of this country than all the men have been able to do from Washington's time down." [Applause.] And I believe him, for only last night as I sat there and some one spoke of State's rights, immediately a hand from South Carolina grasped mine and said, "Massachusetts, there is no such thing as States' rights now, is there?" [Applause.] And I said "No, South Carolina, not while Massachusetts and South Carolina can grasp hands across this continent, there shall never be and never can be another civil war, nor any more State rights." [Applause.] This, then, is what the Daughters of the American Revolution have done in the second decade, and it is to this noble army of women who are going to raise on high this Memorial Continental Hall that we pledge our allegiance anew. [Applause.]

And right here, Madam President General, let me say that while Massachusetts has been a little selfish, and has done a little more for her boys at home than she has done for Continental Hall, I will promise you in the name of the old Bay State, that until the last stone is on high, Massachusetts will be loyal to Continental Hall. [Applause.]

Once more there came a 19th of April, and again on that historic date our country declared war, to help another country to freedom; and whether we altogether believe in that or not, far away are extended our possessions,—and that is the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution for the future. It is to draw together these foreign nations.

Sometimes I have thought that because we were descended from those first few who came to this country, we felt that God made the country alone for the Daughters of the American Revolution [laughter and applause], but He meant that we should sow the seed and reap the harvest; and He meant that after having implanted in our hearts these principles of liberty and patriotism we should gather together the nations of the earth and teach them what He had given as a blessed privilege to us. So then, when Memorial Continental Hall stands for us, let us welcome into it all the poorer, the downcast and the down-trodden, and teach them all that is noblest and best of our patriotism.

Then build it stately,
 Build it fair,
 Our Daughters' Temple in the air.
 See it rise above our city,
 With its arms outstretched in pity;
 And within its portals holy,
 Welcome first the poor and lowly.

[Prolonged applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Owing to unfortunate circumstances we will dispense with the musical selections, and ~~we~~ will now listen to the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, a sub-committee of Continental Hall Committee,—able and efficient, indefatigable and industrious, enthusiastic, Mrs. George M. Sternberg. [Applause.]

Mrs. STERNBERG. Madam President General, ladies and gentlemen, [applause] I am pleased and proud to have the opportunity to speak to this audience of the work done during the past year by the Ways and Means Committee.

Never in the history of our organization have we been more united and earnest in the purpose which has brought us together on this memorable occasion. Letters were sent by me as chairman to prominent members of our society in all parts of the country asking their aid and interest in the great work which we have undertaken, and encouraging answers almost always came speedily back.

State Regents and Chapter Regents have chosen different methods of raising funds. Some have asked per capita contributions, others have chosen to give entertainments of various kinds. I must not fail to speak in words of praise of the members of the committee who have accepted appointments to do special work by traveling at their own expense and interesting the chapters in their respective States in the Memorial Continental Hall. [Applause.] In New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Tennessee, South Carolina, California, we have had local representatives of the Ways and Means Committee patriotic enough to accept this detail. Cicero has said, of all human things nothing is more honorable or more excellent than to deserve well of one's country. [Applause.] It is the desire of the Daughters of the American Revolution in erecting this noble monument in marble to the memory of their ancestors, to proclaim to posterity the labor and patriotism of the men who laid the foundation upon which this great and powerful Republic has been constructed. [Applause.] Let us cherish with affection the memory of these illustrious Revolutionary heroes, and by so doing teach our youths that the power of any nation depends upon the patriotism of its people. [Applause.]

Our children and our children's children must keep sacred the principles which governed our forefathers in establishing the freest government on all the earth. For us Daughters of the American Revolution it

is a privilege and a duty to contribute the funds necessary for the erection of an enduring monument wherein may be written in letters of gold the names of the brave men and women whose sacrifices made us a nation. [Prolonged applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It gives me very great regret to say that our next speaker on the program, Mrs. J. Heron Crosman, one deeply interested in the welfare of the society, in the great success of building Memorial Continental Hall, who has traveled near and far and spoken with grand effect upon this subject, is detained to-night from our meeting and from our congress this week by the very serious illness of her daughter. The Chair would love to hear a motion to extend to her its sympathy in her hour of trial.

Mrs. WHITE, of New York. I am happy to make that motion.

I move that a vote of sympathy be sent by this Congress to Mrs. J. Heron Crosman with expression of sincerest regret that she is unable to be with us.

Mrs. LOTHROP. May I have the pleasure of seconding it?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded by Mrs. White and Mrs. Lothrop that this congress send a message of regret and sympathy to Mrs. J. Heron Crosman, of the State of New York.

(The motion was unanimously carried.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will direct that the Recording Secretary of this society send this message to Mrs. Crosman on the morrow. The Chair has great pleasure in presenting to this audience a familiar face, a loved face, a loved character in the work of our great society, Mrs. William Lindsay, of Kentucky, who was lately the chairman of the Committee on Architecture, from which has resulted the plan for Memorial Continental Hall. [Applause.]

Mrs. LINDSAY. The ceremonies of to-day mark the beginning of the erection of a memorial building to be dedicated to the memory of patriotic men and women who took part in the war of the American Revolution. This building is to perpetuate the history of the deeds of heroes and heroines, of their courage and devotion, of their trials, sorrows and sufferings, and of their final triumph. The War of the Revolution was not fought for the mere purpose of winning independence for the American States. It had the nobler and grander purpose of establishing the liberty and dignity of the individual citizen. [Applause.] Bills of Rights were adopted before independence was declared or even desired. Before 1775 wars had been fought to increase the grandeur of nations and to magnify the power of kings, but the War of the Revolution was carried on through long and weary years to secure to the American people and their posterity the blessings of personal liberty, with equality before the law to all people, whether rich or poor, ignorant or learned, humble or exalted. [Applause.] The millions of men and women now

living under the protecting folds of our flag enjoy personal liberty and individual equality as an inheritance from our Revolutionary fathers and mothers.

The wonder is, not that the Daughters of the American Revolution are to-day erecting a monument to the memory of all those who gave aid in the patriotic struggle, but that more than an hundred and twenty years have been allowed to pass without the erection by the American people of such a memorial. [Applause.] We have monuments to the illustrious statesmen and to the famous generals of the Revolutionary times, but to the great body of officers and private soldiers no national structure has been builded to keep in the hearts of the people who follow them the recollection of the debt of gratitude to which they are entitled. Deeds of less valor have been immortalized in bronze and marble, but these men who stained the snow with their blood from their shoeless feet, who starved at Valley Forge, languished and died as martyrs on prison ships, bore the heat and faced the fevers of the Carolina and Georgia swamps, and followed George Rogers Clarke through the illimitable wilds of the then Northwest to win the vast and fertile territory out of which has since been created the great States of Illinois and Indiana (applause),—these men have been neglected. The Daughters of the American Revolution, their descendants, are striving to mend this forgetfulness and have undertaken to do for them that which an otherwise grateful posterity has failed to do. In carrying out this patriotic duty our society desires to give to the world a pure, beautiful lesson from the women of that period, who, through hardships, became noble, lived happily and died calmly, and by this work of remembrance these descendants, who show appreciation of nobility and courage give evidence of a like spirit to the women of old, and not only build a monument to the women of the Revolution, but erect one equally great to themselves. The services of the women of 1776 contributed equally to the cause of liberty, with the services of those who wore the sword or carried the musket. They did not face the danger of battle, but they nursed the wounded, cheered the despondent, clothed the needy, and encouraged their fathers, husbands, and sons, and urged their brothers and lovers to continue the contest until success crowned their efforts. The sacrifices made by the women of the Revolution cannot be understood or appreciated by the people of to-day. We can understand and appreciate, however, that then as now,

"The wife who girds her husband's sword
Mid little ones who weep or wonder,
And bravely speaks the cheering word,
What though her heart be rent asunder,
Doomed nightly in her dream to hear
The bolts of death around him rattle,
Has shed as sacred blood as e'er
Was poured upon the field of battle.

[Applause.]

The mother who conceals her grief
While to her breast her son she presses,
Then breathes a few brave words and brief,
Kissing the patriot brow she blesses,
With no one but her secret God
To know the pain that weighs upon her,
Sheds holy blood as e'er the sod
Received on Freedom's field of honor!"

[Applause.]

It is a work of gratitude for the Daughters of the American Revolution to assist in cherishing the memories of the Revolutionary period by dedicating to the patriots, men and women, this American temple, the corner-stone of which we have laid to-day. If an individual wish be allowed, may the statue of the Minute Man stand guard beneath these pillars, for on the completion of this memorial it may truthfully be said: "Every stone of this building is cemented with his blood, and there is no furrow of its pillars that was not ploughed by his pain." [Prolonged applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is desired that Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, the energetic and splendid State Regent of Connecticut, should come to the platform.

Mrs. KINNEY. [Prolonged applause.] It is my happy privilege to extend to you personally, and to the members of the National Society here assembled, the hearty and loyal greetings of the nearly 4,000 Daughters of the American Revolution in the State of Connecticut [applause], together with their heartiest congratulations upon the crowning event of this, the 19th of April,—an event which counts for the second step in our progressive march towards the goal which we set for ourselves, twelve years ago. Perhaps I shall not go too far afield if I say that "This is the day we long have sought, and mourned because we found it not." [Laughter and applause.]

Much as some of us would be glad to deny it in the absence of positive proof to the contrary, probably it is better for us to confess at once that the children of Israel did really antedate Lexington, even the oldest "Real Daughter" on our membership roll [laughter]; but the wanderings of the nomadic Israelites are distinctly suggestive of the trials and tribulations the Daughters have met in their attempts to find a few feet of terra firma which they might call their very own. [Laughter and applause.] We, too, you know, have wandered through a desolate wilderness of a great many years, and not very much manna fell in our direction, and only a quail or two. [Laughter.] We were beset by doubts and fears, and sustained by the one hope only that we might live long enough to enter our land of Canaan some time. [Applause.] Then, long years ago, we pledged ourselves to the erection of a noble memorial to the valor and virtues of our forefathers and foremothers. [Ap-

plause.] The first decisive step towards the culmination of our hopes took place on the 11th of October, 1902, when we turned the sod and knew that we had as an organization solid ground under our feet; but my recollection of that occasion is that the ground was anything but solid! [Laughter.] I think we had to wade through a Red Sea of Potomac mud; but not a single chariot wheel was lost in our triumphant march to dry land [laughter]; and to-day, in the laying of our corner-stone, we have taken the second decisive step towards the culmination of our hopes and plans; and I am sure that the ever-increasing enthusiasm and unflagging zeal of the Daughters will make the interval very short between the laying of this corner-stone and the completion and dedication of our national memorial. [Applause.] A characteristic aphorism reminds us, that if we have built castles in the air, our work will not be lost if we put foundations under them. [Applause.] We cannot do better than to take this advice and put foundations as quickly as possible, under what has been perhaps an air castle, and watch its rapid growth and development into a completed structure which shall be a thing of beauty and a joy forever to future generations. [Applause.] This National Society is a very large organization, a very democratic organization, and a very influential organization. We may not yet have reached a condition of absolute perfection. [Laughter.] I wish to be modest in my claims for it, and possibly a fault or two may be pointed out by the hypocritical; but with all her faults, Madam President General, we love her still. [Laughter and applause.] This society has a distinct mission whose educational value cannot be questioned. It has a thoroughly good working chart to which we are loyal, and above all it has ideals to which we are proud to pin our faith. A nation or an organization which is without ideals is as stunted in its intellectual and moral growth as is the individual who is barren of them. [Applause.] We are thankful for the inspiration which led our Founders to open up these opportunities for helpful efforts to the women of this fair land [applause], and we are grateful, too, I think for these splendid obligations which allegiance to this society places on us for service and self-sacrifice. Service and self-sacrifice are a large part and a blessed part of our mission in life, and Daughters of the American Revolution will not have lived in vain if they are ever faithful to their ideals. [Prolonged applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair calls upon that splendid representative from the Keystone State,—who has raised a magnificent amount for Continental Hall,—Mrs. Frederica Getchell.

Mrs. GETCHELL. Madam President General and friends of the Daughters of the American Revolution, I bring to you loving greeting in the name of the Keystone State. She extends to each sister State the hand of loyal friendship, and she asks all to join with her to gather in a golden harvest that we may soon complete the splendid work this day begun.

We have laid our corner-stone, now let us finish our Memorial Continental Hall. [Applause.] To do this not only must each State do her duty, but each Daughter do hers. Forty-one thousand women can work wonders, if every one of this forty-one thousand will do her share; remembering that the men of the Revolution stood side by side for the principles that have made it possible for America, this day, to stand in the front rank among the great Powers of the world.

When you go to your homes, taking with you the bright memories of this *our own* red letter day, take with you also, the firm resolution to work; that at our next year's congress you may hand in not hundreds but thousands of dollars. [Applause.] Sister Daughters, ever keep before you the memory of the privations, the sufferings, and the sacrifices of our ancestors. Ever feel that no work, no sacrifice of ours can compare with theirs. Our hall is a debt of honor which we owe; dare we refuse to pay this debt?

When we gaze upon our glorious starry banner remember that each star was set in its azure field by the patriot band, and remember, too, that our Memorial Continental Hall will show future generations that we have paid a small part of our honest debt by raising in Memorial Continental Hall a monument to the men of the Revolution. (Applause.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will hear a few words of greeting from Mrs. de B. Randolph Keim, of Pennsylvania.

Mrs. KEIM. Madam President, members of the Continental Hall Committee, Regents and members of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution:

This remarkable assemblage and the event which has brought it together, is the first step toward the realization of substantial commemoration of the deeds of the founders, fathers and mothers of the Republic, by their Daughters of the American Revolution; and the laying of the corner-stone of this Memorial Continental Hall was essentially the corner-stone of the organization represented here to-day, 42,000 strong, to inaugurate, promote and complete the work then proposed. [Applause.]

Our constitution at the formation of the National Society, in this city thirteen years ago, defined certain objects reminiscent in character, which it was proposed to exploit and perpetuate.

It was certainly highly laudable to create a society, cherish and keep vigorous the principles for which our ancestors bravely fought;—the terrible sacrifices which they endured for the sake of those principles and the great boon their triumph brought to the inhabitants of the former British North American colonies, then made free and sovereign,—and as we see it to-day, to the inhabitants of the world at large, but it was better, if possible, to rear to the perpetual memory of these achievements, ratified definitely by treaty 121 years ago, an object lesson of patriotism, in its manifestations then and its marvelous triumphs since.

That is what we propose to accomplish in the edifice about to be reared by this society. It is expected that here will be assembled in a structure designed for the purpose as enduring as time itself, (if it be possible to make it so) relics of those days of American manhood and womanhood, valor and suffering.

I recall in the very outset of our work, when still our membership was small and our efforts feeble, how our first President General, Mrs. Harrison, urged the importance of a suitable building to properly commemorate and concentrate in some substantial form the efforts and results for which we were so earnestly striving. It was the chief subject of her reports and conversations.

I also recall, when myself for some years Regent of my native State of Connecticut, how every effort was made by the Connecticut chapters, then the banner State of the organization, to expand the idea proposed by our beloved President General. In her efforts she was supported also by the States as they came into the National Society, and her wishes have since been taken hold of by every State and chapter as they have entered into our growing fold.

After all these varying years we now see results which must give pride to every member of the society, and every man and woman who is not a member but loves his country, American institutions, and all that they mean.

And it goes without saying that the Memorial Continental Hall of the Daughters of the American Revolution will be one of the most beautiful, as well as one of the most instructive objects at the National Capital, and it also will be the shrine of patriotism for every part of the land and outlying lands under the ægis of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is Mrs. Abraham Allee, State Regent of Nebraska in the house? If so, we desire to hear from her a few words of greeting.

(Mrs. Allee did not respond, but her printed remarks follow.)

Mrs. M. L. ALLEE (State Regent of Nebraska). Madam President and Daughters: Nebraska, although unknown at the close of the Revolution, came into existence with the Louisiana Purchase and has spread over this proud and fertile land many descendants of the men and women who to-day we honor in laying the corner-stone of the magnificent Memorial Hall.

It will be a proud moment for every Daughter of the American Revolution when we shall see these walls reared, a memorial to the men and women who—"armed in the holy cause of liberty,"—founded this a nation, matchless in all the world!

We are history-making to-day. This building is unique. No building of the kind has ever been erected by women. It is a grand undertaking and will be a grand achievement, for we *will* finish what we have

undertaken. In the name of three hundred and ten Daughters of the American Revolution, of Nebraska, I greet you! [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair calls for Mrs Slade, President General of the United States Daughters of 1812, to extend to us their greetings. (Mrs. Slade came to the platform.)

Daughters of the American Revolution, I present to you an illustrious member of your own body, who is President General of another patriotic association, Mrs. Slade, President of the United States Daughters of 1812.

Mrs. SLADE. Madam President General, Daughters of the American Revolution and guests, I think this is the first mistake I have ever known your President to make, because whoever heard of the younger sister being welcomed where the older sister was having a party all to herself? [Laughter.] But the National Society of Daughters of 1812 is delighted to bring this greeting here to you in your great work, for the War of 1812 is to the American Revolution just like the amen to a prayer. American civil and religious liberty, so let it be [applause], and the United States Daughters of 1812, wards of this Government, the same as your selves, wish to bring their homage to your President, and they really think that the greatest pity of all is, that the limitations of your constitution do not keep your President just where she is until that Continental Hall is a fact. [Prolonged applause.] But there is one thing you can do, you can make it so much of a fact that one year from to-day every penny of that money can be in the bank. [Applause.] It is just a little effort for you now. I was thinking to-day that on the day that I heard of the death of our beloved National President McKinley I was in Concord, standing on Concord Bridge, looking before me at the place where stood her gallant sons in 1775, and looking back to the monument that marks the spot where stood the foes as we thought them then; and I wondered if all the blood had been shed in vain. It seemed for the moment that when anything could happen in a country so free as ours, a country so true, that when so pathetic an incident as that could happen, perhaps there had been some great mistake, and that all had not been accomplished that we thought had been accomplished. And then it seemed to me that it is just like another bright star in the firmament of patriotism, that it must be, and that is what this distressful event was for,—to make firm the religious liberty of this country. [Applause.]

Some day the United States Daughters of 1812 are hoping to supplement your work, and to stand side by side with you. The work that they have planned for themselves is to build a home where the descendants of patriots can be cared for when old age comes to them and they are without support. [Applause.] It is vague, and in the distance now, but still the time will come, and then we are coming to you again, and we are going to ask you to come to us, and give us your greeting and your love, just as we give these things to you to-day. [Great applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Mathew T. Scott, Vice-President General of the State of Illinois, has traveled many miles to attend our Continental Hall Committee meeting, and to vote upon the vital question of purchasing a site. I take pleasure in presenting to you Vice-President General Mrs. Matthew T. Scott.

Mrs. SCOTT. [Loud applause.] Madam President General, ladies and gentlemen: It were a cold heart indeed, and deadened sensibilities, that could contemplate unmoved, the scene that presents itself to us to-day—as we celebrate the laying of a corner-stone, from which shall spring in deathless beauty, that splendid structure Memorial Continental Hall—crown and apotheosis of the American “eternal feminine.”

Other splendid and enduring pageantries have contributed to the civic and national pride of the Capital, but perhaps none has been of greater significance than this. History furnishes no parallel for these impressive ceremonies—commemorative as this august event is, of a beautiful dream materialized, of hope long deferred realized—this hour, the full fruition of years of promise and prophecy.

A distinguished scholar said to me recently, that as nations become civilized and christianized, the splendor of their monuments to the dead decreases; that there is no parallel in modern times to the Taj-Mahal of India, or the magnificent mausoleums and memorials of Greece and Rome, and the ancient Egyptians; and that this is as it should be; that the best memorial to the dead, is service to the living. [Applause.]

May it be ours to do the one and not leave the other undone—ours to preserve in imperishable marble, the memory of those faithful ones, for whom no column rises, or tablet speaks, heroes and heroines in homespun, whose endurance, courage, and patriotism, in those far gone days blazed the way for all we hold dear in our civilization.

And then having made stones speak through our “palace beautiful”—our monument shall be human lives. For this great organization of ours, with its spiritualizing and uplifting influences—with its educational, historic, and patriotic trend—these 40,000 mothers, wives and maidens welded together and working shoulder to shoulder in behalf of high thinking and noble living—is the one safeguard, against which the tides of anarchy and unrest and unbelief may beat in vain. [Applause.]

American womanhood, as represented in this great Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, can, and shall preserve this bulwark impregnable.

And so we breathe the prayer that “this deposit, and the walls and arches, the dome, columns and entablatures to be erected over it with all they represent, may endure forever.” [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair takes great pleasure in calling upon another Daughter of the American Revolution who also has made many long journeys to promote the building of Continental Hall. One regret in these evening ceremonies is that the President of your society may

not call upon everybody who has worked for this notable cause. Many have labored, but many may not speak here to-night for lack of time and space. I call upon Mrs. John A. Murphy, Vice-President General for Ohio.

Mrs. MURPHY. [Great applause.] Madam President General, Daughters of the American Revolution, it is a matter of record that George Washington earnestly desired that a memorial building should be put up in this city of his name, commemorative of that period of history through which he lived, and which he helped to make, the history of the thirteen original United States. It is also a matter of record that the early Congresses considered this idea quite favorably, and almost practically. At intervals of five to ten years the consideration of the project was revived, but gradually fell into abeyance and almost oblivion. Now ladies, it not infrequently happens in the course of human life that duties unfulfilled by the men are taken up and fulfilled by the women. [Great applause.] It seems to me that this undertaking of ours is going to make a notable example of that. [Cries of "good"—applause.] We look around in this beautiful city, and in many of its streets we see grand monuments to heroes and statesmen, all of which are most certainly deserved. Yet in this fair city, nor in any city of our country until this day, this 19th of April, never has a stone been laid in a monument to commemorate those long neglected dead who gave their lives that this country might become what it is for us. I think we may safely say that the stone that has been rejected by our elders has to-day become the head of the corner [applause], for our gracious President General has laid the first stone of our beautiful house which will become a history in marble of the struggles and self-sacrifices of our far-away ancestors, whose graves lie unhonored, unmarked, over all our great land. Now I think many great and valuable results will follow from the erection of our stately house which is to help beautify this great city. They are too numerous for me to speak of in so short a time, but a few of them recommend themselves very strongly to me; allow me to mention them. The first is, that the foreigners who come here so constantly will learn by looking on our beautiful Memorial Hall that the history of the United States, though young and short, is not uncherished by her people. [Applause.] And we Americans, as well as they, are grateful to the fathers of our country who began us, a free nation. [Applause.] And now ladies, do you not think—I am sure I know you think, that we who have done so much to fulfill, at least in part, the desire of our beloved Washington, that we who have done so much this day to begin to repair the negligences of those early Congressmen [laughter], deserve that we should be aided by the Congress of to-day. [Great applause.] Who deserves it more? I hope you will ponder that thought, that you will sympathize with it, that you will take it away with you, and that each and every one of you will use your best endeavors to influence these statesmen in our national legislative halls to give a generous ap-

propriation to the Daughters of the American Revolution [applause] and to help them build quickly this stately house, that all the living may see the fulfillment of our desire. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. O. J. Hodge, State Regent of Ohio, is requested to give her greeting upon this occasion.

Mrs. HODGE. Madam President General, Daughters of the American Revolution and visitors, I have been asked to bring greetings from Ohio, that State which of late has boasted not only of being the mother of Presidents, and the mother of generals, but the mother of our honored President General, Mrs. Fairbanks. [Applause.] To-day Ohio has placed in the corner-stone the American flag, that symbol of the Union of the greatest Republic on earth, that banner which is ever unfurled in defense of, and for the uplifting of mankind. [Applause.]

In regard to this emblem of equal rights, let me relate a little incident. In Columbus, Ohio, in the early '50's there was very much talk of a State flag for Ohio. In fact, many States had State flags, and General Wood, who was quartermaster general under Governor Chase at the time, and General Carrington, who had charge of the Arsenal in Columbus, had devised a State flag which they considered a very beautiful one,—a white ground with the seal of the State of Ohio upon it. They had not only devised it, but they had had one made, and for the first time that day that flag had really floated from the arsenal, and they had hoped that Ohio would approve it, and that it would become the State flag. On this same day there was a meeting of the Typographical Union, a meeting of editors and publishers from all over the country, and on the evening of that day there was a banquet held at the O'Neil House in Columbus, and many toasts were responded to. One of them was in regard to a State flag, and one of the speakers said that if it ever should become necessary for the boys of that State to go to war, they would march under the flag of their State and march to victory. A few minutes later, James A. Garfield, then a young man, responded to the toast, "The Union Forever." He said, in the first place, "Thank God, Ohio has no State flag, and if it ever becomes necessary for the sons of Ohio to go out and battle, they will march proudly under the flag of our Union." [Applause.] There was great applause, and General Wood and General Carrington, nudging each other under the table, laid aside this flag, and it never was heard of until very recent times, not in fact until Ohio became a hundred years old.

Carnegie has said the States are all right as far as they go, but let any one touch Old Glory and the many are one. [Applause.] I am reminded of the verse by Morris in which he says,

"A union of lakes, and a union of lands,
A union of bonds none can sever;
A union of hearts and a union of hands,
And the flag of our Union forever." [Applause.]

I think if we Daughters are united and teach what that flag means,—that, as our president says, the basis of all true liberty is respect for the law;—if we teach them that, if we would teach them the meaning of the flag;—that it means that every citizen should bear his share of the public burden in his town, in his county, in his State and in the Union; let us teach the youth of our country the respect that is due that flag. When I speak of the youth, I mean the children of American parents; but I will say for the children of foreigners that when they are taught, they become law-abiding citizens. Let us teach all the respect that is due to that flag, but while we are doing this work along educational lines, let us not forget that we are building a Memorial Continental Hall. [Applause.] In ancient times the Greeks built on their battlefields what they called trophies. These were made by piling up the arms and even the bodies of the slain. The heroes of the American Revolution built a grander trophy in our Government of these United States, and now it is left to-day to the Daughters of the American Revolution to build a memorial, and to build a trophy which will be lasting; and we hope so to build that those that come after us will not say, “see Rome and die,” but “see Memorial Continental Hall, and live and spread its fame over all the world.” [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Congress will be delighted to hear from one of its youngest State Regents, Miss Mary Love Stringfield, of North Carolina. Is Miss Stringfield in the house?

MISS STRINGFIELD (applause). Madam President General, Daughters of the American Revolution and friends: We are told this is woman's era. As I look around me, I *know* this is woman's day, for before me are women from every State in the Union, many of whom have traveled hundreds, and some thousands of miles to be present on this happy occasion. A happy occasion indeed, for we have only to look into each others beaming countenances to find reflected there the joy and gladness overflowing each one of our hearts, that we have met to lay the corner-stone of our Memorial Continental Hall!

To-day marks the beginning of the fruition of our fondest hopes and most cherished plans, the erection of this building, which when completed shall approach in beauty the far famed Taj Mahal, and like that memorial erected in the memory of a beloved wife and mother, shall our “Palace Beautiful” attest the love and reverence in which the memory of the women of Revolutionary days is held by their descendants, an enduring monument whose memorial windows, tablets, and paintings like the Koran, inscribed in Mosaic in the walls of the mausoleum of the “Exalted of the Palace,” shall speak in living words to all who pass beneath its portals!

I have been requested to state what the Daughters of North Carolina have done for the cause. You will please bear in mind the fact, when comparing our efforts with those of our sisters from other States, it is only within the past few years that chapters of our order have been

formed in my State. This may seem strange when we recall North Carolina's Revolutionary record,—and it is due to no lack of patriotism on the part of the women, but to the existing conditions peculiar to most Southern States.

The chapters have contributed of their means—some liberally, one I have in mind having pledged a stated sum annually, until the Hall is completed.

Though not requested to speak of proposed gifts, I wish to tell you of the historic chair which will be presented by the "Council Oak Chapter," of Morgantown.

I have not the time to give you a history of the trees from which the chair will be made, but merely state, that under its spreading branches, a council was held by the "over mountain men" on their way to King's Mountain, and here they returned bearing in triumph eight hundred British prisoners. Since that time, the "Council Oak" has been the Mecca of the people in the State, until struck by lightning a few years ago. When the members of the chapter which bears its name, found the tree was doomed they purchased it, and will preserve every piece of the historic wood. They will have made from the "heart of the oak," a massive carved chair. In the center of the back, a facsimile of the tree when in its prime, and around this the name of every patriot who fought at King's Mountain. They have also generously donated to the other chapter in the State, wood for a table to accompany the chair, and with the gavel to be presented by a member, the North Carolina Daughters will have ready for the presiding officer, when the Hall is completed, the entire outfit. [Applause.]

As one of the "thirteen original States" it will be our privilege to give one of the thirteen columns for the memorial portico. Upon this column we will have inscribed the words "Alamance, Halifax, Guilford Court House" for we feel that they stand for:

"Deeds which should not pass away, and names that must not wither." [Great applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will now hear from the sister State of South Carolina, the splendid State which has given such magnificent Revolutionary heroes. We will hear from Mrs. S. A. Richardson, State Regent from South Carolina.

Mrs. RICHARDSON [applause]. Madam President General, Members of the National Board, Daughters of the American Revolution, ladies and gentlemen:

For the honor of addressing this distinguished gathering on such a notable occasion, I return thanks to our esteemed President General, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks.

I thank her in the name of South Carolina's loyal Daughters of the American Revolution for the compliment to the Palmetto State, the home of Marion, Sumter, Pickens, Rebecca Mott, Martha Bratton, and the Indian maid Cateechee; [applause] the battle ground of Cowpens,

King's Mountain, Eutaw Springs, and glorious old Fort Moultrie, which withstood the vigorous assault of the British fleet under Sir Peter Parker, from early in the morning until nine at night. When General Lee inspected the little fort, he deemed it so insignificant that he ordered Colonel Moultrie to evacuate at once, as resistance would only incite the enemy to anger and bring greater trouble on the city of Charleston, for the fleet would knock the fort into ruins in less than an hour. Col. Moultrie replied, "Then we will perish behind the ruins." [Applause.] Gen. Lee returned to the city and reported to Gen. Rutledge his interview with Col. Moultrie and requested that he, as Governor, should order him to evacuate the fort. Gov. Rutledge replied, "Sir, sooner than write that order, I would cut off this right arm." [Applause.] After the battle of Fort Moultrie the Palmetto tree was added to the State flag of South Carolina in honor of the palmetto logs of which the fort was made.

The grand work of Memorial Continental Hall, which is well within our grasp, is proof of the spirit that pervaded prosperous nations from pagan history down to the present day. We know when patriotism was sacrificed to greed and avarice, frivolity and licentiousness, thrones were demolished, and empires disappeared. If we scan history ever so hurriedly, we recall the tremendous influence, for weal or woe, of one man or woman, one party, or one clique.

The nobility of France was cut up by three men, Louis the Eleventh, Richelieu, and Robespierre; Louis overthrew the great vassals, Richelieu decimated the great lords, and Robespierre annihilated the aristocracy.

The first prepared the way for sole monarchy, the second for absolute monarchy, and the third for constitutional monarchy. A few brave, self-reliant men, cheered by faithful, unselfish women changed the map of Great Britain. I have not time to touch upon the chain of events that connect our past and our present occasion, but we know in each important epoch of American history, from 1754 until his death, the name of one man was the center light, the luminous focus of our country's endeavor. The sun which rose upon the new world, not less resplendent than others, and which increased in honor and greatness in proportion to the needs of his country, from the hour when he planted the British flag over the ruins of Fort Duquesne, the youthful Major George Washington became a marked figure, his dauntless spirit ruled the horizon of his country. [Applause.]

To-day we meet in this beautiful city of that immortal name, to perpetuate the deeds he wrought for. We can but feel the spark of love and devotion expressed by the exiled countess of the old regime; "When I say Paris, I mean Versailles!" Daughters of the American Revolution, let us rear our Memorial Temple so grandly, so faultlessly, that in years to come our children may, in synonym of United States, say "Washington." [Applause.]

Let our great men and peerless women point to the Continental Hall

as an epitome of American history. Let future generations wear the badge of our society, as the Crusader cherished the insignia of truth and loyalty. [Applause.]

Our great women of the Revolution never flinched under the strain of the seven long years of war; they realized as fully as the men of that day the "*esprit des lois*," that Montesquieu maintains should be the security of each member of the community of all, "those absolute rights which are vested in them by the immutable laws of nature."

Let us in our society, Daughters of the American Revolution, remember that the true doctrine of successful organizations is,—the object should be,—to confer the greatest possible good upon every member, without detriment or injury to a single one. [Applause.] We surrender nothing of our national rights in accepting the authority of this great society as contained in the constitution we ourselves have made. In this work we are solidifying our organization; to-day we realize the magnitude of a well organized, well officered society, in the executive arrangements planned and carried out by those in charge of this historic occasion.

When our hall is completed, American woman will need no bard to sing her power and fidelity. Other memorials may be reared, but I believe none will ever surpass the one our love and loyalty designed, and will erect to the "Memory of the Patriotic Fathers—to the Senate of Sages, whose wisdom conceived, and to the band of heroes on flood and field, whose valor achieved the Independence of the United States of America, and established in constitutional form the principles of self-government by the people upon which, and for which that Independence was consummated, thus opening this 'Land of the Free and the Home of the Brave' as an asylum to the oppressed of all climes, and a refuge to the persecuted of all creeds,—'a Fortress alike a Temple.'"

These eloquent words of that great thinker, Alexander H. Stephens, impress me forcibly with absolute confidence in our work, that will honor the men and women of the far-reaching past:

"They never fail who die in a great cause."

Some of us may go hence before this structure is completed; yet each one shall have laid her own corner-stone deep down in the hearts of those true daughters who survive us, who will cherish our faithful efforts along with their own. To those of our society whose opportunities enable them to work more effectively, and more continuously than others equally willing and interested, I give my sincere thanks, and bid them godspeed, and loyally say:

"Let Spain boast the treasures that grow in her mines,

Let Gallia rejoice in her olives and vines,

In bright, sparkling jewels let India prevail,

With her odors Arabic perfume every gale;

'Tis Columbia alone that can boast of the soil

Where the fair fruits of virtue and liberty smile." [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is Mrs. Katherine L. Eagan on the platform?
We will be glad to hear from Mrs. Eagan some words of greeting.
(No response.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will now call upon the State Regent of the District of Columbia, Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Main. [Applause.]

Mrs. MAIN. Madam President General, Daughters of the American Revolution and guests: I bring you no chapter of history to-night, but as State Regent of the District of Columbia it is my pleasant privilege to bring to you the greetings of the one thousand Daughters of the city of Washington. [Great applause.] We are glad to have with us on this auspicious occasion, for which we have worked and waited through many long years, so large a representation of our society, gathered from every section of our country and every class of society. During the 14 years of our existence we have roused the country to a patriotic enthusiasm never before known;—to a new and higher idea of citizenship; to a deeper love and veneration for our beautiful flag. [Applause.]

May this day be a stepping stone to a still higher ideal in fraternity and loyalty. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will call for a few words of greeting from Maryland, and will introduce Mrs. Knott, who has been prominent in the work for Continental Hall ever since its beginning.

Mrs. KNOTT. Ladies, I think I ought to begin by an apology that the President has called upon me to say a word, but I will simply give you a short account of my experience in the society, which began when it did not number 100 members, in the days when we met in that little room upstairs and tried to organize the committee to raise the funds for a Continental Hall. In those days of our weakness when we were so small in numbers, we did not really think that we could carry on or undertake anything quite so large without the assistance of the gentlemen [laughter]; and at the suggestion of Mrs. Harrison, we had an Advisory Board composed of gentlemen belonging principally to the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and at these particular meetings, which we held during the year, many of them were held at night, on account of the impossibility of the men attending in the daytime. They were sometimes prolonged until 12 and 1 o'clock at night. In those days we had in the beginning a trouble which it is not necessary to refer to [laughter], and of course that made a great deal of discussion. There was a great deal of newspaper advertising on the subject, and we consulted these gentlemen. Several of them were lawyers, and they were not able to come until quite late, you know, and as I say these meetings were prolonged until all hours. But we still continued, and the society grew very rapidly. I contrasted those small meetings with the assemblage this afternoon, and in looking around, here and there, I would see a familiar face among that large crowd, of those beginners of the society and occasionally the face of a

man who had assisted us. The contrast was really so striking and so pathetic, not to say charming, that it almost distracted my mind from what was going on around me. [Applause.] In the working of that small society we first thought we must have, of course, a constitution, and that was a great work. Of course we all wanted to have our share in it [laughter], and we were very fortunate in meeting a lawyer who held a very high position here, General Shields, and he undertook to make a constitution for us. I have attended every congress since, and I see this constitution, which I thought so perfect in the beginning, has been constantly changed and altered. It reminds me very much of the maxim of the illustrious Jefferson that "The world is governed too much, that that government is best that governs least." [Applause.] And I also think of the war which the King and Parliament of Great Britain brought on in this country, the Revolution, to which we owe our existence, and which has given us our name. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will hear some telegrams from our absent members, telegrams wishing us success. Mrs. Weed will read those to us.

Mrs. Weed read the following telegrams:

"NEW YORK, April 19, 1904.

"Mrs. C. W. FAIRBANKS, *President General, D. A. R. Congress, Washington, D. C.*:

"Receive ten dollars for Continental Hall to credit of old Connecticut, also ten thousand congratulations for noble work done by yourself and associates promoting its early building; may the past provide inspiration for future.

"MRS. NELLIE S. WEED,
"Norwalk Chapter."

[Applause.]

"NORFOLK, VA., April 19, 1904.

"Mrs. CHAS. W. FAIRBANKS, *President General, D. A. R.*:

"Congratulations on laying corner-stone. May the completed work soon crown it. Regret very much not being with you.

"SALLIE NEWTON PAGE."

[Applause.]

"ATLANTA, GA., April 19, 1904.

"Mrs. CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS, *President General, D. A. R.*:

(Send to Corner-stone Exercises, Washington, D. C.)

"MADAM: Kindly convey my compliments and congratulations to the Daughters of the American Revolution. May our Continental Hall rise in beauty and majesty, a memorial to the heroic past, an emblem of vivifying energy in the present, a glorious pledge to a triumphant future. An old friend and co-worker.

"MARY VIRGINIA ELLET CABELL."

[Applause.]

"St. Louis, Mo., April 18, 1904, 1.35 a. m.

"Mrs. CHAS. W. FAIRBANKS, *Chase's Opera House, Washington, D. C.*:"

"My heartiest congratulations to the President General and all Daughters of the American Revolution for their share in the cornerstone that is laid to-day. May the memorial to our noble ancestors soon be completed and stand for honor and patriotism through the centuries to come.

"M. MARGARETTA MANNING,
"Ex-President General."

[Applause.]

"BLOOMINGTON, ILLS., April 19, 1904.

"Mrs. CHAS. W. FAIRBANKS, *President General N. S. D. A. R., 1800 Mass. Ave., Washington, D. C.*:"

"Greetings and hearty congratulations to our President General and the Daughters whose liberal contributions have made possible the happy occasion of the great work begun years ago. May the Memorial Continental Hall be the abiding place of wisdom, righteousness, justice and peace, and may the God of our fathers preside over all our counsels.

"LETITIA GREEN STEVENSON."

[Applause.]

"The Montana Daughters to-day renew their pledges of love and loyalty to the N. S. D. A. R., and Memorial Continental Hall.

"JENNIE S. TALLANT,
"State Regent."

[Applause.]

"Greetings and loyalty from Old Concord Chapter." [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wonders if you could venture upon one verse of "America," without your books, if somebody will start it for us. [Laughter.]

(The audience sang "America.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Before dispersing our Reader, Miss Richards, has an announcement to make to us.

Miss RICHARDS. By permission of the President General, I wish to say that while Mrs. Hodge was making her remarks about the American flag, what she said reminded me of a flag story which seems particularly appropriate to an occasion like this, when we are celebrating the beginning of that first great conflict with the British, resulting in a way which as we all know, at least, did not call for the lowering of the American flag. It was in Shanghai in the late '70's, soon after the purchase of Alaska by the United States. A banquet was taking place. When the time came for the toasts, the British consul being called upon, rose and drank as follows:

"I drink to the Union Jack, the flag that for a thousand years has floated over every continent and on every sea,—and the only flag on which the sun never sets!"

The Americans were somewhat crestfallen at this toast, wondering who could "go the Britisher one better," when our own American, Eli Perkins, who was present, rose and drank as follows:

"I drink to the Stars and Stripes; when the rising sun gilds the rockbound coast of Maine, the setting sun is touching with its last lingering rays the westward-most islands of Alaska, over all of which floats the Stars and Stripes [applause]; the flag of freedom, the unconquered banner, never lowered to any foe, and the only flag that ever whipped the flag on which the sun never sets!" [Great applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A motion is in order to adjourn until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I rise to a question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question of privilege?

Mrs. BALLINGER. I should like to know when we are to take up the remaining amendments?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. To-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. The Chair wishes to call attention to the fact that the President of the United States has issued an invitation to the Daughters of the American Revolution to call upon him to-morrow afternoon. Is it the pleasure of the congress to accept this invitation? If so, all in favor will signify it by saying "aye."

(The "ayes" were unanimous.)

(The congress at 10.15 p. m. adjourned till Wednesday at 10 a. m.)

MORNING SESSION, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1904.

At 10.10 a. m. the bugle call was sounded.

Congress called to order at 10.15 by President General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will unite with the Chaplain General in invoking Divine blessing upon the work of to-day.

CHAPLAIN GENERAL. Our Heavenly Father, we thank Thee for life and health and strength. We thank Thee that Thou hast preserved us during the night and brought us to this place to do what we think is Thy will and Thy work. We thank Thee for the blessing of work to do. We thank Thee that Thou hast brought us safely here, and that Thou hast educated us for the work Thou hast for us to do. Help us to realize, O Heavenly Father, that as we do this work we fit ourselves for the years to come, and we pray, our Heavenly Father, that everything which we touch and which we do may be done as in Thy sight. Help us to realize that Thou art with all the secular things of life; that Thou art with our pleasures and with our joys as well as with our sorrows; and that Thou doth ordain and overrule. We thank Thee our Heavenly Father that Thy Spirit was with us yesterday during the ceremonies, and we pray that no ill may come to those who are here. Grant our prayer to restore those who are ill and in danger. We pray that Thou may be with us during this day. Give us strength for our work and bless our President and all of our officers, and give them strength to help us to realize that, after all, the power is with the Delegates,—that they are the ones who are responsible, not the officers, and help them to realize that they are in Thy sight. Give us strength for all our days, and finally bless us and bring us into Thy Heavenly home, we ask for Jesus' sake. Amen.

The Star Spangled Banner was sung by Mrs. Lester M. Bartlett, of John Adams Chapter, Boston, Massachusetts.

The minutes of Tuesday, April 19th, morning and afternoon session, were read by the Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Holcombe.

The motions of the evening session of Tuesday, April 19, were read by the Recording Secretary General.

Upon motion of Mrs. Bryan, of Tennessee, seconded by Miss Stringfield, of North Carolina, the minutes were approved as read.

Mrs. HOAGLAND, of Missouri. Madam President and ladies of the congress: Last year at the Missouri Conference, the 14th day of June was chosen for Louisiana Purchase Day at the World's Fair. But the Board of Managers of the Daughters have decided on the 11th day of October as Daughters' Day. Therefore, as we are loyal Daughters (cries of "that's right"), we want to have both days. [Applause.]

Therefore I extend to the ladies of this congress and to every Daughter in the land a most cordial welcome to visit our World's Fair City on the 14th of June and the 11th of October. In our beautiful World's Fair State building you will find a most hearty and cordial welcome from the Missouri Daughters. [Applause.]

Miss STRINGFIELD, of North Carolina. Madam President, I wish to ask permission of the congress to have my remarks which were to have been made yesterday afternoon, published in the proceedings. Unfortunately I suffer from neuralgia, and on account of the cold wind yesterday afternoon I was unable to deliver my remarks. I would be glad to have these remarks published in the proceedings of the congress.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Miss Stringfield states that illness prevented her from being present, and hopes the courtesy of the congress will be extended to her in allowing her to publish in the record of the proceedings the remarks which she had hoped to deliver.

Mrs. BRYAN.

I move that it be allowed.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there any objection to the request?

(There was no objection and it was so ordered.)

Mrs. KEIM. Can the same privilege be extended to two members from Pennsylvania?

(There was no objection and it was so ordered.)

Mrs. MARSH. I ask permission on the part of Illinois to convey to Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, Honorary President General, the Stevenson memorial from the corner-stone decorations.

Mrs. WHITE, of New York. Madam President is it in order to call for the order of the day?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We go on *ad seriatim*.

(At this point Mrs. Richards, of Iowa, took the Chair.)

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Official Reader desires to make some announcements.

The Reader announced that the Waggaman Gallery would be open from 12 to 2, admission 50 cents for the benefit of the Continental Hall.

READER. The Illinois delegation asks the privilege of taking home to Mrs. Stevenson, who is detained at home by ill-health, a medallion, which bore her name in the corner-stone ceremonies yesterday. This is signed by Mrs. Marsh, Regent of the Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter. (Permission granted.)

PRESIDING OFFICER. We will proceed to the consideration of the amendments. The next amendment is the 8th. The Reader will please read the 8th amendment.

The Reader read as follows:

EIGHTH AMENDMENT.

Article VII. Add as section 4:

The Chapters in the several States, Territories, and in the District of Columbia may form organizations upon such basis of representation to the said State, Territorial and District organizations as a majority of such Chapters may determine.

Such organizations shall have power to elect a State, Territorial or District Regent; a Vice-Regent and such other officers as may be deemed necessary, and they shall also have power to transact any and all business of a State or local character which shall not conflict with the constitution or laws governing the National Society.

Anything in the constitution, so far as it may conflict with this section is hereby superseded.

VIRGINIA S. HODGE, *Ohio State Regent.*

CAROLINE M. MURPHY, *Vice-Prest. Genl., Ohio.*

EVA M. KITE, *Regent, Cincinnati Chapter.*

MARY R. WELCH, *Regent, Ursula Wolcott Chapter.*

CLIFFORD WARNOCK, *of Urbana Chapter.*

MARY HOVER COLLACOTT, *of New Connecticut Chapter.*

ANNA RANDALL ROSS, *of Joseph Spencer Chapter.*

MRS. LIZZIE S. VORIS, *Regent, Cuyahoga Portage Chapter.*

MRS. H. A. GRIFFIN, *of Western Reserve Chapter.*

MRS. J. A. NORTON, *of Dolly Todd Madison Chapter, Tiffin.*

MISS CYNTHIA A. ALLEN, *of Cuyahoga Portage Chapter.*

CAROLINE E. MCWILLIAMS.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will entertain a motion for the adoption of this amendment.

Mrs. BROWN, of Wisconsin.

I move the acceptance of this amendment.

Miss MALLET. I second the motion.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there any discussion?

Mrs. WHITE. I think we are all agreed on this and I would like to call for the question.

PRESIDING OFFICER. What was your remark?

Mrs. WHITE. I called for the question, that is all.

(The question was put and motion lost.)

The Reader proceeded to read the 9th amendment as follows:

NINTH AMENDMENT.

Article VIII, Sec. 3. Strike out the first sentence, viz:

"The local chapters shall be entitled to retain one-half of the annual dues and one-half of the life membership fees paid to them, respectively, for their own use. The local Chapters may by by-laws make

provision for the collection of additional dues for their own use." And insert in its place the following:

The local chapters shall send to the National Society seventy-five cents of the annual per capita tax, and shall retail one-half of the life membership fees paid to them.

BEATRICE LARNED WHITNEY, *Michigan.*

MRS. CHAS. B. BRYAN, *Tennessee.*

MRS. JAS. M. HEAD, *Vice-Regent, Tennessee.*

MRS. CHAS. M. TURNER, *Michigan.*

BERTHA M. ROBBINS, *New York.*

MARY FERNANDEZ DE VELASCO.

MRS. WHITNEY (T. H.).

HARRIET L. DAVIS, *New York.*

ELIZABETH BELLINGER SUIER.

ANNA M. L. BLAKE, *New York.*

EMMA S. BRAYTON, *S. V. R., Michigan.*

MRS. JAMES H. CAMPBELL, *Michigan.*

Mrs. JOHN L. BUEL, of Connecticut.

I move to lay the amendment on the table.

Mrs. GEO. C. WOODRUFF. I second the motion.

Miss MILLER. I also second the motion.

Mrs. WHITE. I second the motion.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. Madam President, was discussion called for?

PRESIDING OFFICER. Discussion was called for but no one responded to the invitation.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. It is the most rapid piece of legislation we ever saw. This is one of the most important matters before us. [Applause.]

PRESIDING OFFICER. Anybody who voted to lay on the table can move to reconsider.

A MEMBER. There was no discussion called for on this last amendment.

PRESIDING OFFICER. A motion to lay on the table is non-debatable.

Mrs. STULL, of New Jersey. The motion was first put from the gallery that this be adopted.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Parliamentarian would like to explain that the motion to table is one of higher rank, and takes precedence. It is a motion which cuts off debate.

Mrs. BARROLL, of Connecticut. A question of information. Does a motion to table require a two-thirds vote?

PRESIDING OFFICER. It does not. It requires a two-thirds vote to adopt an amendment. This was a motion to table.

The Chair was in doubt as to whether the motion to table was carried or not.

(Stenographers stated that the motion had not been put.)

PRESIDING OFFICER. Will you call for a division on the motion to table this amendment?

MISS TEMPLE. I call for a division.

PRESIDING OFFICER. All those in favor of tabling the 9th amendment will please rise.

Mrs. Carey and Mrs. Middleton were appointed tellers to count the vote upon the floor of the house, and Mrs. Chittenden and Mrs. Kinney to count the vote in the gallery.

A MEMBER. What is the vote on?

PRESIDING OFFICER. For tabling the 9th amendment. We will have to suspend business until there is quiet in the house. Please be seated and listen to the reading of this amendment that has been called for.

The Reader read again the 9th amendment as proposed.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion is to table this amendment. Now, we ask for a rising vote to table, which, as you know, will dispose of this amendment. If you want to discuss it, don't move to table it, and if you do want to table it, rise now when the vote is called for. All those in favor of tabling will rise, stand and be counted.

A MEMBER. Mrs. Kinney is absent.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair appoints Mrs. Warren, Vice-State Regent, of Connecticut, as teller in place of Mrs. Kinney in the gallery.

The tellers proceeded to count the vote.

Result of count:

Yeas, 262; Nays, 111.

The motion prevailed and the amendment was lost.

PRESIDING OFFICER. I therefore declare the motion to table this amendment carried. [Applause.]

The Reader will now proceed to the reading of the 10th amendment, and as soon as this is before you for discussion, those who desire to discuss it will kindly state their names and where they are from, and send their motions to the desk.

Mrs. ORTON, of Ohio. Madam Chairman, I would like to say that it seems to be the opinion of quite a number of the members present that an unjustifiable use is being made of the parliamentary term, "to table," that we are killing all our amendments and reducing the work of the organization. These amendments have been carefully studied and thought out and it is not fair that that power should be used in that way.

PRESIDING OFFICER. It is the privilege of the congress to do as they see fit with the motions to table, which are submitted. There has been no gag rule applied to anyone in the opinion of the Chair.

Mrs. ORTON. They are doing that, though, and it has not been done before. [Applause and laughter.]

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is powerless to do anything if the house insists on making undebatable motions.

Mrs. ORTON. You know the motion to table takes precedence of every other motion, and therefore has to be considered at once and comes on the members as a surprise, and therefore the members vote to table without knowing what it means.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair appreciates the lady's position, but can simply repeat what she has already said, that there is nothing to compel the house to adopt a motion to table. Such motions can be voted down if the congress sees fit.

Mrs. ORTON. But the members have not heard the discussion and do not know what they are voting upon. [Laughter.]

PRESIDING OFFICER. We will now proceed to the consideration of the 10th amendment which the Official Reader will read.

The Reader read as follows:

TENTH AMENDMENT.

Article IX, Sec. 1. Add to Section 1: *No amendment to an amendment to the Constitution or By-Laws shall be acted upon by the same congress in which it is proposed.*

Mrs. MATTHEW T. SCOTT, V. P. G., Illinois.

Mrs. D. H. LAW,

Mrs. DONALD McLEAN,

Mrs. MIRANDA B. TULLOCH,

Mrs. FLORENCE GRAY ESTEY,

Mrs. H. C. DEMOTT,

Mrs. JOHN T. LILLARD,

Mrs. S. B. C. MORGAN,

Mrs. E. W. DANA,

Mrs. WALTER REEVES,

MISS HARRIET J. BAIRD-HUEY,

Mrs. J. A. COLEMAN.

Mrs. ROOME, of the District of Columbia. Madam President, I desire to speak against this.

PRESIDING OFFICER. There is no motion before the house.

Mrs. SEDGWICK SMITH.

I move to accept it.

Mrs. McLEAN, of New York. Mrs. McLean, of New York desires to second it. She has signed the amendment and when she has signed an amendment she desires to give her reasons therefor.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion has not been stated.

Mrs. McLEAN. The motion has not been stated?

A MEMBER. It was moved and seconded.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Mrs. McLean, will you kindly let Mrs. Scott, who signed this first, speak first?

Mrs. McLEAN. Certainly.

Mrs. SCOTT, of Illinois. Madam Chairman and Daughters of the American Revolution: This amendment should itself be slightly amended by adding the words "except by unanimous consent." It would then read:

"No amendment to an amendment to the Constitution or by-laws shall be acted upon by the same congress in which it is proposed except by unanimous consent."

I never realized the full significance of this amendment until taught by the experiences of former congresses, and in a measure by the experience of this congress, where I have sat for hours patiently listening to the consideration and reconsideration of amendments and amendments to amendments.

You will pardon me for saying that this amendment contains the kernel of the whole matter, the solution of the problem of much avoidable delay. We came here from great distances and at great expense to transact the business of the National Society, and that we may with fresh impulse and quickened enthusiasm return to our States and chapters, enriched with the suggestions and wisdom we have garnered at the meetings of our National Congress,—our hearts, and minds too, strengthened by the mutual interchange of high patriotic plans and achievements. But during past congresses more than a legitimate length of time has been spent in discussing amendments, and amendments to amendments, that should during the past years have been conscientiously studied and discussed in the chapters at home, and the results of these chapter investigations brought by delegates to our deliberations here.

The passage of this amendment would, I believe, enforce this previous preparatory study of the amendments, expedite business here and do away with much unnecessary waste of the precious time of the congress.

I wish by this amendment to emphasize the importance, the duty, indeed, of this faithful home preparatory study of our amendments. So long as we live in this world offences must come. If indeed there is a need for this perpetual tinkering with the Constitution, do let us mitigate the evil as far as possible in order, to say the least, that our work here may be accelerated, and the National Society be protected, at least in some measure, from the appearance of hurriedly enacted legislation one year or day, that awaits only another year or day for expurgation or change. If this careful home study by the chapters were persisted in, the significance would be at least comprehended of the attempts here made to limit chapter representation,—attempts which simply consume time to the detriment of our prestige and usefulness, for this great constituency of chapters will never permit its inherent right of representation to be forfeited by endorsing the malign doctrine of taxation without representation. [Applause.] We would also be spared reiterated and fruitless discussion here as to whether chapters are to be instructed by congress as to their methods of electing State

Regents and State Vice-Regents, or whether the States themselves have the right to exercise their constitutional privilege of option, each State deciding for itself in the matter;—congress as the servant of the chapters and doing their will, confirming and recording such action.

The passage of this amendment would also help to maintain the dignity with which our national constitution should be clothed, and save it from being subjected to the unstudied and undigested whims and impulses of a house too often wearied, restless and impatient for the consideration of other matters.

Mrs. McLEAN. Arose to address the Chair.

Mrs. ROOME. Ought not the opposing side be heard first? Having heard the affirmative should not the negative now be heard?

PRESIDING OFFICER. I think that has been the rule, that there should be one on each side.

Mrs. McLEAN. I yield to Mrs. Roome.

Mrs. ROOME. Madam Chairman and Daughters of the American Revolution, we have accepted Roberts' Rules of Order as our rules of parliamentary law, and I think I can ask that the Parliamentarian may state Roberts' rulings in regard to an amendment to the constitution or by-laws of a society. However, I will state it, and if I am not correct I hope that the Parliamentarian will correct me. I will say that Roberts says that an amendment to a constitution (we will not speak of by-laws because that is not under consideration) may be amended at the time the vote is to be taken, because it is a principal motion and is therefore subject to amendment. Have I stated it correctly?

PARLIAMENTARIAN. Yes.

Mrs. ROOME. The Parliamentarian says I have stated it correctly.

But besides this I want to present some reasons why we should not pass this amendment. Many amendments to the constitution, although drawn up with what the framers consider great care, either overlook some point or are not so wisely framed as they should be. Neither one person, nor even 12 persons, can have as sound judgment as several hundred, and when an amendment comes here to this representative body we have the wisdom of all the society represented in this body and it is for us to legislate with all care. When proposed amendments come before this body if they are imperfectly framed, we may, if we are allowed to amend them, be able to improve them so that they will prove wise and just laws when passed, and as amended they may be then passed. But if we are not allowed to improve them we must do one of two things; we must accept something very unsatisfactory, very imperfect perhaps unjust, even, in its results, or, we must reject altogether an amendment which, in an amended form, would be to the advantage and benefit of the society. If we pursue the former course, and adopt something that is unsatisfactory we may work under an amendment, as I have said, that is unjust, and that may for years create more injustice. An eminent authority has said that there is no injustice so great as the in-

justice that is committed in the name of the law. [Applause and laughter.]

I regret that I must differ with the lady who presented this amendment. It is not always easy to have an unjust law changed, it is sometimes very difficult. It is not always easy to make persons see the fine points that make a little difference. It is like the acorn that grows into a great tree. It may be a very small point apparently, but the results are very great. And we cannot always amend an unjust law, and under the present constitution, as it is, we cannot amend now for two years if we have not the power of amendment in this body or in any body where the vote is to be taken.

More than that, it is never wise to deprive one's self of a privilege or a right, no matter what it may be. [Applause.]

If you have a right under a just law it is never right to deprive yourself of it. And some of these rights we have gained, we who have been here year after year and year after year; some of these rights we have struggled for and we have gained them for you. And are we to lose the fruits of our labors? Are you going to pass without consideration something which will put a shackle upon you and prevent you from making a change? More than that, it will not prevent changes. It may prevent you from remedying defects; it will not prevent changes. They will only present more amendments the following year, that is all. [Laughter.]

You are never going to prevent people from offering amendments,—it is not human nature; they will offer them. There is no human power that can prevent them offering amendments. The only thing we can do is to dispose of them as rapidly as possible when they are not good amendments. [Applause.]

Mrs. McLEAN. Arose to address the Chair.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Will Mrs. McLean please come to the platform?

(Mrs. McLean, of New York, came forward and was greeted with applause.)

Mrs. McLEAN. Madam Chairman and ladies. With the highest respect for my predecessor I shall take her own text to plead my cause. She says there is no injustice so great as that committed in the name of the law. That is perfectly correct, and it is just such an injustice that Mrs. Scott, the Vice-President from Illinois, and others of us who are upholding the amendments now before you, are seeking to avert. Our own constitution I hold as superior to Roberts' Rules of Order. [Applause.] I say that, of course, with no disrespect to the Parliamentarian. But General Roberts has written these rules of order to apply to all or to any parliamentary body. Our constitution is written for our own particular guidance. I think it is a well known fact that the constitution of an organization takes precedence over any ordinary rules of parliamentary procedure. [Applause.] Our constitution already contains this clause, and it is for this very clause that

my predecessor and I have stood together on the floor of this congress. I refer to the clause that provides that due notice of every amendment to the constitution should be submitted so long a time before action as to give full time for consideration. [Applause.] That is why the constitution demands that an amendment submitted at one congress shall be sent out in printed form to all the chapters, and shall not be acted upon until the succeeding congress.

Now, it is very plain to see that if you maintain that you have the power on this floor to amend an amendment which has been up for your consideration for a year, you controvert the original spirit of that amendment. [Applause.] If you can interpolate one word the original amendment may be entirely changed. It may read it is so and so, and your interpolation may make it read that it is not so and so. (Cries of "no," "no.") You have changed the entire form of your amendment by amending it on the floor of the house. It is not probable, but it is entirely possible that that could be done. It is because we have amended an amendment on the floor of this house several times without the members feeling that they had duly considered it, that this amendment is asked for. After those who had given their wisdom and judgment to a proposed amendment had decided on what would be a proper amendment for the society and had decided upon the best wording, it has been possible to amend it on the floor of the congress, and thus the intent of the constitution in regard to a provision for its amendment is subverted. We feel that after having given our best wisdom and judgment to the matter of an amendment we are called upon suddenly at five minutes notice to vote upon some amendment to an amendment which is something of an entirely different nature from what we have been considering. Now, I know that the Vice-President General from Illinois, myself and others have felt that any injustice done by accepting or voting down an amendment which has been before us in print, is a much less injustice than one that can be done by using snap judgment, so to speak. [Applause.]

We will always have the right to amend the constitution by the provisions of the constitution, but we all agree that it is not wise to continually amend the constitution, [applause] and if we have the right not only in print but on the floor to do it indefinitely, then where is our constitution and what does it amount to? [Applause.]

Mrs. MURPHY, of Ohio. Madam President, I rise to a point of personal privilege. Was not this question acted upon in reference to one other amendment that has been proposed already in this congress? Was not an amendment proposed and a substitute offered and did not the Parliamentary rule that it could not be considered because it had not been before the society for a year? I think that ruling already stands in the records of this congress. Now, why should we reverse that precedent? You have acted upon this very amendment proposed by the Vice-President General from Illinois.

Mrs. McLEAN. May I have the privilege of replying?

PRESIDING OFFICER. You may.

Mrs. McLEAN. I watched very carefully that discussion, and I think that the first ruling was that it could not be substituted because of our constitution, because this very amendment had not gone into effect, and because the Chair ruled that out, the moment that substitute could be voted upon it was voted upon, and voted down.

Mrs. MURPHY. Madam President I wish you to understand that I believe in this amendment and I was confident that the substitute of Mrs. Weed could not be considered because it had not been before this house for a year. Whether it was acted upon I don't know; but the principle was the same. It was advocated from the platform that it ought not to be considered because it had not been before the house for a year.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Parliamentary states that Mrs. McLean is correct regarding the disposition of Mrs. Weed's substitute.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Madam President, Mrs. McLean stated that an amendment might entirely change the original meaning of the first amendment. Must it not be germane to the subject? How can you change the meaning? [Applause.]

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Parliamentary desires to state that an amendment must be perfectly germane, but it may also be perfectly hostile, and so long as it is logically connected with the motion it is intended to amend, even though it destroy that original intent, it may stand. It must be germane; it may be hostile.

Mrs. SALISBURY, of Connecticut. There has been objection to this amendment because action can be deferred on the amendment by simply moving an amendment to the amendment. Thus a minority of two can block the wheels for one year, and then move another amendment. Thus we see that two persons can postpone for years any action on the amendment of this constitution, and it practically would prohibit the carrying out of the amendment of the constitution.

We have taken Roberts' Rules of Order as working rules. Might I be permitted to read the note on page 138.

PRESIDING OFFICER. If germane.

(Here the President General resumed the Chair.)

Mrs. SALISBURY. (Reading):

"The Constitution, By-Laws and Rules of Order should always prohibit their being amended by less than two-thirds vote without previous notice being given.

"In addition to the Constitution, By-Laws and Rules of Order, in nearly every society resolutions of a permanent nature are occasionally adopted, which are binding on the society until they are rescinded or modified. These are called Standing Rules, and can be adopted by a majority vote at any meetings. After they have been adopted, they cannot be modified at the same session except by a reconsideration. At any

future session they can be suspended, modified, or rescinded by a majority vote.

"The Standing Rules, then, comprise those rules of a society which have been adopted like ordinary resolutions, without the previous notice, etc., required for By-Laws, and, consequently, future sessions of the society are at liberty to terminate them whenever they please. No standing rule or other resolution can be adopted which conflicts with the Constitution, By-Laws or Rules of Order.

"NOTE.—In practice these various classes of rules are frequently very much mixed. The Standing Rules of some societies are really By-Laws, as the society cannot suspend them, nor can they be amended until previous notice is given. This produces confusion without any corresponding benefit.

"Standing Rules should contain only such rules as are subject to the will of the majority of any meeting, and which it may be expedient to change at any time, without the delay incident to giving previous notice. Rules of Order should contain only the rules relating to the orderly transaction of the business in the meetings of the society. The By-Laws should contain all the other rules of the society which are of too great importance to be changed without giving notice to the society of such a change; provided that the most important of these can be placed in a Constitution instead of in the By-Laws. These latter three should provide for their amendment. The Rules of Order should provide for their suspensions. The By-Laws sometimes provide for the suspension of certain articles."

Mrs. WHITNEY, of Michigan. Madam President, I rise to a question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question of privilege?

Mrs. WHITNEY. Might we ask the secretary to tell us whether we are voting on the amendment as it is printed in this pamphlet, or whether we can have added to it the words, "by the unanimous consent of the house?"

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Madam Secretary, is this so? I am informed that the motion to adopt was just read. The motion to adopt *as read*, is the only motion before the house.

Mrs. WHITNEY. Thank you.

Mrs. KRAMER, of New York. Madam President, the argument against this amendment was presented in the speech of the lady who moved it. She came here to say that the constitution should not be amended and at once offered an amendment to her amendment, [applause and laughter] and asked that her amendment to the amendment might be considered, while every other person's amendment to amendments, which might be offered in the future, might not be considered! [Applause and laughter.] That is the straightest argument I know of against this amendment, as it is printed here. You have one year to consider. This consideration brings you to this house with the results of that

consideration which you are here to present, and after you have considered it, then you vote upon it, and the result of your thinking for the year is the amendment to the amendment. [Applause.]

Mrs. PENFIELD, of Indiana. Madam Chairman, it has been stated here on the floor of congress several times that it is impossible to act upon these amendments to amendments because the members have these points brought before them without time to think upon them, and the matter is passed over quickly. That would not be so if the delegates of this convention were properly informed upon the subjects which they come here to discuss. If we have these amendments brought to our attention a year before, we should not only study the amendments as they are presented, but in all their connections and ratifications, and come here ready not to block and not to allow anyone else to block them, but to vote sanely, intelligently and speedily upon them.

Someone has also stated here that these amendments may controvert in the main the spirit of the amendment which has been brought. That is very wise and judicious. As another member has stated, no matter how wise and no matter how long a person has considered these amendments, they may bring amendments here that the majority of the members do not wish, and it is perfectly right and proper that the members of this convention shall have the right to and shall controvert the spirit of the amendments. That is what we are here for—to make the laws of this body. [Applause.]

No one, more than I, believes that the laws which we choose to govern ourselves by, should precede Roberts' Rules of Order or anything else, because our own laws must always take precedence. We have a right to make rules for ourselves. In this case the rule seems to be a wise one, and I believe we can work under that in perfect harmony and with good results. [Applause.]

Mrs. MURPHY, of Ohio. Madam Chairman, I wish to say a few words in reply to the last lady from New York (Mrs. Kramer), who spoke. I think she said—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You are requested to come forward to the platform.

(Mrs. Murphy then took her seat.)

Mrs. AMMON, of Pennsylvania. Madam Chairman, I simply want to ask a question. How long will it be before we consider the amendment to an amendment having amended the constitution last year to read—

“Proposed amendments to the constitution if endorsed” and so forth, “may be presented once in two years.”

How long will it be before an amendment is considered and how soon can it be placed before the body for final action?

A. MEMBER. Two years afterwards.

Mrs. BUELL, of Connecticut. Madam Chairman, I wish to go on record as protesting against this amendment. It entirely takes away our right to change even a word of any amendment to the constitution which is

brought before us. We would not be allowed to amend an amendment and we cannot change any word of any amendment that is brought before this body.' [Applause.]

MISS DESHA. I simply have one request to make.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You must speak to the amendment.

MISS DESHA. If this amendment should pass, would the ladies who offer amendments please be very careful not only in respect to the grammar of their amendments, but as to the proposed amendments fitting into the constitution, and as to the punctuation; for we would be helpless if there were anything wrong, no matter how slight. And if you had prepared the amendments for six years for the printer you would realize what a patchwork it is; you would see the necessity for great care in preparing the amendments before they are finally submitted, and you may understand how helpless I feel with the prospect of not being able to amend them when we get them here. [Applause.]

Mrs. SEDGWICK SMITH, of Illinois. Madam President, last October we had 800 copies of this amendment sent to Chicago. They were sent out with the calendars throughout the whole State. The ladies were requested to, and did read them. Our Regent, Mrs. Fessenden (Chicago Chapter), called a special meeting of the board, at which the whole forenoon was devoted to the study of these amendments, and they were recommended or not recommended to the chapter. Then a special meeting of the entire chapter was called and the whole time of the meeting was devoted to those amendments, as approved or disapproved by the Board. We decidedly object to coming here to Washington and having the whole thing upset by one or two words being changed.

Mrs. MURPHY. Madam President, only one word. The ladies seem to think that because they are here and they can in a very few moments, by the insertion of a few words, alter the meaning so as to make—what I mean is, that they have a whole year to consider these amendments, and they come here and in five minutes they consider an amendment to the amendment which changes the whole character of it, and then perhaps a few people who have thought out this matter will carry the thing entirely opposed to the way it was intended. Is it fair that an amendment should have a whole year's consideration, and that an amendment to an amendment should have five minutes only? Is that fair and just?

Mrs. ORTON, of Ohio. I think the principle, Madam President General of giving a whole year's consideration to the amendment is a good one, but it does not always work properly. At two conferences held in Ohio recently the consideration of the amendments was postponed because there was not time. Also I wrote myself last year to the Corresponding Secretary General for 50 copies of the amendments in order to distribute them over our chapters and State. I received no answer. I finally wrote to three or four members of the Board, including the Vice-President General in charge of organization, and received from her

finally a very polite note in which she said that the matter I desired had been sent to me. They finally reached me, but had been sent to Columbus, Georgia, instead of being sent direct to Columbus, Ohio, where it should have gone. In addition, this last year the amendments were asked for, 50 copies, by a friend of mine, and she was sent 50 application blanks instead of amendments. [Applause and laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes you to speak in reference to this amendment.

Mrs. MARSH, of Illinois. Madam Chairman, for our assistance and for our representatives who come here from a distance, we feels that it is a great injustice to our constituency that these amendments to amendments may be passed in this body without previous consideration of them. In our part of the country we give consideration to amendments before they are passed. We feel that they ought to be submitted to the ladies of the chapters before they are passed here. We feel that it is government without representation, otherwise. And as an act of justice we ask that this amendment may be passed. It has been said that the lady who proposed this amendment asks that an amendment to her amendment be passed here. She is the last woman to ask anything for herself which she does not accord to others, and if she will speak I am sure that she will say that this amendment to the amendment should receive consideration before it is passed.

Mrs. AMMON, of Pennsylvania. Madam President, may I have an answer to the question I asked? How long will it be before the question is put to vote? When an amendment is offered, for instance, at this congress, when will it be placed before the representatives of the whole National Society for action? Will it be two years as now, or will it be four years, or three years?

Mrs. LIPPITT, of Rhode Island. May I answer Mrs. Ammon? In the first place, I should say that two and two are four.

Mrs. AMMON. Four years?

Mrs. LIPPITT. Four years. But it seems to me that one reason for passing this last year,—(that amendments should be offered only once in two years)—is to give us more time to see if the amendments—well, to have a sort of bureau for getting the amendment exactly as we want it, to see that the amendment, as Miss Desha says, is grammatical, and that the punctuation is put in right. With one year between amendments there is not time to get the amendments printed and sent over the country, and get the idea of the country about them. But with two years between the amendments, I do think that we will have time to get the amendments as we like them generally. Of course we cannot suit everybody in the society,—that would be an impossibility,—but I think that with the two years, if you will try you will have time to get the amendments amended, and before they are brought to congress, and then we need not have this objection which the ladies have spoken of,

that is, passing this impulsive legislation. As they have said, that sort of legislation is dangerous.

Mrs. ROOME, of the District of Columbia. Madam President—
(Cries of "question, question.")

Mrs. ROOME. Would you prevent me from speaking? I have one point I would like to speak on.

A MEMBER. None of us can hear where we are. Take the platform.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes the speakers always to come to the platform.

(Mrs. Roome advanced to the platform.)

Mrs. ROOME. Madam President and Daughters of the American Revolution: They say that we present these amendments to an amendment and have only five minutes consideration. Now, you must remember that not only the framers of an amendment have one year to prepare that amendment, but the chapters all over the country, and anybody else in the society, have another year to frame amendments to that amendment. [Applause.] And it is the results of those thoughts, that go through the whole body of the society, that are brought here. They are not crude and hasty and imperfect thoughts always; they sometimes are very good ones, and they are brought here with due care and sometimes are drawn up with the greatest care; but they have no other opportunity of putting them in, unless they wait for another year, and then wait for still another year to have them passed upon.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I should like to know whether there is anybody in this house who has fixed in her mind how many years it will take before we get back to our original motion. [Applause and laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will answer that there is but one motion before the house; the main motion is before the house. The Chair recognizes Miss Temple, of Tennessee.

Miss TEMPLE. Madam President, the point Mrs. Roome has brought out is a very important one. The speakers on this amendment have presupposed that the amendments as brought here are absolutely perfect, absolutely faultless. They seem to recognize no middle ground. These amendments are offered and sent forward to the chapters, and the thoughtful members of the chapters consider these amendments and come here prepared to offer, at the time of the consideration of the amendments, these suggestions. Consequently, if we pass this article, this tenth amendment, we deprive ourselves of our rights as members of this body to alter our constitution and by-laws according to the best judgment that has been passed upon these amendments as sent forth to the chapters. We will take away from ourselves our right of liberty, our right of altering our own mode and way of procedure. I, myself, am as much opposed to the altering of our constitution as anyone else, but at the same time in that position—and I hope we will have no more amendments to the constitution for three or four years. [Applause.]

A VOICE. Never.

Miss TEMPLE. No, I would not say never, but for several years. Let us try what we have already, and abide by that; but at the same time do not let us take away from ourselves the privilege of making improvements on amendments that have been offered at the time they are presented to us for consideration here. But I protest again against the statement that the action is hasty. It is not hasty action, it is action after a year's consideration in the chapters and by the thoughtful members before they come here. [Applause.]

(Cries of "question.")

Mrs. McLEAN. Madam Chairman, if I may have the privilege of stating the position of Mrs. Scott, as she is the mover and I am the seconder of this—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will you come forward?

Mrs. McLEAN. My sole purpose was to have the congress understand just exactly what they are about and not spend the time of the congress this way—

Mrs. LIPPITT. The previous question is called for.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair begs the pardon of the house for not putting it.

Mrs. McLEAN. I thought Mrs. Scott was recognized and asked to have me recognized in her place.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If the Chair hears no objection the lady will proceed.

Mrs. McLEAN. I have the pleasure of announcing that I am absolutely at one with what Mrs. Scott has said, which, however, may not have been heard. Our only motive in bringing this amendment here was not to take away rights from this body, but to preserve our rights. I move the adoption of the amendment and call for the question. [Laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will announce the previous question has been called for.

The question was put and the motion prevailed.

Mrs. McLEAN.

I move the adoption of the amendment.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I second the motion.

The question was put and the President General announced that she was in doubt as to the vote.

A division was called for.

The same tellers that took the last vote were appointed to count this vote.

A rising vote was taken and the tellers proceeded to count the vote.

Mrs. ORTON. I have always understood that only the delegates on the floor of the house are allowed to vote and I have never known a vote from the gallery to be counted before.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will answer the question of the lady from Ohio. The two front rows of the gallery are reserved for the Delegates.

The Chair will state that if there is dissatisfaction existing in the minds of the delegates with regard to this vote that it will be retaken. Is there any dissatisfaction in your minds?

(Cries of "no," "no.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been called to the attention of the Chair that there are some delegates voting two ways. It has been called to the attention of the Chair that there are persons who are not in the two front rows of the gallery who have been voting. Therefore there is dissatisfaction and very grave dissatisfaction. If you cannot vote right, we will vote by ballot.

A MEMBER. I would like to have it explained so that the members will know what they are voting on.

ANOTHER MEMBER.

I move that the delegates entitled to vote be called to the floor.

ANOTHER MEMBER. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Your motion is out of order. The Chair will say that you are voting on the adoption of the 10th amendment. You are voting on it as it has been read. Do you understand?"

(Cries of "yes, yes.")

Mrs. WARREN, of Connecticut. A question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. State your question.

Mrs. WARREN. I would like to say to the lady who said there were some voting here (in the gallery) who are not delegates,—that I can answer for Connecticut. There has not been a vote taken here that has not been cast by a Regent or Alternate.

Mrs. CHURCHMAN. I can say the same thing in regard to the vote of Delaware.

Mrs. CHITTENDEN. I can say the same thing in regard to Michigan, I can vouch for my State.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, do you want to take the vote over? Are you satisfied?

(Cries of "yes, yes.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You are not sure you are right? You should be sure you are right. That is the way we must do to carry on our work properly.

Mrs. WARREN, of Connecticut. Will you ask if there are any sitting in the first two rows in the balcony who are not Delegates?

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Is that the question? The question is whether they have voted both ways.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. No. The Chair wishes order in the house, and she will state to you how the question stands.

The lady who made the statement about the member voting two ways was on the floor. The ladies in the gallery say that the votes up there have been all right. Shall we take the vote over again?

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Take it over and stop this discussion.

Division having been called for a rising vote was taken and counted by the tellers.

Result of count: Yeas, 255; nays, 139.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The total number of votes on this question is 394. The yeas are 255, the nays 139. As it requires a two-thirds vote to pass the motion and as only 255 voted in the affirmative (262 votes being necessary) the motion is lost.

The amendment was not adopted.

Miss FORSYTH. Madam President and ladies, for one moment please regard me not as Miss Forsythe, of New York, but as the representative of the State Regent of North Dakota, who has asked me to speak regarding this matter; not in regard to the votes that have been taken, but in regard to the whole subject of amending the constitution. She thought you could hear me better than you could her. She makes a plea for retaining our constitution to such an extent as would show some respect for the constitution under which all of us have entered the society. This has impressed me very strongly, and having put it personally in her words, I will proceed to say a few more words in my personal capacity. It seems to me that the society of late has almost forgotten that we have anything else to do than to amend the constitution. [Laughter and applause.] Every new chapter that comes in (and in some cases never comes to Washington, and have never yet had an opportunity of being represented here,) has an idea that we could do some things in a better way. But we are supposed to be governed somewhat, at least, by the pattern of our forefathers, and what is done by the United States in its Congress. All of you know how few amendments have been passed since that wonderful document, the Constitution of the United States, was formed. We all know that is so in our own States. Certainly it is so, speaking for my own State. Many years must elapse between the times when we can make amendments to the Constitution. Can we not learn something from this and try to see how we can work for a while under the rules we now have? [Applause.]

I think we would come here to better advantage if we would come with our hearts filled with enthusiasm for what we have to do—and we have a great deal to do here—and with enthusiasm for what was begun yesterday, and for the work all over the land that we have to do. But let us leave this question alone. [Applause.]

I wish to offer a resolution in connection with this. I was told yesterday that I was a veteran because I was one of the original—not one of the original founders, but one of the originals in the 6th or 8th con-

gress, who came in early, and I have been at every congress since. In our early days we did not pursue the methods we are now pursuing. Every amendment was brought forward and informally discussed and the congress decided whether it was of sufficient value to go out in print for the further consideration of the society. Would not that be a safeguard? [Applause.] And therefore, Madam President, I am offering a resolution to that effect.

I move that this congress recommend—

this, you understand, is not a change in the constitution, simply a recommendation as to methods,—

I move that this congress recommend, that hereafter any amendment offered be laid before the congress for consideration before it is ordered sent out, and the vote of the congress shall decide whether it shall be submitted to another congress for final action.

Mrs. HENRY. Is it a motion?

Mrs. McLEAN AND SEVERAL OTHER LADIES. Madam President—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. McLean has the floor, I think.

Mrs. ROOME. I believe this was the first thing in order—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Was this a point of order?

Mrs. McLEAN. I merely rose to ask what is the business before the house, and I finally found out that the speech was leading up to the resolution, so that answers my question.

Mrs. ROOME. It was a motion.

(Mrs. Richards, of Iowa, to the Chair at this point.)

PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion says "I move."

READER. Miss Forsyth's motion is:

"I move that this congress recommend that hereafter any amendments offered be laid before the congress for consideration before it is ordered to send out such amendments; that the vote of the congress shall decide whether it shall be submitted to another congress for further action."

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

Mrs. HENRY.

I move to lay it on the table.

Seconded by Miss Miller.

Miss HARVEY. Is not that the same thing, and will not that precipitate more debate?

Mrs. SCOTT. Is there more than one motion before the house?

PRESIDING OFFICER. I think there is only one.

Mrs. ROOME. The motion is now before the house and it was seconded.

PRESIDING OFFICER. A motion to table takes precedence.

Mrs. MURPHY. What is the motion?

PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion is to table.

Mrs. SCOTT. May I ask Mrs. Roome if she would be willing to substitute—

PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion to table must be recognized and read.

READER. Motion of Mrs. Henry seconded by Miss Miller:

“I move to lay it on the table.”

PRESIDING OFFICER. If you want to table it, vote for it, but do not say you have not had an opportunity of understanding what the vote is about. If you want to table Miss Forsyth's motion, table it.

The motion to table was put and carried.

Miss DESHA. I rise to a question of personal privilege.

PRESIDING OFFICER. State your question of privilege.

Miss DESHA. I present this book dedicated to the Daughters of the Revolution and offer this resolution:

Resolved, That the Thirteenth Continental Congress of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution fully appreciating the value that the students of American History will discover in the text book, “The Constitution and its Framers,” written by Mrs. Nannie McCormick Coleman, of Illinois, and dedicated to the Daughters of the American Revolution, extend its thanks to Mrs. Coleman for the dedication and call the attention of the chapters to the book.

Mrs. HENRY. Madam Chairman—

Mrs. ORTON.

I move it be accepted.

Mrs. J. ELLEN FOSTER, of the District of Columbia. Madam Chairman—

PRESIDING OFFICER. Mrs. Foster is recognized.

Mrs. FOSTER. Madam President and Delegates to the Continental Congress, I was very pleased to hear this resolution proposed by Miss Desha. The book which was presented to us by her, or rather to our President General by her, has already been endorsed by the President General and by those who have preceded her. It is a most valuable

work, concerning the constitution and its framers. If there is any one thing which this great organization needs in order that it may be what Mrs. Coleman says it is, a potent influence for the maintenance of free institutions; if there is any one thing more than all things, more than amendments to the constitution, more than discussions of the various measures which are before us, it is a careful study of the organic law of this country. If we knew the Constitution better, if we knew the lives of the framers of the Constitution, if we knew the struggles through which they went to secure this organic law, we would all of us be better and stronger patriots. [Applause.]

Now, that is the sentimental side, that is, the educational side of this project. But more than that, perhaps, will the measure appeal to some women, if, upon every book sold to a Daughter or by a Daughter, the publishers give 25 cents to the Continental Hall fund. [Applause.] That is the financial side. The other is the educational side. All we are asked to do as delegates from our chapters is to recommend this book for study in our chapters. We assume no financial responsibility; we assume no literary responsibility. We assume nothing other than what has been assumed by our present President General and by those who have preceded her, as well as by any other prominent woman among us. I heartily endorse the resolution presented by Miss Desha. [Applause.]

Mrs. HENRY. Madam Chairman—

Mrs. FESSENDEN, of Illinois. Madam President, it is a great honor to the Chicago Chapter to have this book of Mrs. Coleman presented to this organization. I wish to speak for the children, simply to ask you, as far as possible, to take this book home to your own children. It is so wonderful, so clear, so strong, so fine. That is all I wish to say. [Applause.]

The resolution was adopted.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The next order of business I think will be the announcements.

Mrs. HENRY. May I be recognized at all?

READER. At 2:30 this afternoon the congress will be received by the President of the United States.

The daughter of the Speaker of the House of Representatives will be pleased to receive the visiting Illinois daughters at 1014 Vermont Avenue on Friday.

Mrs. HENRY, of the District of Columbia. I wish to present to the congress a petition by the Regent of the Mary Washington Chapter, the largest and oldest chapter in the District of Columbia. (Cries of "louder.") I say I wish to present a petition from the Regent of the Mary Washington Chapter, Mrs. Elizabeth Blair Lee. This petition is printed and can be circulated. It is a petition I wish presented to Congress, and I wish to have it endorsed by this congress. It is by Mrs. Elizabeth Blair Lee.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will announce that when we adjourn we will adjourn to meet at half past three this afternoon, after the President's reception.

READER. I am instructed by the Chair to read the document which Mrs. Henry has offered. It is as follows:

AN APPEAL TO THE CONGRESS OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN
REVOLUTION.

By Elizabeth Blair Lee, Regent of the Mary Washington Chapter, Washington, D. C.

The petitioner requests action by this Congress in opposition to the proposed condemnation by the Government of the United States of Squares 167, 165, 186, 200, 219 and 221 in the City of Washington, being the six blocks adjacent to Lafayette Square on the west, northwest, north, northeast and east, and for the three general public reasons following:

1. The location of Executive Buildings on these, or any one of these squares is contrary to the plan of GENERAL WASHINGTON and MAJOR L'ENFANT, for the improvement of this portion of the White House Axis, is much more expensive and inferior, from an artistic standpoint, to the WASHINGTON-L'ENFANT plan, as shown by the map and explanations hereinafter submitted.
2. The condemnation and demolition of the private houses upon said six squares implies the destruction of the most historical portion of the private property of the City of Washington.
3. The condemnation and destruction of private homes for any public building, when a better site for said public building is already owned by the Government, is a tyrannous use of power and a wasteful application of public funds.

When the City of Washington was first located, General Washington and Major L'Enfant selected the most commanding points for the Capitol, as the home of the legislative branch of the Government, and the White House, as the residence of the Chief Executive. The site of the city was then unoccupied and they were free to choose the most available places for these purposes. They placed the White House on the eminence from which the ground gradually falls towards the south, giving an excellent and commanding outlook, and thus locating the White House at a point from which it could overlook and command the Executive Buildings, for which room was reserved on the south and which are also located and shown upon the accompanying copy of the "engraved plan" of the city, finally and permanently ratified by GENERAL WASHINGTON in 1792.

It is obvious at a glance that this arrangement of the Executive Build-

ings, buildings for the various Executive Departments of the Government, would result not only in putting the White House in a more commanding position in respect to them, but would also create a most beautiful vista, with the "Potomak," the monument, and the Virginia hills in the background.

A Commission, known as the Park Commission, a body of eminent architects, suggested about two years ago by the Senate, without the concurrence of the House of Representatives, have proposed that the Executive Buildings shall not be located as intended by GENERAL WASHINGTON and MAJOR L'ENFANT, but that additional ground shall be condemned, namely, the blocks mentioned above which lie around Lafayette Square. In the accompanying map Lafayette Square is not shown, as it did not then exist, but it was subsequently located immediately north of the White House, and is surrounded by the six squares mentioned. The Treasury Department has also been built to the east of the White House and the State, War, and Navy Department has also been built to the west of the White House. This is not exactly as was intended by the WASHINGTON-L'ENFANT map, and, in so far as the location of these departments differs from that map, there has been a loss of beauty and power in the location of these departments, but the Treasury and the State, War, and Navy Departments, though not located immediately south of the President's House, as designed by General Washington, were put upon either side of the White House and extended far enough south to indicate that it was the intention to follow in a general way the original WASHINGTON-L'ENFANT plan. Moreover, both of these great departments were not built upon the level of Pennsylvania Avenue, where it passes in front of them and the White House. On the contrary, they were both depressed in respect to Pennsylvania Avenue, and have excavations in front of them, with the obvious purpose in view of preventing these large and massive buildings from dwarfing or in any way detracting from the pre-eminence and elevation of the White House located between them. In this respect their positions are consistent with the WASHINGTON-L'ENFANT plan. Ample space yet remains south of these departments reserved by General Washington and ready without additional cost for the location of other great public buildings, which can be set back a little from Seventeenth street and Fifteenth street, so as to give a better view of them from those streets and at the same time to emphasize and better develop the great vista running south from the White House. Such a location of public buildings would incidentally be more favorable to the location selected for the building of the Daughters of the American Revolution as more dignified and agreeable neighbors than the dense rows of trees that the Park Commission propose to run parallel and next to Seventeenth street, for the purpose of framing the White Lot. The Park Commission have never given any explanation of their departure from the WASHINGTON-L'ENFANT plan, although their departure therefrom has

been specifically called to their attention and an explanation requested from each member of that Commission. This Commission has prepared a model, on exhibition in the Library of Congress, which indicates classic buildings placed on the six blocks about Lafayette Square. The Commission thus shows its own plan and fails to show the WASHINGTON-L'ENFANT plan, but the loss from not following the WASHINGTON-L'ENFANT plan could be shown by a plaster model. This loss can be partly imagined if one compares a formal quadrilateral with a majestic vista, or the known character and truth of Washington and L'Enfant with the less known character of the Park Commission. The report of the Park Commission is extensive, and at various places in it they speak with the utmost admiration of the grandeur of the WASHINGTON-L'ENFANT plans and pointedly condemn such "invasions" of these plans as have been made by others (Report of Park Commission, 1902, p. 39), but as to this very important region, the northern end of the White House Axis, in respect to the location of Executive Buildings, the Park Commission, without explanation or comment, proceed to change the WASHINGTON-L'ENFANT plan and locate the Executive Buildings north of the White House instead of south of it, and upon ground which is so elevated and commanding that the effect must be to detract from the commanding position of the President's House.

There can be no objection to the slight reduction of open area which would result from placing the great public buildings to the south of the White House, for the Park Commission says in its report (p. 1): "The reclamation of the Potomac flats has added to the public grounds a considerable area." Moreover, as Mr. Olmstead states, in his able article (Senate Document 94, 56th Congress, 2d Session, p. 25): "The business is done almost wholly in the buildings, and they are clearly of primary importance and should dominate the design as a whole." Again (pages 33 and 34), he says: "It has been objected that new buildings should not be placed in the Mall because the public park area would thereby be reduced—an objection that seems to arise from a misconception. . . . Here on the Mall we have conditions entirely different. The purpose for which the land was first set apart, and the purpose which it can serve with more complete artistic success than any other, is not primarily to rest the weary and give relief from the strain of modern life—that is the part to be played by the great Rock Creek Park, and, and if you choose, by the park on the reclaimed lands—but on the Mall it is to form a contributing part in the effect of grandeur, power and dignified magnificence which should mark the seat of government of a great and intensely active people." This is strong argument for improving the White House Axis with magnificent public buildings, instead of leaving it to be occupied on either hand by rows of linden trees.

A copy of the official plan of this portion of the city is hereto attached, the plan finally and officially approved by General Washington.

It is known as the Ellicott or "Approved Plan" and is based upon the L'Enfant plan.

In the Potomac Flats Case (Morris vs. U. S. Sup. Ct., Vol. 174, p. 196), the Government's contention, which relied on the Ellicott map, was sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States. The brief for the United States says, page 2:

".....the Ellicott plan of 1792 never lost its distinctive character as *the* plan of the city."

This plan was prepared by Mr. Ellicott and placed in the hands of the engraver by President Washington's direction; it was the plan as to which Mr. Jefferson, Secretary of State, informed the Commissioners on April 20, 1792, that the President declined to make any alterations after it was placed in the hands of the engraver, stating that "the considerations which weigh with him are the expediency of fixing public opinion on the thing as stable and unalterable."

Other public acts confirm the official character of the Ellicott or "Engraved Plan," among them the following extract from General Washington's letter to Commissioner Thornton, June 1, 1799: "I have no hesitation in declaring (unless I have entirely forgotten all recollection of the fact) that *it has always been my invariable opinion, and remains still to be so, that no departure from the engraved plan of the city ought to be allowed*, unless imperious necessity should require it, or some great public good is to be promoted thereby." (Italics supplied.)

These extracts amply justify the statement made by Attorney General Brackenridge, in his opinion of April 5, 1806, that the engraved plan had been "declared by his (the President's) successive acts to be the plan of the city, from which he would not depart in any instance where it could be avoided."

No "great public good" or "imperious necessity" has yet been shown in behalf of the Park Commission for sustaining its radical departure from the L'ENFANT-WASHINGTON plans. On the contrary, every suggestion of economy is the other way, and the apparent artistic value of the L'ENFANT-WASHINGTON plans has not yet been attacked. By the American public, and especially the Daughters of the American Revolution, the carefully matured plans of General Washington, as well as the artistic conceptions of Major L'ENFANT, should be considered as the best, certainly until cogent reasons have been explicitly given for not following them.

As compared with the WASHINGTON-L'ENFANT plan for the location of Executive Buildings, the Park Commission's plan, which places them upon the six blocks about Lafayette Square, seems open to further objection. Such executive Buildings would be too high in respect to the White House, they would be too close to adjacent private property to give good effects from the outside, and would not be close enough to one another by reason of the large space between them, Lafayette Square, to have much combined or united effect from the inside,

and this little could be secured only by destroying the trees in Lafayette Square.

At best, the location of public buildings on six such blocks merely locates them about a large, open square and is wholly without vista or outlook, which is the predominant feature of the L'ENFANT-WASHINGTON plan, and was the best feature of the great art buildings so successfully grouped at the World's Fair in Chicago, by Mr. Burnham, a leading member of the above Commission, which now attacks the L'ENFANT-WASHINGTON plan.

The fact that homes of Daughters of the American Revolution are threatened with demolition, some of them now being occupied by the fourth generation, may excite your sympathy, and it was this that caused the investigation of the facts now laid before you. Your attention, however, is desired and your action requested by reason of the public considerations above submitted, affording, as they are believed to do, an unequal opportunity for the exercise of the courage and independence which should characterize your pre-eminently American body, an illustration of the principles and objects for which the Daughters of the American Revolution were organized and should be maintained.

*1653 Pennsylvania Avenue,
Washington, D. C., April 18, 1904.*

MISS MILLER.

I move that the President General of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, be requested to appoint a committee from this congress to embody the sentiment of this resolution in an appeal to the present Congress of the United States.

Mrs. MAIN. I second the motion.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I second the motion.

READER. Miss Miller's motion is as follows:

"I move that the President General of the National Society be requested to appoint a committee from this congress to embody the subject of this bill in an appeal to the Congress of the United States."

MISS MILLER. Madam Chairman, as Vice-Regent of the Mary Washington Chapter, I stand here to represent my Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth Blair Lee, and also my chapter; but especially to represent Mrs. Lee, whose petition is now presented to you. It is not only in behalf of her home and many of these places, that this is offered, but to preserve certain historic spots in Washington. [Applause.] One of these places we desire to preserve is St. John's Church. [Applause.] All of us must

have something we love connected with that church. It is one of the oldest and one of the most historic in the District of Columbia. One of the reasons given in this pamphlet, which has been distributed in the house, is that it would destroy the original plan of L'Enfant, which was endorsed by General Washington, and for which he gave his assurance to those purchasing land around there, that this plan should never be changed. Therefore, I do hope that you will vote in favor of this motion, requesting the President General to appoint a committee to petition the Congress of the United States that these spots may not be disturbed. One of the homes is the home of Dolly Madison. [Applause.] We all know of her,—we know that she was one of the historic women of this country. We are desirous of preserving the historic places connected with our women. Another spot to be preserved is Commodore Decatur's house. Another is the house whose history is connected with the history of John Randolph, of Roanoke. Another is the house where Daniel Webster lived.

A VOICE. And of Henry Clay.

MISS MILLER. I feel I can appeal to a great many ladies here in this congress because I am a Washingtonian. I dearly love my city and its history and everything connected with it. When Massachusetts some years ago appealed to the District to help her in preserving her historic State House nobody worked harder than I did to get the signatures to preserve that building. [Applause.]

MRS. HENRY. I only want to reiterate and repeat emphatically all that my Vice-Regent has said. [Applause.]

PRESIDING OFFICER. Ladies are you ready for the question?

(Cries of "question, question.")

A MEMBER. What is it?

PRESIDING OFFICER. Some one has called for the question.

MRS. HILL, of Connecticut. Madam Chairman, I wish to speak to the motion of Miss Miller, of the District of Columbia. Is that disposed of?

PRESIDING OFFICER. The question has been called for upon that motion.

MRS. HILL. May I speak on it?

PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes.

MRS. HILL. I would like, Madam Chairman, out of consideration and courtesy to our President General, Mrs. Fairbanks, to say that her husband is the chairman of the committee in the Senate who has that matter in charge, and so I think it would only be proper and right that we should send that up to him. (Cries of "no"—"out of order.") Another consideration is that we will have so much trouble in governing our own society that we should try to let the Senate and the House govern the affairs of the country for which they are elected.

MISS MILLER. May I not make an explanation?

PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes, I think you may in a moment.

MISS MILLER. I wish to say that there is no discourtesy to our dear

President General. She represents our body. [Applause.] Her husband is only chairman of a United States committee. [Laughter and applause.]

(Cries of "question, question.")

Miss JOHNSTON. May I say that our President General would be the last to urge this body to take action because her husband is chairman of the Senate Committee.

Mrs. BALLINGER. If there is nobody else to speak I would like to say one word.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Come to the front.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Madam Chairman, I think every speaker must feel an embarrassment when what she has to say is prefaced by a lot of irrelevant matter, but we will get back to that matter, now, if you please. What do you go across the broad Atlantic for? You go there to see historic places. Shall we not as Americans preserve historic places in our country? [Cries of "yes," applause.] Will you consent that they be annihilated? [Applause.] I always put my trust in American women [applause], and I am going to ask the congress to sustain this petition. It is natural and right that it comes from a woman whose father helped to make the history of the Nation, and it is not at all out of order to sustain it. [Applause.]

Mrs. WHITE of New York. Madam President and ladies, I belong to a society which is pledged to use its utmost endeavors to protect and preserve historic places. We have comparatively few of them,—they are being demolished. Dolly Madison's house taken down? No, No! [Applause.]

Mrs. ORTON. I think the sentiment is all in favor of it.

I move the previous question.

Seconded.

Upon vote the previous question was ordered.

Miss Miller's motion was then put and carried.

Mrs. DAY. May it be made unanimous?

PRESIDING OFFICER. If there is a single protest it cannot be made unanimous. There seems to have been a protest, so it cannot be made unanimous.

Thereupon, at 12.45, the congress took a recess until 3.30 o'clock p. m., upon motion of Mrs. Guss.

AFTERNOON SESSION, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1904.

Congress reconvened at 3.30 o'clock p. m., President General, Mrs. Fairbanks, in the Chair.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will listen to a motion read by the Official Reader.

READER. (Reading)

"Inasmuch as the reports of State Regents are published in full in the magazine, and in order to facilitate business,

"*Resolved*, That these reports be not read at this congress.

"ELIZABETH CLARKE CHURCHMAN."

Seconded by Mary C. Prince, M. B. F. Lippitt, of Rhode Island, and Mrs. Kinney.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the motion. The Chair must plead to an old fashioned liking for hearing the reports. She likes to hear what is going on among her Daughters, but still this would be saving time. That is the only reason I would be in favor of it.

Mrs. MASURY. I also plead that we be allowed to hear the reports from the State Regents. We put a great deal of work in our States and a great deal of work in our reports, and we put them in shape so we can deliver them in three minutes. I know of no more important work than for us to hear what is being done by the States. [applause].

Mrs. FOWLER. Madam President, they are all published in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE and it is supposed each chapter has at least one copy of the magazine.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will say in consideration of this motion that has been made, should it be decided that you would have them published, the Chair would still give permission to those State Regents to let us know what they are doing, she would permit them so to do with the greatest pleasure [applause]. Ladies, are you ready for the vote?

A DELEGATE. What is the question?

The pending motion was re-read by the Reader.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the motion, and you have heard the remarks of some of the State Regents.

The question was put and the motion was lost.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion is lost, and we will therefore listen to the reports [applause]. The reports do not come immediately, however; we still have the amendments to the by-laws to consider.

AMENDMENTS TO BY-LAWS.

READER. The first amendment to the By-Laws is as follows:—

First Amendment.

By-Laws, Article VI. Insert after the words: "report to the Continental Congress" the following:

Her accounts shall be audited monthly by an expert accountant, chosen by the Auditing Committee and approved by the National Board of Management. The Article will then read:

The Treasurer General shall have charge of the funds and securities of the National Society. She shall deposit the same in such banking institution, in the City of Washington, as the National Board of Management shall select, to the credit of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and draw thereon by check, when so directed by the Continental Congress or National Board of Management. All bills, except such as the Board of Management shall specifically exempt, shall be countersigned by the Chairman of the Finance Committee. The Treasurer General shall make an annual report to the Continental Congress. *Her accounts shall be audited monthly by an expert accountant, chosen by the Auditing Committee and approved by the National Board of Management.* Her report and accounts shall be submitted to the Auditing Committee. She shall give bond for the faithful discharge of the duties above defined.

GERTRUDE B. DARWIN, *Treasurer General.*

Mrs. ROOME, of the District of Columbia, Madam President,

I move that the first amendment to the by-laws be accepted.

Mrs. WHITE, of New York. I second the motion.

Miss MALLETT. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is open to discussion. The Reader will read it again so everybody will understand it.

The Reader again read aloud the proposed amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you wish to discuss this amendment?

Mrs. WHITE. Madam President, it was very thoroughly discussed last year and I think no woman who has had charge of public funds would fail to support this amendment. We listened last year to the report of the Treasurer General and this is her suggestion, and I think no one who has had charge of public money, trust funds, would be willing to take it unless she is authorized to have an expert accountant look over her accounts once a month. I am strongly in favor of this amendment.

(Cries of "question," "question.")

The question was put and the amendment adopted.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It seems to be a unanimous vote, and the amendment is adopted.

Please read the second amendment, Madam Reader.

The Reader read as follows:

Second Amendment.

By-Laws, Article XIII. First sentence. Strike out the words: "to be worn on ceremonial occasions upon a bow of ribbon," and insert in their place the following:

It shall be worn suspended by a silk ribbon, on all occasions when the members assemble officially, for any stated purpose or celebration; and may be worn on any occasion of ceremony.

It shall be carried only on the left breast, except by members who are or have been National Officers or State Regents, who may wear it suspended from the ribbon around the neck.

The sentence will then read:—

The insignia of the Society shall consist of a badge in the form of a spinning wheel and distaff; *it shall be worn suspended by a silk ribbon, on all occasions when the members assemble officially for any stated purpose or celebration, and may be worn on occasions of ceremony. It shall be carried only on the left breast, except by members who are or have been National Officers or State Regents, who may wear it suspended from the ribbon around the neck.*

MRS. EDWARD H. OGDEN,

HELENA HILL WEED,

MARGARET B. F. LIPPITT, *State Regent, Rhode Island,*

E. ELLEN BATCHELLER,

MRS. I. Y. SAGE, *State Regent, Georgia,*

MARY WOOD SWIFT,

SUSAN CARPENTER FRAZER, *State Regent, Pennsylvania,*

MRS. C. H. MASURY, *State Regent, Massachusetts,*

MRS. N. TAYLOR PHILLIPS,

MRS. H. C. HODGSON, *Old South Chapter, Boston,*

MRS. A. W. COOK,

A. S. QUINTON,

L. HOLMAN HAYNES.

Mrs. DAVIS.

I move that this amendment be laid upon the table.

Mrs. WHITE. I second the motion.

Mrs. GUSS. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair cannot entertain any motion which has not come up to the platform in writing. Do you wish to discuss this amendment?

(Cries of "yes," "yes.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Then get right up and say what you wish to.

Mrs. GETCHELL, of Pennsylvania. Madam President, this amendment was framed by Mrs. Edward Ogden, the Regent of the Philadelphia Chapter. The reason for doing this was to protect our insignia. We have seen it worn in the hair and in the belt and in other inappropriate

places. We have seen it worn to pin the front of the dress down; we have seen it worn in every conceivable way except the way it ought to be worn, and it is a subject of ridicule by the members of the men's societies that the Daughters' insignia is worn in this way. Now, ladies, this is not intended to prevent any Daughter from wearing her insignia when she wants to wear it and in the proper way, but for pity's sake [laughter] let us keep our insignia as jealously as the Colonial Dames keep theirs and as the other societies do. Do not let it be worn in such a way as I have spoken of, in the hair or in the belt or to pin your dress down. Surely we value this insignia and we must protect it [applause].

MISS MILLER. Madam President General, I endorse most heartily what the lady from Pennsylvania has just said, except that there is an objection in my mind to the provision compelling everyone to wear it suspended by a ribbon. I think it is more beautiful worn as a pin. This resolution says it shall be worn suspended by a ribbon. That is the only objection I have to it.

The motion of Mrs. Davis to lay this proposed amendment on the table was read aloud by the Reader.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The question is on the motion of Mrs. Davis to lay this on the table.

The motion to table was put and lost.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Discussion can now be renewed upon the subject of wearing the badge.

Mrs. ROOME, of the District of Columbia. Madam President, we not only object to being compelled to wear it suspended by a ribbon, but we object to the provision that we may only wear it on ceremonial occasions. We want to wear our insignia whenever we see fit to do so [applause].

MISS STRINGFIELD, of North Carolina. Madam President, a question of information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question?

MISS STRINGFIELD. If we pass this amendment I wish to inquire how it shall be enforced [Applause].

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair is unable to give you information about that at present.

Mrs. AMMON, of Pennsylvania. Madam President General and Ladies of the Congress, the Pittsburg Chapter, consisting of 461 members, voted unanimously against this amendment. The members feel that this will not correct errors made in the wearing of our insignia. They feel that we who wish our insignia worn properly should try to teach those who do not know what the meaning of an official badge is, and it is a matter of education. We are learning every day to conduct our business better and how to keep our rules. There is, I think, an unwritten law for the wearing of an insignia. Can we not try to spread this information over our land, so that our pins will not be worn in the collar or in the hair, but will be worn as they should be, without passing a law which

will be broken if the members throughout the country are not informed of it as they may not be at present? [Applause.]

Mrs. WEED, of Montana. Madam President, my name is on the list of those seconding this motion, and I want to say a word about it. I think all of us will be willing to yield the smaller points in order to carry the main points. I would

move to amend by striking out all of the first paragraph of the proposed amendment, and all of the second paragraph of the amendment, except the words "which shall be worn on the left breast."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there a second?

Miss Miller and several delegates seconded the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Send up your amendment in writing.

Mrs. ORTON. Madam President, I want to say that I am entirely in sympathy with this amendment, and I am also in sympathy with the sentiment expressed by the member from the Pittsburg Chapter. But I also desire to say that there are very few women who have the courage to face a friend who is wearing her pin, for instance, in her hair, or somewhere else that she should not wear it [laughter], and tell her that she is not wearing her pin in the right way.

Mrs. MARSHALL, of Massachusetts. Madam President, I want to say that last year I noticed a lady wearing her insignia in her placket, and I told her that that was not the proper place to wear it [laughter].

Mrs. WHITE. I am very proud of our insignia. I do object to people putting it behind their backs; if they want to wear it as a crown I see no objection to that [laughter and applause].

Miss JOHNSTON. It seems to me, Madam President, rather mortifying that this great body should have to legislate on how we should wear our insignia [applause]. The wearing of this pin is a matter of education. I venture to say in a year from now every woman of this grand organization will know she ought not to pin her collar with this insignia or put it in the back of her neck or any other inappropriate place.

I move—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is a motion already pending.

READER. (Reading motion of Mrs. Weed)

"I move to amend by striking out all of the first paragraph and all of the second paragraph, except the words 'it shall be carried only on the left breast.'"

This would take out entirely the clause at the top of page 14.

The motion was put and carried.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Now, we have the original amendment as amended and the Reader will read the proposed amendment as amended.

The READER. (Reading):

"The insignia of the Society shall consist of a badge in the form of a spinning wheel and distaff. It shall be carried only on the left breast except by members who are or have been National officers or State Regents, who may wear it suspended from a ribbon around the neck."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there a second?

Miss MILLER. I second it.

(Cries of "question," "question.")

The question was put and the amendment as amended was adopted.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We have finished the amendments to the by-laws.

The Chair will appoint on the Committee on Recommendations of National Officers, Mrs. Thom of Maryland, Mrs. Walker of Missouri, Mrs. Henry of Texas, Mrs. Fowler of Indiana, and Mrs. White of Brooklyn.

Mrs. THOM. Madam President, will you please excuse me from being Chairman of the committee. My name was mentioned first. I will be glad to serve on the committee, but will have to be excused from acting as Chairman.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Then Mrs. Walker will serve as Chairman.

We will now hear from the Vice-President General in Charge of the Organization of Chapters, Mrs. Tulloch. [Applause.]

The Reader read the report of Mrs. Tulloch as follows:

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION OF CHAPTERS.

Madam President, and Members of the Thirteenth Continental Congress: Before submitting an itemized report of the work of the year in this office, I wish to review slightly the work of chapters and State Regents in the whole organization, in which I find a decided increase in the business ability with which the chapters are organized and the work carried on; a more practical use of their means and influence—testified in detail by the Smithsonian Report—and a more generous effort for centralization of interest.

That the spirit of the society is spreading, is testified by the application of a large contingent of the Daughters of the Revolution for admission in our ranks, whom we cordially welcome. And among the new chapter organizations in the far northwest, we take special pleasure in chronicling the "Alaska," which in spite of distance, in spite of storm and stress, stands to-day a chartered chapter [applause], whose representatives we hope to welcome among us.

It becomes my painful duty to officially announce the death of our efficient and faithful co-workers, Mrs. Georgia Stockton Hatcher, and

Mrs. Harriet Hunt Richards. They will be remembered as Chairman of the House Committee, for two and three years, respectively; their record, as chapter and National officers, is enrolled among those which are an inspiration to us who still serve; and of both it is only necessary to recall the names, to remind us of true women and most competent officers.

The following is an itemized account of the work done during the year:

Chapter Regents appointed,	52
Chapter Regents re-appointed,	12
Regencies expired by limitation,	20
Chapter Regent's commissions issued,	63
Chapters authorized to organize,	5
Chapters declared null and void,	3
Chapters organized,	687 [Applause.]
Chapters unorganized,	92
Increase during the year,	34
Charters issued,	33
Charters re-issued,	1
Letters received,	1,495
Letters written,	1,603
State Regent's commissions issued,	47

The report of the Vice-President in Charge of Organization of Chapters includes also that of the Card Catalogue. The work of keeping the record of the Society correct, is of the utmost importance. It is now possible to report each month not only the increase in membership, with the lists of deaths, resignations, re-instatements, and dropped for non-payment of dues, but also to note all catalogue changes, and so fix the actual status of the organization.

The Card Catalogue report from February, 1903, to April, 1904, includes:

Members cards,	4,317
Ancestors cards,	4,458
Corrections,	1,582
Marriages,	430
Resignations,	589
Deaths,	370
Dropped,	467
Re-instatements,	62
Admitted membership, April 6, 1904,	47,445 [Applause.]
Actual membership April 6, 1904,	40,264
Letters written,	559

It gives me pleasure to testify to the loyalty and efficiency of the clerks in my own, and the various other offices of the Headquarters at 902 F Street. The exigencies of the organization frequently produce

pressure of work, and at such times the hours of the clerks are regulated not by the office rules, but by the interests of the Society.

Respectfully submitted [applause],

MIRANDA BARNEY TULLOCH.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, you have heard this very splendid report of the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters. What may be your pleasure? On motion the report was unanimously accepted.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will now listen to the report of our Recording Secretary General.

THE RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL (Mrs. J. W. Holcombe):

REPORT OF THE RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL.

Madam President General and Members of the Thirteenth Continental Congress: It has been my privilege to serve this Society for fourteen months, and I have served as faithfully and frankly as I know how. I now have the honor of submitting my report to you.

As the months have gone by, there has come a fuller and fuller appreciation of the magnitude of this gift to me, for the work is truly wonderful in its amplitude and ramifications; the trust is so serious that even the most self-confident could scarcely feel herself worthy of it.

The wonder of this vast Society, only fourteen years old and already forty-one thousand strong, cannot be comprehended until one becomes a part of its national organization. I have cast the ballot for 4,749 new members, and have signed 47 State Regents' commissions, 63 Chapter Regents' commissions, 34 chapter charters, 4,749 original application papers, 1,000 supplemental papers, and 5,308 certificates of membership. Notification cards have been sent out to each of the 4,749 new members, and 2,249 letters have been written. These concise statistics show our growth, and the work in the office of Recording Secretary General.

Letters of sympathy have been sent to relatives of several beloved members deceased, among these to General Horace Porter, our Ambassador to France, on the death of his wife. Resolutions have been prepared by specially appointed committees, in memory of Mrs. Georgia Stockton Hatcher, our late member and National Officer, well beloved and regretted; and of Mrs. William A. Richards, the faithful and earnest State Regent of Wyoming.

Among the many committees I have had the pleasure of notifying of their appointment are the members of our Louisiana Purchase Exposition Committee, formed to promote the society's interest at the great world's fair, and which has gained us worthy recognition and a home at Saint Louis.

Sharing with all earnest members the sentiment of satisfaction and congratulation in this year of triumphant achievement, which sees the foundation of Memorial Continental Hall, it will always be a cherished

memory to me that I was one of the few who, in the quiet of evening, met together and arranged the precious souvenirs to be placed in the corner stone, the charter, the constitution, the seal, the insignia and other articles, symbolizing the very being, the epitomized history of our society.

Respectfully submitted,

EFFIE BURFORD McOUAT HOLCOMBE,

Recording Secretary General.

[Applause.]

Mrs. ORTON.

I move the acceptance of the report of the Recording Secretary General, with deep appreciation of the fine work done and of the superior report given.

Seconded by Miss Temple.

Report of Recording Secretary General accepted to congress, 1904.

Mrs. ORTON.

In moving the acceptance of this report I would like to express the very great appreciation that many readers all over the country entertain for the interesting minutes of Mrs. Holcombe which appear in the magazine, and the enjoyment they have in reading them. These minutes have been unusually clear and interesting.

MISS TEMPLE. I wish to second the motion of Mrs. Orton and to voice her sentiments in regard to the enjoyment we have in reading the minutes, and I wish to express appreciation for the very admirable report we have heard.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I am sure it must be very pleasant for the Recording Secretary General to hear these things about herself and her work. It has been moved and seconded to receive this report.

The motion to accept was unanimously adopted.

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL (Mrs. Holcombe). I would like to thank the ladies who have spoken so kindly. I appreciate it very much. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Corresponding Secretary General will now make here report.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL. (Mrs. H. L. Mann.)

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL

Madam President and Members of the Thirteenth Continental Congress of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.
[Applause.]

I have the honor to submit the following report for the past fourteen month from February 24th, 1903 to April 1st, 1904.

Letters written,	1,290
Letters received,	1,330
Application blanks,	32,013
Constitution,	5,594
Circular "How to Become a Member,"	3,211
Officers' lists,	2,533
Miniature Application blanks,	3,213
Explanatory Circular,	3,213
Transfer cards,	1,486
Amendments,	1,440

It has been my custom, as far as practicable, to answer all mail the same day it is received, and orders for supplies have been filled as promptly as possible.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANCES INGRAHAM MANN,

Corresponding Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.

[Applause.]

Mrs. Guss.

I move the report be accepted.

SEVERAL DELEGATES. I second the motion.

The report was accepted by a unanimous vote.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Registrar General will make her report.

The report of the Registrar General (Mrs. Augusta D. Geer) was read by the Official Reader as follows:

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL.

Madam President General, Ladies of the Continental Congress: [Applause.] Since February, 1903, 4,750 members have been admitted to The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Thirty-nine of these are Daughters of Revolutionary soldiers—"Real Daughters."

1,000 Supplemental papers have been verified.

3,000 Letters have been written.

2,035 Permits have been issued for the Insignia.

295 Permits have been issued for Ancestral Bars.

2,071 Permits have been issued for the Recognition Pin.

5,308 Certificates of Membership have been issued.

The number of additional or supplementary papers presented each month is rapidly increasing. As the entire initiation fee, with the exception of two cents, is expended in the original admission of the member, every additional paper is an extra expense to the Society without

a corresponding increase of income. In bringing this matter before the National Board this month, it was the consensus of opinion that fifty cents charged for every additional paper would defray the office expense for extra application papers; therefore, I recommend that this amount be charged in future for extra papers.

In closing my report I wish to testify to the work of our excellent Genealogist, and to the faithfulness and efficiency of my three assistants, without whose aid I certainly could not fulfill the duties of this office.

Respectfully submitted,

AUGUSTA DANFORTH GEER,
Registrar General, N. S. D. A. R.

[Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the report of the Registrar General, what is your pleasure in regard to it?

Mrs. FOWLER, of Indiana. Madam President,

I move that the report of the Registrar General be accepted and that the recommendations be referred to the committee on recommendations of National Officers.

Mrs. LIPPITT, of Rhode Island. Madam President, I wish to second the motion of Mrs. Fowler.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. While we are waiting for the motion to be put in writing and sent up, we will hold over the acceptance of the report, and in the meantime the Treasurer General will make her report and that will be followed by the report of the Auditing Committee. However, if the Treasurer General desires to make her report after the Librarian General, the Chair is willing. She begs pardon, she forgot for a moment the suggestion that had been made to her.

The report of the Librarian General was read by Mrs. Rosa, the Librarian General, as follows:

[Applause.]

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN GENERAL.

Madam President and Members of the Thirteenth Continental Congress: The number of volumes recorded in the accession Register of the library, March 1, 1903, was 1,977; the number April 15, 1904, is 2,552, an increase of 575, of which 179 are pamphlets, since the last Continental Congress. [Applause.] Of these 334 were presented, 190 were received in exchange for the Lineage Book, 34 were obtained from authors and publishers for review in the *AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE*, and 17 were purchased. In addition to these 113 duplicates were presented to be used in securing new books by exchange, making the aggregate number of books and pamphlets received during the year 688, the value of which is \$1,100.

The annual appropriation made by the National Society for the purchase of books is \$50. This sum is devoted almost exclusively to the purchase of Revolutionary records, and these being rare and expensive, the number of volumes added annually to the library from this fund is necessarily very small—this year 17, as just stated.

The library therefore depends almost entirely upon gifts and exchanges for its collection of histories, biographies, and genealogies.

Among the many valuable gifts to the library during the year, the following may be specially mentioned:

The third and fourth series, in 42 volumes of the Pennsylvania Archives, secured for the library by the Harrisburg Chapter. [Applause.]

Fifteen volumes of Connecticut history, presented by Mrs. Mary A. Hepburn-Smith, Vice-President General from Connecticut.

Fifteen volumes of Colonial and Revolutionary history, presented by Thomas Forsythe Nelson.

The Historical Writings of John Fiske, in 12 volumes, presented by Wadsworth Chapter, Middletown, Conn.

Seven volumes long out of print, presented by Mrs. Charles H. Terry, State Vice-Regent of New York.

Six volumes of Rhode Island history, presented by the State Conference of Rhode Island.

Five volumes of New Jersey history, presented by Mrs. Joseph Bedle [applause], Vice-President General from New Jersey.

Valuable contributions were also received from Wiltwyck Chapter, Kingston, N. Y.; Bellefonte Chapter, Bellefonte, Penn.; Tioga Chapter, of Tioga, Penn.; Old Newbury Chapter, of Newburyport, Mass.; Lucy Knox Chapter, of Gloucester, Mass.; Hannah Goddard Chapter, of Brookline, Mass.; Sarah Riggs Humphreys Chapter, of Derby, Conn.; Abigail Phelps Chapter, of Simsbury, Conn., and Gaspee Chapter, of Providence, R. I.

All of the above, together with many other gifts from authors, publishers and members of the Society, have been acknowledged in the monthly report of the Librarian General, published in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, as well as by letter in each case.

To the 16 magazines of history, biography, and genealogy, received in the library one year ago, nine have been added during the year, by exchange for the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, making the number now received 25.

The library of the National Society is composed of biographical, genealogical and historical books, intended primarily for use in verification of the papers of applicants to the National Society, and in the compilation of the Lineage Book published by the Society. The book, however, may be consulted by the public, and the frequent visits of genealogists, and the large number of visitors who came in search of genealogical and historical data, indicate their appreciation of this privilege.

The library possesses a dictionary catalogue, composed of 20,000 cards, an exchange and letter card catalogue, scrap-books, containing samples of all printed matter issued by and relating to the National Society, and a collection of transcripts of important Revolutionary Rolls made from manuscripts, inaccessible books and newspapers.

Considerable correspondence is involved in securing gifts and exchanges for the library. Since the Twelfth Continental Congress 905 letters have been written, and the labor of this correspondence is greatly augmented by the fact that all letters must be written long hand, as the library does not have the services of a stenographer. The Librarian General has attended personally to this correspondence; the time of the indexer has therefore been wholly given to the work of cataloguing and indexing and assisting the large number of persons who come to the library in search of genealogical material. On account of the large accessions to the library during the past year, this work has been heavier than usual, and has been performed with a thoroughness and unselfish devotion which it gives me great pleasure to acknowledge.

Genealogies and biographies are shelved alphabetically; all State, county and town histories, the publications of Historical Societies, and all other local histories are shelved according to the States to which they belong. While a few States are well represented, many, I am sorry to say, are but meagerly represented.

In order that the members of the Continental Congress may assist the Librarian in filling the gaps which exist in local and State histories, I beg leave to read the following list, in which Pennsylvania has the place of honor as the head:

- 1. Pennsylvania is represented in the library by 144 volumes.
- Massachusetts is represented in the library by 123 volumes.
- Connecticut is represented in the library by 87 volumes.
- 2. New York is represented in the library by 75 volumes.
- Virginia is represented in the library by 48 volumes.
- Rhode Island is represented in the library by 46 volumes.
- New Hampshire is represented in the library by 42 volumes.
- Ohio is represented in the library by 30 volumes.
- Maryland is represented in the library by 29 volumes.
- South Carolina is represented in the library by 27 volumes.
- New Jersey is represented in the library by 26 volumes.
- 3. The following States have from 25 to 10 volumes each:
- Maine, Vermont, Kentucky, Georgia, District of Columbia.
- The following States east of the Mississippi are not represented by a single book:
- Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana, Florida.

The Librarian-General earnestly requests the co-operation of the Delegates in securing their State archives; State, county, and town histories; publications of Historical Societies, genealogies and biographies. The library is rapidly gaining the respect of local genealogists and

historians. It is, however, within the power of this society to make it one of the best libraries of history and genealogy in America. Such a library, with a national reputation, would give the Daughters of the American Revolution a commanding influence in this particular, such as they have already gained in other directions.

If each chapter of the society should present to the library one book during the coming year, the library would be increased by nearly 700 books from this source alone. I hope to be able to report a year hence, that no State is without representation in our library.

I wish to thank Mrs. Avery, editor of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, for reviewing a number of books which the Librarian-General secured from authors and publishers, on condition that a review would be published in our magazine; and also to express my grateful appreciation of the cordial co-operation of many of the Daughters, and chapters in securing books for the library.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY EVANS ROSA.

[Applause.]

Miss TEMPLE. Madam President,

I move the acceptance of the able report, which is so full of encouragement, of the Librarian General.

Miss JOHNSTON. I second the motion, and I would like to say that it is an extremely gratifying report to those who knew the library when it had only ten volumes.

Motion unanimously carried.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will now listen to the report of the Treasurer General.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL.

February 1, 1903, to March 31, 1904 (14 months.)

CURRENT FUND.

Balance in bank at last report (January 31, 1903),	\$16,284 12
Less amount transferred to permanent fund by order of 12th Continental Congress,	\$10,000 00
Less five years' "unexpended appropriation for Revolutionary relics," transferred to permanent fund by order of Twelfth Continental Congress,	250 00
	<hr/>
	10,250 00
	<hr/>
	\$6,034 12

RECEIPTS.

Annual dues (\$58,886.00 less \$1,105.00 refunded),...	\$57,781 00
Initiation fees (\$4,881.00 less \$67.00 refunded),...	4,814 00
Interest on deposit in bank,	333 00
Certificates,	16 00
Directory,	6 00
Exchange and telephone,	5 57
Lineage books,	99 00
Life member's certificates,	10 00
Magazine,	2,682 61
Ribbon,	15 91
Stationery	127 54
Statute books,	2 25
Reports to Smithsonian Institution,	50 23
Refunded by Credential Committee,	90
Total receipts.....	<u>65,944 95</u>
Total,	\$71,979 07

EXPENDITURES.

Office of President General.

Postage,	\$50 00
Stationery,	41 72
Office expenses, expressage and messenger,.....	10 18
Clerical service (1 clerk and extra service),.....	715 00
	<u>\$816 90</u>

Office of Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

Postage,	17 35
Stationery,	25 62
One typewriter in exchange,	60 00
Engrossing 40 charters, 47 State Regents' commissions, 15 Regents' commissions, and 2 rolls of parchment and printing same,.....	91 30
Office expenses,	46 79
Clerical service,	1,517 33
	<u>1,758 39</u>

Office of Recording Secretary General.

Postage,	26 46
Stationery,	28 40

7,000 printed postals and cards,	49 50	
Engrossing 17 National Officers' commissions,	2 55	
Office expenses, telegrams, scales, expressage, seals, etc.,	72 82	
Clerical service (1 stenographer and some extra service),	1,440 00	
	<hr/>	1,628 73

Office of Corresponding Secretary General.

Postage,	7 69	
Stationery,	5 55	
One-half price typewriter,	51 25	
One set key cushions for typewriter,	5 00	
Printing 31,000 application blanks, 20,000 circulars, 1,000 printed wrappers, 1,500 printed postals, 11, 000 lists of National Officers and Committees, 8,000 copies of constitutions and 10,000 transfer cards,	705 21	
Office supplies,	23 76	
Clerical service,	220 00	
	<hr/>	1,018 46

Office of Registrar General.

Postage,	24 92	
Stationery,	24 30	
One sectional bookcase,	16 50	
One index cabinet,	5 50	
Making one register,	10 50	
Printing postals, permits and cards,	101 50	
4,000 mailing tubes,	46 00	
Binding 33 volumes Records	84 90	
Office expenses, index cards, expressage and card platen,	48 41	
Clerical service (3 clerks and extra service),	2,728 50	
Certificate Account—		
6,000 certificates	\$390 00	
Engrossing 4,736 certiftices,	473 60	
Postage and expressage,	211 10	
	<hr/>	1,074 70
		4,165 73

Office of Treasurer General.

Postage,	6 87
Stationery,	68 48

Printing 7,000 report blanks, 9,000 transmittal blanks, 1,000 Treasurer General's reports, 24 receipt books, 2 check books, 5 bill books, 1,000 circulars and 500 receipts for contributions for Continental Hall,	306 75	
2,385 mimeograph letters,	24 35	
Bonding Treasurer General	50 00	
Auditing accounts November 1, 1902, to January 31, 1904,	150 00	
Rent of safe deposit box,	5 00	
Office expenses,	110 30	
Clerical service (3 clerks and extra service),.....	3,001 08	
	<hr/>	3,722 83

Office of Librarian General.

Postage,	9 42	
Stationery,	20 64	
Historical books and magazines,	93 03	
Binding 96 volumes,	80 60	
Six bookcases,	105 00	
Office expenses,	52 94	
Clerical service (1 clerk),	822 00	
	<hr/>	1,183 63

Office of Historian General (Lineage Book).

Postage,	31 67	
Stationery,	28 61	
Publishing Vols, XVI, XVII and XVIII,	1,672 00	
Plates and drawings,	18 73	
One-half price of typewriter,	51 25	
Office expenses, freight and expressage,	58 46	
Clerical service (1 compiler and part of 1 clerk's time),	1,757 50	
	<hr/>	3,618 22

Office of Assistant Historian General (Sixth Report to Smithsonian Institution).

Postage,	5 13	
Stationery,	4 34	
One desk,	20 00	
Office expenses,	9 25	
Typewriting and clerical service,	110 00	
	<hr/>	148 72

Fifth Report to Smithsonian Institution.

Postage,	6 19
Plates,	26 68
Searching records,	2 00
Typewriting, expressage, etc.,	27 39
Indexing and reading proof,	115 33
Printing 200 copies,	141 60

 319 19
State Regent's Expenses.

Postage,	172 40
Stationery,	126 63

Postage.

On application papers and constitutions,	175 00
43,300 stamped envelopes,	935 42

 1,110 42

Treas. Gen. used 16,775 stamped envelopes.	
Reg. Gen. " 11,925 " "	
Rec. Sec. Gen. " 7,300 " "	
General office " 2,075 " "	
V. P. G. C. O. C. " 1,075 " "	
Cor. Sec. Gen. " 025 " "	
Hist. Gen. " 475 " "	
Lib. Gen. " 300 " "	
On hand 2,700 " "	

General Office.

Postage,	5 03
Stationery,	68 42
Wreath for tomb of Marquis de Chambrun and Mrs. W. A. Richards, State Regent, Wyoming,...	35 00
Engrossing resolutions	53 00
One dozen pairs,	21 00
Printing 25,100 circulars,	123 50
Cleaning and storing carpets,	10 75
Office expenses, expressage, moving, awnings, ad- vertising, etc.,	257 72
Messenger service,	181 00
Clerical service (1 clerk),	1,191 25

 1,946 67

Rent of office,	3,006 75
Rent of telephone,	105 15

Magazine.

Postage,	30 00	
Stationery,	39 51	
Postal cards, circulars, etc.,	40 50	
Copyright fee,	6 00	
Plates,	100 12	
Offices expenses,	82 90	
Publishing and mailing 14 numbers,	4,755 52	
Auditing accounts Business Manager,	50 00	
Binding 5 volumes,	6 25	
Genealogical Department,	100 00	
Salary of Editor,	1,166 66	
Salary of Business Manager,	1,050 00	
		<hr/> 7,427 46

Continental Hall Committee.

Traveling expenses of Architect Expert,	\$31 00	
*Committee on Architecture,	55 01	
*This amount was refunded and donated to Continental Hall Fund, and is credited, half to Kentucky and half to New York.		
1,000 printed postals,	11 50	
Illustrating plans,	7 50	
4 half-tone plates,	43 70	

Ways and Means Committee.

2,300 printed circulars, letters and postals,	\$28 00	
Typewriting,	4 00	
Postage,	8 20	
Stationery,	1 35	
	<hr/> 41 55	
		<hr/> 190 26

Ribbon.

24 bolts,	\$108 00	108 00
Spoons for 44 "Real Daughters,"	105 40	105 40
Engrossing Life Membership Certificates,	30	30

Preliminary Expenses of Thirteenth Continental Congress.

Postage,	\$62 98	
Amendments, circulars and envelopes,	107 55	
Expenses Credential Committee,	15 00	

Rubber Stamp,	2 00	
Clerical service,	49 25	
		<hr/> 236 78

Twelfth Continental Congress.

Room, carriage and rent of safe deposit box for Continental Hall contributions,	\$8 50	
Supper for 31 tellers, pencils, pads, etc.,	17 80	
Credential Committee,	20 00	
1 table and hire of 10 tables and 62 chairs, material and labor for making steps at theatre,	21 22	
Legal advice,	25 00	
House Committee,	30 00	
Awning, repairing gavel, and typewriting list of Chapters,	30 45	
Spoons for 31 pages,	46 50	
Precentor, accompanist, piano, etc.,	56 00	
Pads, pencils, ink, rubber bands, etc.,	68 65	
Decoration of theatre,	66 00	
1,000 copies Constitution and By-Laws, 1,000 amendments, 1,600 ballots, 2,000 envelopes and 2½ sheet cards,	66 75	
Official reader,	100 00	
Attendants, cloak racks, checks, etc., at Library of Congress,	123 00	
Clerical and messenger service,	142 40	
Parliamentarian,	150 00	
Programs, set of coupon tickets, circulars, etc., ...	160 25	
Badges,	291 54	
Transcript of proceedings,	425 00	
Rent of theatre,	2,800 00	
		<hr/> 4,678 06
Total expenses,		\$37,595 08

Balance March 31, 1904.

In National Metropolitan Bank,	\$4,875 26	
In Washington Loan and Trust Co.,	29,508 73	
		<hr/> 34,383 99
		<hr/> \$71,979 07

Recapitulation of Expenses.

Engrossing Resolutions, Commissions for Officers, and the parchments,	\$147 15
Continental Hall Committee,	190 26

Bonding and auditing,	200 00
Thirteenth Continental Congress (preliminary expenses),	236 78
Ribbon, spoons and wreaths,	248 40
Books, magazines and binding,	258 53
Stationery for Officers and State Regents,	409 76
D. A. R. Reports to Smithsonian Institution,	467 91
Certificates,	1,074 70
Office expenses, including telephone, messenger service, furniture, typewriters, expressage, etc.,	1,235 07
Printing blanks, cards, receipts, circulars, etc., ...	1,321 31
Postage for Officers and State Regents,	1,430 56
Rent,	3,006 75
Lineage Books,	3,618 22
Twelfth Continental Congress,	4,678 06
Magazine (receipts not deducted),	7,427 46
Clerical service,	11,644 16
	<hr/> \$37,595 08

Fort Crailo Fund.

Balance in bank at last report,	\$50 00
Interest,	1 00
	<hr/>
Total,	\$51 00

Permanent or Building Fund.

Balance in bank at last report, January 31, 1903, ..	\$7,529 99
U. S. Bonds at last report, January 31, 1903,	55,000 00
Transferred from Current Fund by order of Twelfth Continental Congress,	10,250 00
	<hr/> \$72,779 99

RECEIPTS.

Charter fees,	\$177 00
Life membership fee,	1,700 00
Interest on deposit and bonds,	2,263 88
Book plates,	1 00

Commissions:

On china,	2 50
On jeweled Insignia,	185 09
On recognition pin,	148 30
On record shields,	13 50
On rosettes,	30
On spoons,	51 54
	<hr/> \$4,543 11

Continental Hall Contributions.

Alabama,	\$138 83
Alaska,	5 00
Arizona,	10 00
Arkansas,	16 00
California,	140 00
Colorado,	137 00
Connecticut,	2,254 51 [Applause.]
District of Columbia,	2,040 76 [Applause.]
Delaware,	146 00
Florida,	25 00
Georgia,	463 10
Illinois,	980 15
Indiana,	517 25
Iowa,	250 50
Kansas,	54 00
Kentucky,	467 13
Maine,	40 65
Maryland,	357 00
Massachusetts,	1,440 05 [Applause.]
Michigan,	215 00
Minnesota,	277 75
Mississippi,	10 00
Missouri,	114 50
Nebraska,	58 00
New Hampshire,	329 00 [Applause.]
New Jersey,	307 00
New York,	2,245 26 [Applause.]
North Carolina,	160 00
North Dakota,	6 00
Ohio,	351 65
Oregon,	10 00 [Applause.]
Pennsylvania,	2,433 17
Rhode Island,	100 00
South Carolina,	112 77
Tennessee,	171 21
Texas,	206 99
Utah,	25 00
Vermont,	209 11
Virginia,	135 00
Washington,	92 25
West Virginia,	60 00
Wisconsin,	155 00
Wyoming,	10 00

Unknown contributor,	10	
Commissions on articles sold in lobby of theatre,	8 00	
		<hr/> 17,285 69
Total,		\$94,608 79

EXPENDITURES.

Three Architects, \$500 each,	\$1,500 00	\$1,500 00
Balance March 31, 1904,		
In American Security and Trust Co.,	\$38,108 79	
U. S. registered bonds,	55,000 00	
		<hr/> 93,108 79
		\$94,608 79

By an analysis of the foregoing report it will be readily seen that the apparently large balance of cash in bank to the credit of the current fund on March 31st is due principally to the fact that the receipts cover a period of fourteen months, instead of twelve as ordinarily, by reason of the change in the date of the congress, and, therefore, in the item of annual dues, the main source of current income, is included a considerable sum on account of dues for a second year, being the payments made in February and March, the two months of each year in which the greater portion of the annual dues are received by the Treasurer General from the numerous chapters and members-at-large. But as the receipts fall off very materially during the balance of the year it is imperative that a sufficient balance be kept in this fund to meet the monthly expenses of administration. Upon the basis of the amounts expended in previous years and a careful estimate for the current year it is however my judgment that of the balance to the credit of the current fund on March 31st, i. e., \$34,383.99, the sum of \$15,000.00 may safely be transferred to the permanent fund. I, therefore, recommend to the Congress such transfer.

I desire to call attention to the very gratifying increase during the year in the contributions to the Continental Hall fund. Even allowing for the additional two months covered by this report the figures show a considerable excess over any previous year. The following are the contributions for the past six years. 1899, \$4,444.00; 1900, \$6,880.36; 1901, \$10,723.47; 1902, \$6,283.81; 1903, \$10,795.10; 1904, (14 months) \$17,285.69.

I desire to refer briefly to the clerical force of the office of the Treasurer General and to express my hearty appreciation of their services. The work for the year, by reason of the growth of the Society has required their best energy in order to keep up with it. I desire to commend each one of them to the congress for their faithfulness and efficiency.

Respectfully submitted,

AUGUSTA P. SHUTE,

Treasurer General.

[Great Applause.]

I hereby respectfully certify that I have carefully examined the foregoing statement, of the Treasurer General of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, of the receipts and expenditures, condition of the funds, etc., of the Society for the fourteen months from February 1, 1903, to March 31, 1904, and find that the items as set forth therein are correct and agree with the records of her office.

I have also examined the securities of the Society and find them as reported by the Treasurer General.

E. T. BUSHNELL,
Auditor.

The foregoing report was not read in full, but during the reading the following occurred:

TREASURER GENERAL. Ladies do you wish me to read these extended details?

SEVERAL DELEGATES. The total.

TREASURER GENERAL. Do you wish my recapitulation?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to know whether it is the wish of the congress to hear this report by totals, or simply the recapitulation. The Chair requests a motion so that we may arrive at what the wish of the congress is.

Mrs. STULL, of New Jersey. Madam President,

I move that the report of the Treasurer General be confined to the recapitulation of the expenses.

Miss RITCHIE. I second the motion.

The motion prevailed and the Treasurer General continued the reading of her report, confining herself to the recapitulation of the expenses and receipts.

Mrs. LINDSAY. I would like to ask a little explanation of the report.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Lindsay was our Chairman of the Committee on Architecture and is acquainted with everything concerning it, and the Chair, will allow her, with the consent of the house, to ask these questions, although she is not a Delegate. The Chair hears no objection.

Mrs. LINDSAY. The point to which I wish to call attention is on page 8 of the report. It might appear that these three articles belonged to the expenses of the committee on architecture. 1,000 printed postals, \$11.50; illustrating plans, \$7.50; 4 half-tone plates, \$43.70. I do not think it is intended that it should refer to the committee on architecture, but it has that appearance. The three items mentioned belonged to the expenses of the Continental Hall Committee.

TREASURER GENERAL. The Committee on Architecture expended \$55.01. Mrs. Lindsay contributed this amount for the Continental Hall fund, which was published in the magazine. It was placed to the credit of Kentucky and New York. It was spent out of my current fund and I

had to give it in that way, but she refunded it for the other fund. Is that an explanation?

Mrs. LINDSAY. I wish simply to state what the expenses of the Committee on architecture were.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You can do so.

Mrs. LINDSAY. They were for the architect, and they were for no expenses besides that. Whatever expenses came to the Committee on Architecture were donated to the Continental Hall.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All being paid by our splendid chairman of the Committee on Architecture. [Applause.]

Mrs. LINDSAY. It is not that—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. But the Chair wishes it to be known.

Mrs. LINDSAY. In the printed report it has the appearance as though the expenses were brought in and paid.

TREASURER GENERAL. All expenses are paid out of current funds because the two are entirely separate. I think in the monthly report in the magazine it shows that Mrs. Lindsay refunded this and gave it as a contribution, and consequently I do not report it in the annual report.

Mrs. LINDSAY. I simply wanted to say that the three architects and the expert were paid by congress.

The report of the Auditing Committee being next in order was read aloud by the Reader as follows:

I hereby respectfully certify that I have carefully examined the foregoing statement of the Treasurer General of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, of the receipts and expenditures, condition of the funds, etc., of the society for the fourteen months from February 1, 1903, to March 31, 1904, and find that the items as set forth therein are correct and agree with the records of her office. I have also examined the securities of the society and find them as reported by the Treasurer General.

E. T. BUSHNELL,
Auditor.

Mrs. DARWIN. Madam President I desire the privilege of moving the acceptance of the report as audited, with hearty thanks.

Miss MILLER. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you wish to discuss it?

Mrs. LEIGH. I merely wish to add that we extend thanks to the Treasurer General.

The motion as amended by Mrs. Leigh and sent up to the Secretary was as follows:

It is moved that a special vote of thanks be extended our Treasurer General for her very comprehensive and encouraging report.

(Signed)

Mrs. JAMES Y. LEIGH.

(Seconded by)

FRANCES A. W. TERRY.

The motion was unanimously adopted.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will now listen to the report of the Assistant Historian General, Mrs. Lockwood.

Mrs. Lockwood came forward and was greeted with applause.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Madam President, my report is going to be very short, but it is very good because it gives due credit to you.

REPORT OF ASSISTANT HISTORIAN GENERAL.

Madam President and Delegates to the Thirteenth Continental Congress: [Applause.] The Editor of the Report of the National Society to the Smithsonian Institution for 1903 is glad to be able to state that the sixth volume has been completed. It was sent to the Institution on March 17th for printing and has been reported to the United States Congress.

The Editor desires to thank the State Regents for prompt compliance with her request for their reports, which enabled her to submit the official reports to the officers of the Smithsonian Institution in time to be acted upon by the United States Congress for publication.

In connection with this I would state that on application to the Smithsonian Institution for space for an exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition, not only was the request granted, but they have furnished show cases, and will install under their auspices the exhibit, in which we hope to show something of the work accomplished by the Daughters of the American Revolution. [Applause.]

The society may congratulate itself upon the unique position it holds among social organizations. Its patriotic work has won for it this place in one of the great official departments of the United States Government [applause]; and the Editor would emphasize this fact, particularly before the State Regents, that the time and labor given to the Smithsonian Report is not only a service to this society but to the country at large. [Applause.]

Respectfully submitted,

MARY S. LOCKWOOD.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I want to say a word more. I hope the State Regents will do as well the coming year as they did the last year, for with one exception every State had its report in in time to go to congress. I think that is a very good record. You know next year will be a short session and you have got to get them in a little earlier because every year our report has to go to congress and be passed upon, and if you do not get it there in time there might be a slip and your report would not be printed.

I am very happy to say that I have a letter in hand from Senator Fairbanks saying that the report for printing has been passed in the Senate. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the report of the Assistant Historian General. What is your pleasure?

Mrs. THOM, of Maryland.

I move the acceptance of the report.

Miss RITCHIE, of Maryland, and Miss RYAN. I second the motion.
The motion was unanimously carried.

Mrs. BROWN, of Wisconsin. Madam President General,

I move that the reading of the State Regents' reports be dispensed with and published in the *AMERICAN MONTHLY*.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That has been voted down. The Chair thinks we have time to hear a few reports before we take our recess. The Chair stated that she would hear the reports of any State Regents who desired to make them.

Miss STRINGFIELD, of North Carolina.

(See June number of the *AMERICAN MONTHLY*.)

Upon motion of Mrs. Richardson, seconded by Miss Benning, the report was accepted.

Mrs. MASURY. Madam President—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will say that we will hear only one or two reports now before closing. We will now hear the State Regent of Massachusetts.

Mrs. MASURY, of Massachusetts.

(See June number *AMERICAN MONTHLY*.)

Mrs. W. B. HOLMES, of Massachusetts. Madam President,

I move the acceptance of the report of the State Regent of Massachusetts.

Mrs. BACON, of the District of Columbia. Madam President, I wish to second the motion.

The report was accepted by a unanimous vote.

Mrs. LOTHROP, of Massachusetts. Madam President, the annual Field Day to Mount Vernon of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution will be observed Friday. The expedition will start at 10 o'clock on the trolley cars, leaving the Mount Vernon and Alexandria station, corner of Thirteen-and-One-Half and Pennsylvania Avenue at that time. There will be exercises around the tree of the society, the ceremonies attendant upon the placing of a wreath on the tomb of Washington. There will also be an opportunity to visit Arlington. The Daughters of the American Revolution are invited to join the expedition. It is necessary for each member who goes to take a box of lunch. We shall be very glad to have you join us.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Reader has something to announce.

READER (reading a telegram). "It was resolved by the Maryland Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, assembled on the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, that they send greetings to the Daughters of the American Revolution in congress assembled, who

have this day laid the corner-stone of the Memorial Hall. We congratulate them on this auspicious event.

(Signed) "J. M. STOCKETT, of the Maryland Society."

The Reader read the following letter:

"Madam President General and members of the Thirteenth Continental Congress, I hereby tender my resignation as Treasurer General, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, to take effect when my successor has secured bondsmen. Appreciating highly the honor conferred upon me in electing me to this office I desire to thank the members of the society for all the courtesies extended to me during my term of office.

"Respectfully,

"AUGUSTA P. SHUTE,

"*Treasurer General, N. S. D. A. R.*"

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests that action be deferred until this evening.

Reader read the following letter:

"Madam President General and Members of the Thirteenth Continental Congress: While appreciating the honor of having served you as your Recording Secretary General during the past eventful and prosperous year, I have formed the resolution of resigning my office, to take effect at the close of this congress. I tender my resignation thus early in our proceedings that there may be full opportunity to choose my successor. With gratitude for all kindness shown me during my term of office, I have the honor to be,

"Very respectfully,

"EFFIE B. M. HOLCOMBE.

"*Recording Secretary General.*"

April 18th, 1904.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests that action be deferred on this also until this evening. There has been a request sent to the Chair to know when to pay any money to Continental Hall.

The Chair is inclined to say now. [Laughter.] But she will be very happy to receive this to-morrow morning at the reading of the Continental Hall report.

Mrs. WARREN, of Connecticut.

I move that the reports of State Regents be postponed until this evening at 8 p. m. and a recess be taken until that time.

Mrs. BUELL, of Connecticut. I second the motion.

Accordingly at 5.20 p. m. the congress took a recess until 8 o'clock p. m.

EVENING SESSION, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1904.

The congress assembled at 8.00 p. m.

After a piano selection,

Mr. PERCY FOSTER said: "I have been requested by the President General to make the statement that the little selection just played by our pianist, Miss Susie E. Alward, is entitled the Cornelia Waltz. It was composed by Margaret J. Stringfield, of Waynesboro, North Carolina, and is dedicated to Mrs. Cornelia Fairbanks, our President General. It has been published, and is for sale in the lobby. The proceeds of the sale will be devoted to the Continental Hall Fund. [Applause.] The attention of delegates is respectfully called to this. It is worth double the price for the picture of Mrs. Fairbanks on the front page!

Mrs. TERRY. Madam President General, may we listen to an encore?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If the Chair hears no objection, you may have an encore.

After the encore, in the absence of the Recording Secretary, the President General appointed a Secretary *pro tem.*, Mrs. Stanley, of Kansas.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Delegates to the Thirteenth Continental Congress, it is now your duty to act upon the resignation of two of our national officers who have tendered their resignations. I will say that Mrs. Augusta P. Shute some weeks ago wrote me that she found that she must either neglect her home or her office, and that in performing the duties of Treasurer General she found them very arduous and exacting, and that she felt she should not continue them, and therefore she would tender her resignation, as our Treasurer General. I talked with her to endeavor to get her to reconsider her decision, saying that I felt that the work might become a little easier, and that she might be able to do it with less trouble to herself, but she felt that she must abide by her decision.

Our Recording Secretary General came to me, saying that with her family of young children, and all the many things which called upon her attention, she felt that she must also resign. The Chair accepted these resignations very unwillingly, because she had found great pleasure in connection with her association with both these most excellent officers. She feels that they have served the society to a good and splendid purpose. She therefore is glad to give her sincere expression of appreciation and regard. She is sorry that the opportunity is thus presented, but she is glad to record herself as being very appreciative, very sympathetic and very cordial in her feelings to both these ladies. Their resignations are before you to accept or not. The Chair thinks the first resignation before you is that of Mrs. Augusta P. Shute, the Treasurer General. The Chair is ready to entertain a motion upon this subject.

Mrs. TERRY, of New York. *Madam President General and members of the congress*, knowing Mrs. Shute and her duties, having been present at many of the Board meetings, having served on the Board on several

occasions during the past two years with Mrs. Shute, it is with the deepest regret but with a sincere sense of duty, that

I move the acceptance with regret, of her resignation.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there a second to this motion?

Mrs. Main, of the District of Columbia, and Mrs. Day, of Tennessee, seconded the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that the resignation of Mrs. Augusta B. Shute, our Treasurer General be accepted, with great regret. She will hold her office until the selection of her successor and her successor's bondsmen.

The motion was put and carried.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We have before us another painful duty, that of dealing with the resignation of our Recording Secretary General. As the Chair has already stated, it is with deep regret that she has had this brought to her attention. She dislikes to sever these relations. The Chair will listen to a motion.

Mrs. FOWLER, of Indiana. Madam President,

I move to accept the resignation with regret.

Mrs. REES, of Nebraska. Madam President General, I second that motion.

The motion was put and carried.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is called to the attention of the Chair that the motions upon these subjects, the resignations of these two officers, should be put in writing, signed by the maker and sent to the Recording Secretary General.

The Historian General, Mrs. Jonathan P. Dolliver, is ready to make her report. We will listen to that now.

The Historian General, Mrs. Jonathan P. Dolliver, made the following report:

REPORT OF THE HISTORIAN GENERAL.

Madam President and members of the Thirteenth Continental Congress of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution: [Applause.]

When one early morning last October, in Iowa, I received notice that your National Board had chosen me to act as your Historian, it was with hesitation, and not until after consultation with our most patriotic and inspiring President General, that I accepted this congenial work.

The two Lineage Books, Volumes Seventeen and Eighteen, upon which we have worked and which are here finished, I have found to be most interesting to me, for written between the lines one can read stories of love, of noble sacrifice and patriotism. Then, these volumes are the links which connect our own lives to those to whom we owe our ex-

istence and they hold us through this bond to lives of service and unselfish endeavor.

The work of this office has progressed very systematically and smoothly, as the compiler is most expert and careful, the clerk entirely skilled and conversant with the work.

It is my earnest hope that in the coming year we may publish at least three and possibly four volumes. However, I am sure you will agree with me that absolute correctness is much more important than merely numbers of volumes.

We have now over 46,000 records through which comparisons must be made,—instead of 12,000 when the work of the Lineage Book was started. Expert work and great care in these comparisons are necessary for genealogical and historical reasons.

One way in which the exhaustive work may be somewhat lessened without any serious detriment but rather improvement, is in the following feature which I will ask to have considered. Up to this time all numbers have been published whether or not the member has been dropped through resignation or non-payment of dues. Now in my opinion the time has come when, owing to the extensiveness of our work, it is expedient that a Daughter who is no longer a member of this society should have her number vacant, if her ancestor's record has not been published it should be done, as has always been the custom. This question has been brought to my attention, not only by unnecessary work and additional expense in this office, but by chapters, for the members have felt that it was an injustice to those in good and regular standing for delinquent members to receive the same consideration as themselves. This change would greatly lighten the work of the compiler for it is her duty to trace each ancestor of one no longer a member, exactly as carefully as though she were in regular standing. Casually looking through sixty-five numbers in the Eighteenth Volume, from 17,010 to 17,075, I find ten members dropped, only four of whose ancestors have never before been published;—the remaining six having had their ancestors published in some cases, six times.

In order to make the books more complete 510 letters have been written and I am sorry to say only 350 replies have been received. This will explain why some of these records are so brief.

Our work is being greatly aided by new family genealogies, newly published records and by State compilations of Revolutionary history. The contributions to our library are proving most helpful to the workers on our Lineage Book. In the two volumes published this year we have added many more correct dates of births, deaths and marriages. Also we have added the name of the town as well as the State of the member's birth. Further has been added in each of these volumes, a list of the works of reference from which these records have been verified.

It is a matter of special gratification to this office that Chapter and

State Regents testify that these books are proving of great value to them in increasing the membership of their chapters. Thanking you,

Respectfully submitted,

LOUISE PEARSONS DOLLIVER,
Historian General, N. S. D. A. R.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the report of the Historian General. What is your pleasure?

Mrs. RICHARDS.

I move that it be accepted, without the recommendations.

Mrs. Day seconded the motion.

Mrs. ORTON. Madam President General, a question of information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question?

Mrs. ORTON. The point that the Historian General raised about omitting the names of members that have been dropped from the roll—was not that brought before the Board and some action taken upon it by the Board?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair does not recollect in regard to that.

Mrs. ORTON. I remember distinctly reading something about it in the minutes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair does not recollect. She is perfectly willing to have her memory refreshed.

Mrs. DAY. I suggest an addition to the motion, that the thanks of the congress go with the acceptance of the report.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that the thanks of the congress, together with the acceptance of this report of our able Historian General, be recorded as a part of the proceedings of this evening. Did the Historian General make any express recommendation or did she simply mention things that she thought might be done?

Mrs. DOLLIVER. I recommended that they be done.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You did recommend it? Now does the congress wish to accept her report with its recommendations, or to accept the report and refer the recommendations to the committee to consider the recommendations of national officers. Therefore, in the opinion of the Chair, your proper course will be to refer these recommendations to the committee and accept the report. If the Chair hears no objection that will be done. Is there any objection? (After a pause.) The Chair hears no objection.

The motion was put and carried.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair has promised to hear the report of the State Regent of the District of Columbia, Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Main. She is present and will now make her report.

(See June number of the magazine)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the report of the State Regent for the District of Columbia. What is your pleasure?

Mrs. Crandall, District of Columbia, moved that the report be accepted.

The motion was seconded by Miss Miller and Mrs. Guss, put and carried.

MISS STRINGFIELD. Madam President General, a question of information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question?

MISS STRINGFIELD. I understood that the State Regents were to hand in their written reports, to be printed in the AMERICAN MONTHLY.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is right.

MISS STRINGFIELD. And that we were to give a brief summary of the work accomplished.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You are correct.

The congress will now listen to a patriotic hymn, which Mr. Foster will explain.

MR. FOSTER. I have been requested to make an announcement concerning this musical selection, which is entitled "Our Land of Freedom," a patriotic hymn dedicated to the Daughters of the American Revolution, the music and words by Mrs. Clifford D. Gregory, of Albany. This music is also on sale. The proceeds of the copies that are sold here will be given exclusively to the Continental Hall Fund. This hymn has been dedicated for all time, its proceeds to be used for patriotic purposes. We have a quartet to sing three stanzas of this new hymn at this time. Mrs. J. E. McKahan, soprano; Miss A. Salome Wingate, contralto; Mr. Van A. Potter, baritone, and Mr. Percy S. Foster, tenor, sang the hymn. After the singing of the hymn:

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair asks the consent of the house to listen to some remarks by John Goode, Esq., upon historic Jamestown. The preservation of historic Jamestown is an object of great interest to the National Society. The Chair introduces Honorable John Goode, of Virginia, who will speak to us upon the subject of the preservation of historic Jamestown.

REMARKS OF THE HON. JOHN GOODE.

MR. GOODE. I thank the congress for this cordial greeting, and I thank the President General for the courtesy she has extended to me. Unfortunately I find myself this evening in the clutches of la grippe, and fear very much I shall not be able to speak in a manner becoming this interesting occasion.

It affords me great pleasure, and I esteem it a privilege to appear before the National Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution, an organization whose patriotic object to-day is to cement the bonds of the American Union, to cultivate a broad, catholic spirit of American patriotism, and to keep alive in the hearts of the people the precious and hallowed memories of the Revolutionary struggle.

It is said that a hieroglyphic inscription on one of the Egyptian monuments reads as follows:

"I speak to you, who shall come a million of years after my death." From time immemorial mankind has evinced a disposition to recall the traditions of the past, to preserve ancient landmarks [applause], and to cherish sacred memories. There can certainly be no stronger incentive to honor, virtue and patriotism. [Applause.] Some years ago an association was organized for the preservation of Virginia antiquities, and it has already accomplished much in the performance of the pious and patriotic task. It has purchased and restored the old colonial magazine at Williamsburg. It has purchased and restored the Mary Washington house in Fredericksburg,—the house in which the mother of Washington lived and died. It has contributed material aid towards the restoration of old St. Luke's Church in Isle of Wight county, one of the oldest Protestant churches in the United States, and its efforts at present are directed towards the preservation of historic Jamestown. [Applause.]

My friends, it is a lamentable fact, which should arouse the serious attention of every American patriot, that year by year the waters of James River are gradually encroaching upon Jamestown Island, and the inroads have become so fearful that unless immediate steps shall be taken to arrest their further progress, the time will soon come when that ancient landmark will be entirely swept away and numbered among the things that were.

Impressed with the absolute necessity of immediate action, the association has introduced into the Congress of the United States a joint resolution providing for the building of a sea-wall to prevent the further erosion of the remorseless waves upon that historic spot, and I submit, ladies, that the proposition now pending is eminently entitled to the encouragement and support of this patriotic and enlightened body. [Applause.] And, Madam President General, with your permission, I desire to call attention to another bill now pending, entitled "A bill to provide for a suitable celebration on the 13th of May, 1907, of the 300th anniversary of the settlement of the first English speaking colony in North America." [Applause.]

In 1901, the General Assembly of Virginia adopted a joint resolution expressing the opinion that suitable provision should be made for holding, on the 13th of May, 1907, a celebration worthy of this great Nation, which from small beginnings at Jamestown has advanced to the position of the foremost government upon earth, and extended its dominion and its power across the continent. [Applause.] It also expressed the opinion that a suitable form of such a celebration would be to hold an exposition, in which all the people of our sister States of the Union, and if possible, all the English speaking people of the globe, should be invited to participate.

In 1902 the General Assembly chartered the Jamestown Exposition Company and granted to it the right of holding this exposition, and designated a location on Hampton Roads, on account of its historic interest. The Company has been organized; with General Fitzhugh Lee as President, and an able Board of Directors, consisting of influential and representative citizens. The General Assembly of Virginia has ap

propriated \$200,000 in aid of this project. The patriotic and public spirited people of Tidewater, Virginia, have contributed \$1,100,000 to the capital stock. [Applause.] And now the company has made application to the Congress of the United States for an appropriation to secure a suitable celebration of the most important event in the history of America, except, perhaps, its discovery by Christopher Columbus. [Applause.]

Now my friends, let us consider briefly some of the circumstances attending the settlement of the colony at Jamestown, and some of the consequences resulting from that settlement. In this discussion I shall refer to certain historical facts, and perhaps express or repeat some views which have been repeated on a former occasion.

In the year 1578 Sir Walter Raleigh, a gay and gallant courtier, under a charter granted by Queen Elizabeth, sailed from England with the purpose of planting an English colony in North America. Unfortunately his fleet, consisting of seven vessels, met with disaster at sea, and the enterprise was abandoned by order of the Privy Council.

In 1584, Raleigh, under a very liberal charter granted by the Queen, sent out two other vessels with their colony on board, which landed at Roanoke Island and took possession of the country, naming it Virginia in honor of the virgin queen. This colony perished for want of provisions, and Raleigh, having incurred the displeasure of the Queen, was thrown into prison, and upon the accession of James I to the throne, was convicted of high treason and cruelly executed; but the great idea which had originated with Raleigh was not allowed to perish with him. In 1606 King James chartered the London Company and granted to it all the southern portion of that vast domain known as Virginia. This company sent out three vessels, the Susan Constant, the Godspeed and the Discovery, with 105 colonists on board. After a stormy passage, in which they encountered all the perils of the deep, they entered the Chesapeake Bay on the 26th of April, 1607, and sailing up the river Powhatan, which they called the James, they landed on the 13th of May, 1607, upon the peninsula, about 40 miles above the mouth of the river, and commenced to build a town, to which they gave the name of Jamestown.

Who can adequately describe the effect upon the history of mankind of the planting of that colony? It was not only the commencement of the English system of colonization which has made Great Britain one of the foremost powers of the globe, but it resulted in the almost exclusive possession of North America by the Anglo-Saxon race.

The charter of the London Company guaranteed to the colonists all the rights of Englishmen, and when they landed at Jamestown they brought with them those free institutions which have been enlarged and improved from generation to generation, until now they are zealously guarded and cherished as the noblest inheritance that belongs to man. [Applause.]

Jamestown should be held in everlasting remembrance for many reasons. It was there the first jury was impaneled on American soil. It was there the first representative legislative assembly ever met in North

America. [Applause.] It was there the House of Burgesses met on the 30th of July, 1619,—more than a year before the Mayflower, with the heroic Pilgrims, left the harbor of Southampton. [Applause.] That House of Burgesses was composed of delegates elected by the people, thus promulgating that immortal principle of free government that all lawful authority emanates from the people, and that all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. [Applause.] We learn from the old colonial records that the House of Burgesses was opened with prayer. There the first church spire in this country was lifted towards the heavens. There the sound of the first church-going bell was heard to awake the echoes of the primeval forests. From that day to this, nearly 300 years, the church, like a pillar of cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night, has led the people through the wilderness of sin, and laid broad and deep the foundations of Christianity, civilization and liberty. [Prolonged applause.] I undertake to say that there are more spots of historic interest in the immediate vicinity of Jamestown than in any other locality of the United States. [Applause and laughter.] Nearby is the game-cock town of Hampton, where Benjamin Symms, a large-hearted, patriotic, public-minded citizen, in the year 1674, established the first free school in North America. [Applause.]

Nearby is the city of Newport News, named in honor of Captain Newport, who brought the news of relief and succor for the suffering, perishing, colonists at Jamestown. [Applause.] Newport News has grown within a few years from a small, insignificant hamlet, to a large and prosperous city, with the finest dockyard in the world, employing eight or nine thousand workmen and turning out the largest and fastest battleships afloat. [Applause.]

Seven miles distant from Jamestown is the old colonial capital of Williamsburg. [Applause.] Where else upon this continent will you find such memorials of the mighty past? Where else will you find such associations to quicken the pulse and inspire the hearts of the young with all those elevated desires and lofty principles which make ambition a virtue? There may still be seen the foundation of the house occupied by the ancient burgesses, where George Washington was received when he returned from Braddock's disastrous campaign, and when they voted him a sword in recognition of his skill and military valor, and he arose to acknowledge the honor, but was so oppressed with modesty and so hesitating in speech that the Speaker of the House said to him: "Sit down, Mr. Washington, sit down! Your modesty is only equalled by your merit." [Applause.]

And it was there that Patrick Henry [applause] kindled the fires of American liberty by his heaven-born eloquence [applause]. And as he, with thoughts that breathed and words that burned, denounced the aggressions of the British ministry, and recounted the multiplied wrongs of the colonists, the members of the convention arose as one man and cried out, "to arms, to arms!" just as his great prototype had moved the Athenians to exclaim, "Let us march against Phillip, let us conquer him or die!" [Applause.]

There, too, may be seen the old powder magazines from which Governor Dunmore took gunpowder which he was compelled by Patrick Henry, at the head of volunteers from Hanover and other counties, to restore. There, too, stands the venerable college of William and Mary, around which so many historic memories cluster. Founded in 1693 by the sovereigns whose names she bears, she points to-day with maternal pride and tenderness to a long line of illustrious alumni, who in their day and generation have illustrated the glory of American institutions and shed enduring lustre upon the American name. [Applause.] Thomas Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence and the statute of religious freedom, father of the University of Virginia [applause]; Benjamin Harrison [applause], Carter Braxton, George Wythe, Thomas Nelson, signers of the Declaration; Payton Randolph, the first President of the Continental Congress; John Marshall, whose genius, learning and virtues shed imperishable glory upon the country whose liberties he fought to achieve, and whose institutions he labored to perpetuate, who presided over the Supreme Court from 1801 to 1835, blazing the way for his successors in the interpretation of the Constitution, and furnishing the highest and best model the world has ever known of the able, upright, learned, incorruptible judge. [Applause.] James Monroe, the incorruptible patriot, whose administration was distinguished as having restored the era of good feeling; John Tyler, the fearless statesman and brilliant orator, to whom the credit of the American Treaty and the annexation of Texas justly belongs [applause]; Winfield Scott [applause] who bore the banner of his country in triumph from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico and planted it upon the halls of the Montezumas. [Applause.] All these, and more than 200 others who have been pre-eminently distinguished as scholars, divines, soldiers and statesmen, drank at her fountain of learning and carried with them from her halls those influences which rendered their names immortal and made their lives an ornament and a blessing to their country. [Applause.]

Twelve miles distant is Yorktown, where the culminating scenes of the great drama of the Revolution were enacted. There may be seen the old custom house, the oldest establishment in the United States; and there may still be seen the old Moore house in which Lord Cornwallis signed the articles of capitulation when he surrendered to the allied armies of America and France.

And there, too, still stands the old Nelson house, the home of Thomas Nelson, the War Governor of Virginia, who sacrificed his entire private fortune in defense of the patriot cause and offered a reward of five guineas during the siege of Yorktown to any soldier who would throw a cannon ball into his own dwelling, supposed to be occupied at the time by Lord Cornwallis and members of his staff. [Applause.] And there, too, stands that magnificent monument overlooking the waters of the York River, perhaps the most beautiful river in the world, erected by the Congress of the United States to commemorate the final victory at Yorktown. [Applause.] Ladies, it is worth a trip down there to see it. On the four sides of the base are emblems of the alliance between the

United States and France, carrying out the original design of the Continental Congress and a succinct narrative of the surrender. Thirteen female figures, hand in hand, seem to bear upon their shoulders a column adorned with 38 beautiful stars typical of 38 American States, culminating in Liberty herself, star crowned and welcoming the people of all nations to come and share with us the blessings of free government. [Applause.] And underneath are inscribed the words "One country, one Constitution, one destiny." [Applause.]

That monument was erected in 1881, dedicated with imposing ceremonies. President Arthur, the successor of the lamented Garfield, who had just then been stricken down by the hand of an assassin, made an address which was properly responded to by representatives from across the waters, by the Minister Plenipotentiary of France, representing that country and the family of our ally and friend, Lafayette [Applause]; by the Marquis Rochambeau; by Colonel Von Steuben, a lineal descendant of that old German soldier, once an aide-de-camp to Frederick the Great, who left his fatherland and devoted his sword to the cause of American freedom, and joined the American army in the darkest hour of its history at Valley Forge [applause]; and as Inspector General he so re-organized the army that in a short time, barefooted ragged militia went into action with all the nerve and steadiness of veterans. [Applause.]

The Centennial Ode prepared by Paul H. Hayne, of South Carolina [applause], was rendered by a full chorus accompanied by the Marine Band from this city. The glad anthem of the people then and there assembled, mingling with the inspiring strains of the Marseillaise and the Star Spangled Banner [applause] was borne upon the wings of the wind across the broad waters and echoed back from the jubilant hills. Robert C. Winthrop, the old man eloquent, of Massachusetts, was the orator, and it is sufficient to say his oration was worthy of the man and of the occasion. James Barron Hope, the poet-laureate of Virginia, was the poet. He delivered a magnificent epic which electrified the entire country, in the closing lines of which he exclaimed with poetic fervor:

"Give us back the ties of Yorktown, perish all the modern hates;
Let us stand together, brothers, in defiance of the fates;

For the safety of the Union is the safety of the States." [Applause.]

Pardon me if you please for dwelling so long on the environments of Jamestown. Jamestown was the cradle of the American Republic; it had its Genesis there. Without Jamestown there would have been no George Washington, and there would have been no Yorktown, and there would have been no Daughters of the American Revolution. [Laughter and applause.] Standing on that hallowed spot, more than a half century ago, a great orator said: "Here the white man first met the red man for settlement and civilization. Here the white man wielded the first axe to cut the first tree for the first log cabin. Here the first log cabin became a part of the first village. Here the first village became the first State Capital. Here was laid the foundation of a

nation of free men [applause] which has extended its dominion and its millions across the continent to the shores of another ocean." [Applause.] And if that orator had been speaking to-day, he might have added, "and has extended its dominion and its empire to far off islands beyond the seas,"—where, I am told, it is somewhat a disputed question whether the Constitution follows the flag or not. [Laughter.]

Some time ago a party of Americans were dining in Paris on the 4th of July, and after the wine had begun to circulate [laughter,] one gentleman offered this toast:

"Here's to the United States, bounded on the North by the British possessions, on the South by the Gulf of Mexico, on the East by the Atlantic Ocean and on the West by the Pacific Ocean."

Another gentleman, who had been dining, jumped up and said: "No, Mr. Chairman, I insist on giving that toast. Here's to the United States, bounded on the North by the North Pole, on the South by the South Pole [laughter], on the East by the rising sun and on the West by the setting sun." [Laughter and applause.]

And then another gentleman, who had become a little more hilarious, said: "No, no, Mr. Chairman, I insist on giving that toast. Here's to the United States, bounded on the North by the aurora borealis, on the South by the procession of the equinoxes, on the East by primeval chaos and on the West by the day of judgment." [Applause.]

We Americans sometimes are charged with vain-glorious boasting, but in all seriousness I insist that when we review our past history we have abundant reason to rejoice and render devout thanksgiving to the Omnipotent Ruler of the universe who controls the destinies of nations and of men. A beneficent Providence has given our country advantages and blessings such as have been bestowed on none other on the habitable globe. It is equalled by none in undeveloped treasure of soil and mine, and river and forest, which only awaits the touch of skilled industry to start into imperial wealth and power. It is equalled by none in the wonderful increase of its population, the vast expansion of its territory, the boundless productions of its industries, the measureless aggregate of its crop and the marvelous prosperity of its people. [Applause.]

The American people, with aspirations unsatisfied by centuries of toil and achievement, are still pushing their conquest with irresistible energy, still vexing sea and land with busy industry; they are going forward tunneling the mountains, bridging the rivers, connecting the two oceans by iron bands across the continent,—to say nothing of the canal at Panama! [Applause.]

They have converted steam into a beast of burden; they have harnessed electricity with its subtle power. I undertake to say, ladies, that no people in any age of the world's history has ever surpassed the Americans in the field of invention and discovery. [Applause.] That is abundantly shown by the records of our Patent Office here in this beautiful capital city. As has been well said, it is a proud distinction of the inventor, the fortunate discoverer of useful improvements, that his achievements are permanent and his additions to the sum of human

knowledge remain. Kingdoms, empires, republics, may rise and fall, governments may strew with their wrecks the pathway of history, creeds of faiths and systems of morality may come and go, the idle speculations of a thousand philosophical sects may perish, the learned wranglers of the schools may pass away and be forgotten; but the discoveries of genius alone remain. They are for all ages and all times, never young and never old, they bear the seeds of their own life, they go on in a perennial and undying stream and after the lapse of centuries, are able to accomplish more than they could even at the moment of their promulgation. The inventor of the family sewing machine, of the plow that turns the deep soil of the fields, the printing press, the telegraph, the telephone, the phonograph, all these are more entitled to be crowned with laurel than all the blood-stained warriors of antiquity. [Applause.] The names of Morse, Franklin, Henry, Fulton, will live and shine as bright as the eternal stars long after the names of Cæsar, Alexander and Napoleon have been buried in oblivion and forgotten forever. [Applause.]

And I am reminded of what I heard to-day. I say the name of our great Maury [prolonged applause],—the geographer of the sea, who explored the bottom of the great deep, made a map of its channels and marked out a safe highway for the trade and travel of mankind,—will live in the grateful and affectionate remembrance of his admiring countrymen as long as the centuries move or the oceans roll.

Well, my friends, I must not trespass upon your courtesy. The theme is a very suggestive one. I want to say, in conclusion, that this exhibition is not intended for Virginia or Virginians alone, nor is it to be entirely sentimental and historical. While the orator and the poet will be brought into requisition to tell the romantic story for the benefit of present and future generations, it is proposed to hold a grand exhibit of material industrial resources in which all the States of the Union and possibly all the English speaking people of the world will be invited to participate.

What an opportunity will here be afforded to study the progress made in the last 300 years, in agriculture, commerce, mining, manufactures, education, literature, the arts and sciences, and everything that can contribute to the happiness of mankind. And above all it is proposed to have a grand naval exhibit in the waters of Hampton Roads, near by where the great battle between the Monitor and the Merrimac was fought in March, 1862, a battle which revolutionized naval construction and naval warfare throughout the world. What an opportunity to study the history and the progress of the American Navy! I venture to say that from the day of John Paul Jones [applause], down to the day of Admiral Dewey and Admiral Schley [prolonged applause], the history of that Navy has been one blaze of glory without a single blot of shame.

You read the story of John Paul Jones. [Applause.] The annals of naval warfare do not present such a spectacle of undaunted courage and naval heroism as that displayed by John Paul Jones in his death grapple with the English ship *Serapis*, when at close quarters, after an hour's fight, surrounded by darkness, the English captain called out to him if

he had struck his colors, to which the undaunted American replied: "I have not yet begun to fight." [Applause.]

And in our recent war with Spain Admiral Dewey won fresh laurels when, by a single battle at Manila, he changed the map of the world, and Admiral Schley [prolonged applause] when he sunk the ships of Cervera in the waters of Santiago Bay [applause] and had the magnanimity to declare, "There is glory enough for us all." [Great applause.]

I am happy to announce, ladies, in conclusion, that this enterprise has met with very decided encouragement. My brethren and your brethren, the Sons of the American Revolution, last May in the city of New Haven adopted unanimously by a rising vote a resolution recommending it to the cordial support of all the American people, and their national and State governments. The District Society, of this city, composed of 600 men, has adopted similar resolutions. Nearly all the governors of States have endorsed it. We have strong commendatory letters from Admiral Dewey, Secretary Moody, President Roosevelt, ex-President Grover Cleveland, His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons [applause]; and last, but not least, the voice of McKinley [applause] comes up from the grave at Canton to assure us that his sympathy and support are with us. A few hours before he was stricken down by the cowardly hand of an assassin our martyred President, whose greatness is only equalled by his goodness, delivered an address in the city of Buffalo in which he said: "Expositions are the timekeepers of progress; they record the world's advancement, they stimulate the enterprise, industry and intellect of the people; they quicken human genius, they enter the home, they brighten the daily life of the people. Every exposition great or small helps to some onward progress. Comparison of ideas is educational, and thus the brain and hand of man are instructed and an inspiration is afforded to high endeavor."

Now, Madam President General and ladies, I extend to you a cordial invitation to come down there on the 13th of May, 1907. I have an engagement to be there myself [laughter] with one of the most charming and accomplished ladies in America, and, as the preachers sometimes say, if there is no preventing providence I intend to live up to that engagement. [Applause.] And if the Daughters of the American Revolution, these noble patriotic women, will endorse the project which has been presented to you I am sure there can "be no such word as fail" in our vocabulary. [Applause.] It will be a great and grand and glorious success. The products of American industry will be there, the creations of American genius will be there; the American Navy will be there; the navies of the world will be there; the American Army will be there, and our gallant citizen soldiery will be there; the orator and the poet will be there; the President and his Cabinet will be there; the Supreme Court will be there; foreign ambassadors and ministers will be there; the Senate and House of Representatives will be there; the Sons and the Daughters of the American Revolution will be there [applause]; and the American people will be there! And as they shall gather from the north and from the south, from the east and from the west, and shall look down the far distant slope of the centuries that have gone, and look

forward with exalting pride in the grandeur and glory of the Republic as it shall move forward, over the bright track of progress and look out upon the flag, the flag of our common country, the proud ensign of the Republic, as it shall float over a people united, prosperous and free, they will mingle their congratulations and raise the songs of triumph and make the welkin ring with their glad hosannas, and praise God, from Whom all blessings flow, that thus far He has led them on, and thus far His power has preserved their way. [Prolonged applause.]

Mrs. MASURY. Madam President, when it was suggested this morning that Massachusetts present this resolution for Virginia, I did not expect that Virginia was going to claim the earth. [Laughter.] We have heard you know, that during the Revolution Massachusetts was the brain, and Virginia the heart, of the Revolution, but to-night Virginia claims it all! [Laughter and applause.]

We will be modest, although we thought we had the cradle of liberty right in Boston, and we did think we had Bunker Hill and the battle of Lexington and Plymouth Rock, and a few bits of places of historic interest in Massachusetts. [Laughter and applause.] We also thought we had a few big men. The Adamses all came from Massachusetts, and so did Benjamin Franklin. And to-day we have Moody and the Chaplain at the Capitol, and we have just a few bits, you know of historic places left in Massachusetts. [Laughter and applause.] But I again assure you that Massachusetts is always ready to hear the call from Virginia. [Applause.] And therefore I will ask the Regent of the old South Chapter—because we have a bit of religion left still—to read the resolution. [Applause.]

Mrs. CHICK, Regent of Old South Chapter, Massachusetts (reading):

"WHEREAS, A joint resolution is now pending in the Congress of the United States, which has for its object the building of a sea wall to prevent the further encroachment of the waters of the James river upon the site of historic Jamestown in Virginia; and

"WHEREAS, A bill has also been introduced in both Houses to provide for celebrating in a suitable manner on the 13th of May, 1907, at Jamestown, the 300th anniversary of the first settlement of America by English speaking people; and

"WHEREAS, It is one of the objects of the Daughters of the American Revolution, as declared in their Constitution, to perpetuate the memory and the spirit of the men and women who achieved American Independence by the promotion of celebrations of all national patriotic anniversaries; therefore, be it

"Resolved by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Congress assembled;

That the joint resolution and the bill referred to, are hereby cordially recommended to the favorable consideration and sup-

port of all the Representatives of the American people in the Senate and House of Representatives;

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes, and that copies shall be sent to the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to the regents of each chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution with the request that this paper shall be read before their respective bodies; and that other copies shall be sent to the President of the United States and to every representative of the Senate and House of Representatives."

Mrs. DURHAM, of Kentucky. I wish to endorse that also.

A DELEGATE FROM INDIANA. I would like to endorse it for Indiana.

Miss STRINGFIELD, of North Carolina. For North Carolina, who has her Alamance, Halifax, Mecklenburg, Moore's Creek Bridge and Guilford Court House, I wish to second this resolution. [Applause.]

Mrs. MURPHY. Madam President, as the representative of a State carved from the old North West Territory, I wish for that State and all the States made from that territory to endorse that resolution. [Applause.]

Mrs. McLEAN, of New York. Madam President, in seconding this resolution I desire to draw attention to this one fact. In the matter of historical associations Virginia is supreme in one thing, in that Judge Goode, the orator of the evening, belongs to her. [Applause.]

Miss HARVEY. Madam President and ladies of this congress, as a Pennsylvania woman I would like to say that we have Independence Hall, we have Carpenters Hall, we have Betsy Ross House, we have the Friends' Meeting House; but I do want to have the privilege of seconding this motion. [Applause.]

Mrs. LATHAM. I would like to endorse the motion.

Mrs. TERRY. I would like to endorse it.

Mrs. LYON. Madam President and ladies of the Thirteenth National Congress, I desire also to endorse the resolution.

Mrs. FESSENDEN, of Illinois. Madam President, I desire to second the Jamestown resolution. Illinois, the 14th child of Columbia, endorses the motion under consideration in the name of Fort Massac and Kaskaskia.

Mrs. WEED. Montana also desires to endorse the resolution in behalf of the Northwest.

Mrs. PAGE, of Virginia. Madam President, I hesitate to speak after the eloquent address of my fellow statesman, the Honorable John Goode, but I feel that you must be enthused by his words, and I come with an invitation from the Jamestown Exposition and the Tide Water Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution,—the Great Bridge, the Fort Nelson and Hampton Chapters,—to visit Jamestown Island and see those historic spots of which we have heard. You will go from Norfolk to Jamestown, lunching with us at the Hotel Chamberlain as our guests. This is the invitation from the chapter:

"NORFOLK, VIRGINIA, April 19, 1904.

"To the Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Washington, D. C.:

"The Jamestown Exposition Company, through the courtesy of the Tide Water Virginia chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution, request that you honor them with your presence on a pilgrimage from Norfolk to Jamestown Island and to Old Point Comfort on Monday, the 25th of April, 1904.

"G. T. SHEPPERD,
"Secretary."

The Vice-President of the Jamestown Committee will speak two or three minutes and tell you the details of this trip. I will introduce Mr. S. Gordon Comegys.

Mrs. JEWETT, of Minnesota. Madam President as a member of the Society for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities from Minnesota,

I move that the invitation presented to us by Mrs. Page be accepted.

Seconded by Mrs. Eagan, Mrs. Mellon, Mrs. Simpson and Miss Temple.

The question was put and carried.

REMARKS OF MR. S. GORDON COMEGYS, VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION COMPANY.

Madam President General and ladies of the Thirteenth Continental Congress: Despite the fact that my time is limited to two or three minutes I cannot refrain from expressing the enthusiasm and the pride which I, as a Virginian, feel at the numerous and unanimous seconding motions which have been made to the preceding resolution. My time is limited. I have not the gift of eloquence which you have heard from my fellow Virginian, Judge Goode, but to me is given the duty of explaining in detail the practical and prosaic plan given to you for consideration in conjunction with the Jamestown Pilgrimage.

I would that the material resources of the Exposition Company were such as would justify us in taking you from the Capital City here to that Mecca of Americanism and bringing you back. That, unfortunately, we are not able to do. You know Virginia's condition, never having recovered fully from the effects of the recent unpleasantness. [Laughter and applause.] We are trying, however, those more particularly of the younger generation, to regain that prestige which formerly characterized the mother Commonwealth. And in that effort we desire the earnest co-operation of the Daughters of the American Revolution. [Applause.]

Madam President and ladies, the plan as laid down by the Executive Committee of the Jamestown Exposition Company is this. That if as many as two hundred of the members of the Continental Congress will indicate their desire and their intention to visit Jamestown, leaving the city of Washington by 4 o'clock next Sunday afternoon, a special boat

will be secured,—each person visiting Jamestown to pay the sum of \$3.50 for the round trip. In addition to that, each person will pay the cost of a state room going and returning, and necessarily, if you desire to eat, there will be the incidental expenses connected with that luxury. The Exposition Company, however, undertakes to make this body its guests after you reach Fortress Monroe, which will be early Monday morning. From that time the Exposition Company will willingly and gladly and cheerfully and heartily, make you its guests and take the assemblage, those who can go, to Jamestown Island, give you an opportunity to investigate that historic spot; bring you back to Fortress Monroe, which is the seat of the largest fortress in America, as many of you know; and there a luncheon will be tendered you at the Hotel Chamberlain, and you will return to Washington Monday night.

My friend Judge Goode has indicated to you the numerous historic spots which you will have the opportunity to see, even in such a brief interval as 24 hours. It is unnecessary for me to emphasize them further than to say that endorsing everything that he has said, I extend to you a most hearty invitation on behalf of the Jamestown Exposition Company to be its guests from Monday morning until Monday night next. The boat will leave at 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon, a special boat, as I have said, if as many as 200 will signify their intention of going. If less than that number will go, then accommodations can be secured upon the regular passenger steamer. We sincerely trust, however, that a large number of you will take advantage of the opportunity now that you are so near Jamestown, and become our guests.

Permit me to say, in conclusion, that I feel enthusiastic as an American, for it is the first time I have faced such an assemblage as this, and I recognize and believe, and am impressed with the fact that the principles for which our ancestors fought, bled and died will be eternal when they are endorsed and crystallized in such an organization as this. [Applause.]

Miss PAGE, of Virginia.

I move that a special committee be at once appointed by the President General to supervise the Jamestown pilgrimage on Monday next, and the delegates that desire to go on the pilgrimage shall notify this committee of their intention not later than 5 o'clock to-morrow, Thursday afternoon.

Mrs. CHAMBERLAIN, of Tennessee. I second the motion.

Mrs. MAIN, of the District of Columbia. Madam President,

I move that our thanks be extended to Judge Goode for his able, eloquent, and instructive address.

Miss VIRGINIA MILLER. I second the motion.

Mrs. T. J. LATHAM, of Memphis, Tennessee. Madam President, it seems to me that the address of the Honorable Judge Goode has been of unusual interest, concise and historic, and that it would be good read-

ing for us, our children and our grandchildren, and I would like to suggest that it ought to be printed for our benefit.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It will be published in the proceedings of the Thirteenth Continental Congress. The Chair calls for a rising vote on this motion, that a vote of thanks be extended to Judge Goode for his most admirable and eloquent address.

The motion was unanimously carried by a rising vote.

Mrs. LEIGH, of Virginia. In mentioning the names of illustrious Virginians, Judge Goode failed to put his own name in the list and we would like to have that added, the name of Honorable John Goode, of Virginia, to the list of distinguished Virginians. [Applause.]

Mrs. CHAMBERLAIN. Madam President, I desire to offer this resolution:

"WHEREAS, One of the chief aims of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution is to cherish and maintain the institutions of American freedom, and to foster true patriotism and love of country, and whereas the Ter Centenary of the settlement of Jamestown, Va., to be celebrated in May, 1907, will afford an opportunity of emphasizing the importance to the English speaking race of the foundations laid at Jamestown for securing to all mankind the blessings of liberty; and

"WHEREAS, This society feels the profoundest interest in the proper observance of this most glorious event in American History; and

"WHEREAS, It is our most earnest desire to take some appropriate part in the proposed celebration; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to recommend to this society in what manner we can most usefully co-operate with the Association for the Preservation of Virginian Antiquities in restoring and beautifying that part of Jamestown Island owned by that Society, and how we can best aid the Jamestown Exposition Company.

"THE COMMONWEALTH CHAPTER,
"Richmond, Virginia."

The resolution was duly seconded and adopted.

The report of the State Regent of Colorado was read by the Vice-President General from Colorado, Mrs. Brooks, as follows:

(See June number of magazine.)

Upon motion duly seconded the report was accepted.

At 10.05 o'clock the Congress adjourned until Thursday, April 21, 1904, at 10 o'clock a. m.

